



"We must make the World safe for Democracy"  
Woodrow Wilson.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AUGUST 17, 1917

Number 1

## National Council Act of Congress

### Intended to Prepare United States for Great War.

The Council of National Defense, created by an act of the United States Congress, in August, 1916, was intended for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Naval Consulting Board which had, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, made a study of the important scientific, technical and engineering problems as developed by the world wars. President Woodrow Wilson expressed his idea of the Council of National Defense in the following language:

"The Council of National Defense has been created because Congress has realized that the country is best prepared for war when thoroughly prepared for peace. From an economic point of view there is very little difference between the machinery required for economical efficiency and that required for military purposes. The Council is organized for the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation."

Congress provided that the Council should consist of the following members: Secretary of War, Newton Baker; Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels; Secretary of Agriculture, David P. Houston; Secretary of the Interior, Franklin Lane; Secretary of Commerce, William Redfield; and Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson; plus an advisory commission of seven members to be named by the president, "who must have special knowledge of some industry, public utility or the development of some natural resource or be otherwise especially qualified."

#### CIVILIAN MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

President Wilson, accordingly, named the following:

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, chairman of the Committee on Communication and Transportation.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, chairman of the Committee on Labor.

Howard E. Coffin, Vice-president of the Hudson Motor Company, chairman of the Committee on Munitions and Manufactures.

Julius Rosenwald, President Sears, Roebuck and Co., chairman of the Committee on Supplies.

Bernard M. Baruch, an expert in commerce and finance, chairman of the Committee on Raw Materials.

Dr. Franklin Martin, representing the medical fraternity, chairman of the Committee on Medicine and Sanitation.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey, President of Drexel Institute, chairman of the Committee on Science, Research and Engineering.

## Woman Fills Gap

The Reflector lost its efficient linotype operator, Russell Wickizer, brother of the editor, when Company I was called last Sunday. Russell joined Company I a month or more ago and since that time Miss Grace Rhoads has been learning to operate the machine. In these few weeks she has become quite efficient and is now able to handle all the linotype composition for the Reflector. Miss Grace is probably the first girl in the county to fill one of the vacancies caused by these boys who were called to serve their country's colors.—The Argos, Ind., Reflector.

## Indiana State Council of Defense

- Will H. Hays, Chairman.
- Frank C. Dailey, Secretary.
- George Ade.
- A. W. Brady.
- Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.
- Dr. Chas. P. Emerson.
- Charles W. Fairbanks.
- Charles Fox.
- Will J. Freeman.
- Wm. G. Irwin.
- J. L. Keach.
- H. R. Kurrie.
- A. E. Reynolds.
- N. E. Squibb.
- Rev. Albert B. Storms.
- Isaac D. Straus.
- Thomas Taggart.
- Frank Wampler.
- E. M. Wilson.
- Evans Woollen.

#### Form of the Organization.

- **Public Policy**—C. W. Fairbanks, Chairman.
- **Advisory Committee**—Thos. Taggart, Chairman.
- **Finance**—Evans Woollen, Chairman.
- **Publicity**—George Ade, Chairman.
- **Legal**—Frank C. Dailey, Chairman.
- **Co-ordination of Societies**—Wm. G. Irwin, Chairman.
- **Sanitation and Medicine**—Medical Section—Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Chairman.
- **Food Supply and Conservation**—J. L. Keach, Dr. H. E. Barnard, Professor G. I. Christie, Chairmen.
- **Industrial Survey and Preparedness**—N. E. Squibb, Chairman, Indiana Representative on National Safety Council.
- **Survey and Organization of Man-Power**—Isaac D. Straus, Chairman, Indiana Representative on United States Boys' Working Reserve.
- **Labor**—Charles Fox, Chairman.
- **Military Affairs**—E. M. Wilson, Chairman.
- **Protection**—Colonel Harry B. Smith, Chairman.
- **Transportation**—
  - **Steam**—H. R. Kurrie, Chairman.
  - **Electric and Motor**—A. W. Brady, Chairman.
- **Communications**—Frank Wampler, Chairman.
- **Shipping Interests**—A. E. Reynolds, Chairman.
- **Public Morals**—Rev. A. B. Storms, Chairman.
- **Coal Committee**—W. J. Freeman, Chairman.
- **Educational Section**—Dr. Horace Ellis, Chairman.
- **Women's Activities**—Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.
- **Socks for Soldiers**—Mary Helen Boyd, Chairman.
- **Committee on Enrollment and Women's Service**—Miss Julia E. Landers, Chairman.
- **Employers' Co-operation Committee**—Frank Wampler, Chairman.
- **Commercial Economy Committee**—Fred M. Ayres, Chairman.
- **"Four-Minute Men"**—Philip T. White, Chairman.
- **Scientific Research Committee**—Cleo Mees, Chairman.
- **Training Camp Activities and Recreation**—Hugh McK. Landon, Chairman.

## Indiana Follows Lead of Nation

### Governor Goodrich Had Begun Work Before Call Came.

Pursuant to the request of the Council of National Defense, that each of the several states organize a Council of Defense, a meeting was held in the office of the Hon. James P. Goodrich, governor of Indiana, on May 19th, 1917. Here an organization was effected by the election of Will H. Hays as chairman and Frank Wampler, of Indianapolis, secretary.

A published account of the initial meeting says: "It was found that many of the steps urged on the states by the war department already had been taken by the state, under the leadership of Governor Goodrich."

Governor Goodrich's commission to the council was that it "co-operate with the federal government in all matters relating to preparedness and the conduct of the war, and Indiana's participation in the struggle."

Word came from the war department at Washington that "these state councils of defense are urged to co-operate with each other and the federal government in organizing and directing the resources of the state in men and materials, to make them effective for national use, and are asked to recommend changes in state laws which may become expedient."

"While we can make no forecast as to the length of the war, yet every consideration of intelligence and prudence directs us to enter it as though it were going to be long, and to equip ourselves to do our task from the very beginning in the largest and most effective way; that the means of mobilization of the energy and strength of the country in an industrial as well as a military way and to preserve as far as possible the country from unnecessary dislocation of its industrial, commercial, agricultural and community life; that the maximum of co-operation is the essential measure of the efficiency of the whole matter."

#### PURPOSE OF THE COUNCIL.

The council epitomized its purpose as follows: To promote a patriotic spirit in the people. To educate the public as to the magnitude of the war task.

To aid in recruiting for the army and navy, including conscription and exemption.

To maintain standards of living for labor, including conservation of the health and welfare of all workers.

To maintain a clearing house for labor.

To encourage increased production of food crops, fuel, etc.

To assist in the floatation of Liberty bonds; encourage the Red Cross.

To conserve food and natural resources by properly directing their use and seeking to eliminate waste.

To co-operate all civic and social activities looking to the greatest possible human efficiency.

On account of the press of business obligations Frank Wampler was relieved from the duties of the secretaryship of the council, at his request, May 27. On the same date the council opened headquarters in room 83 State house, where it has since held forth. Frank C. Dailey accepted the office of secretary May 29th and the work of organizing the state proceeded directly to the counties.

(Continued on Page 6.)



# Indiana Civilian Army Enrolled in County Councils

## Adams County—

Richard D. Myers, Decatur, Chairman.  
Mary E. Artman, Decatur, Secretary.  
Albert L. Colchin, Decatur.  
Marion Andrews, Decatur.  
R. B. Kerr, Monroe.  
Jeff Lehman, Berne.  
Nathan Shepard, Geneva.

## Allen County—

William H. Scheiman, Ft. Wayne, Chairman.  
Charles R. Lane, Ft. Wayne, Secretary.  
Frank E. Bohn, Ft. Wayne.  
J. Ross McCullough, Ft. Wayne.  
F. S. Hunting, Ft. Wayne.  
Rev. Arthur J. Folsom, Ft. Wayne.  
Mrs. George E. Evans, Ft. Wayne.

## Bartholomew County—

Marshall Hacker, Columbus, Chairman.  
Jesse Newsom, Columbus, Secretary.  
J. R. Dunlap, Columbus.  
Charles Barnhart, Columbus.  
Mrs. Albert Newsom, Columbus.  
William H. Lincoln, Columbus.  
J. W. Suverkrup, Columbus.

## Benton County—

Rev. Charles Dhe, Fowler, Chairman.  
George L. Roby, Fowler, Secretary.  
Burton B. Berry, Fowler.  
A. J. Kitt, Fowler.  
Dan Messner, Fowler.  
George James, Fowler.  
John Flinn, Fowler.  
Mrs. Charles Sewell, Fowler.

## Blackford County—

W. C. Niece, Hartford City, Chairman.  
Mrs. C. V. Litter, Hartford City, Secretary.  
Anthony Keley, Hartford City.  
Lawrence Parker, Hartford City, R. R.  
Aaron E. Backles, Millgrove.  
W. L. Ervin, Hartford City, R. R.  
T. C. Neal, Montpelier.

## Boone County—

Carre E. Davis, Lebanon, Chairman.  
Miss Mayme Sheridan, Lebanon, Secretary.  
Rev. Homer Dale, Lebanon.  
Charles B. Adair, Lebanon.  
Dr. Elmer D. Johns, Zionsville.  
David M. Clark, Jamestown.  
William C. Jaques, Thorntown.

## Brown County—

James A. Turner, Nashville, Chairman.  
J. W. Street, Nashville, Secretary.  
Estella Hopper, Nashville.  
Grover G. Brown, Kelp.  
R. S. Moser, Morgantown, R. R. No. 3.  
Sylvester Barnes, Morgantown, R. R. 3.  
George W. Deckard, Nashville.

## Carroll County—

John L. Hanna, Delphi, Chairman.  
Mrs. N. J. Howe, Delphi, Secretary.  
Dr. R. C. Julien, Delphi.  
Dr. E. L. Peter, Flora.  
Robert Love, Delphi.  
Charles E. Baker, Camden.  
William T. Hindman, Burlington.  
W. H. Draper, Cutler.

## Cass County—

John C. Nelson, Logansport, Chairman.  
David D. Fickle, Logansport, Secretary.  
Joseph M. Rabb, Logansport.  
Frank White, Logansport.  
Mathew Maroney, Lucerne.  
Edgar Phillips, Walton.  
Carl S. Wise, Logansport.  
Mrs. Pearl Wright, Logansport.

## Clark County—

James E. Taggart, Jeffersonville, Chairman.  
J. Edgar Poindexter, Jeffersonville, Secretary.  
Mrs. Fannie Pile Sparks, Jeffersonville.  
W. E. McCullough, Jeffersonville.  
R. R. Frank McQueen, Charlestown.  
Arthur Talkington, L-813 Maple St.

## Clay County—

M. H. Johnson, Brazil, Chairman.  
R. L. Kennedy, Center Point, Secretary.  
Miller Hyde, Brazil.  
Mrs. J. B. Mershon, R. R. No. 9, Brazil.  
Beecher Frump, Bowling Green.  
John Chillson, Clay City, R. F. D.  
George Reberger, Brazil, R. F. D.

## Clinton County—

Rev. H. L. Crane, Frankfort, Chairman.  
O. M. Pittenger, Frankfort, Secretary.  
John A. Devitt, Frankfort.  
Markwood Slipper, Frankfort.  
Edward Spray, Frankfort.  
Frank White, Frankfort.  
Mrs. R. M. Sims, Frankfort.

## Crawford County—

A. H. Flannigan, English, Chairman.  
Mrs. Harris Brown, English, Secretary.  
E. G. Boyd, English.  
C. S. Temple, English.  
W. F. Richards, English.  
James E. Stewart, English.  
P. L. Vanderveer, English.

## Daviess County—

Harry H. Crooke, Odon, Chairman.  
Matthew F. Burke, Washington, Secretary.  
Frances I. Rodarmel, Washington.  
Robert A. Kuhn, Washington.  
Rev. William A. Jochum, Washington.  
Harry H. Crooke, Odon.  
Ernest Killion, Plainville.  
William J. McCord, Alfordsville.

## Dearborn County—

William H. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg, Chairman.  
George Stedman, Aurora, Secretary.  
Victor M. O'Shaughnessy, Lawrenceburg.  
Roy F. Sopher, Lawrenceburg.  
Mrs. Louise Burkam, Lawrenceburg.  
Major John J. Backman, Aurora.  
Robert T. Johnston, Aurora.

## Decatur County—

Louis Zoller, Greensburg, Chairman.  
Lem P. Dobyns, Greensburg, Secretary.  
Morgan L. Miers, Greensburg.  
Ira Rigby, Greensburg.  
John F. Goddard, Greensburg.  
Dr. C. C. Morrison, Greensburg.  
Miss Kate Emmet, Greensburg.

## DeKalb County—

J. Y. W. McClellan, Auburn, Chairman.  
A. L. Kuhlman, Auburn, Secretary.  
W. H. Willennar, Auburn.  
H. D. Boozer, Waterloo.  
E. D. Case, Corunna.  
F. A. Nash, Garrett.  
Mrs. Olive Branstetter, Butler.

## Delaware County—

George B. Lockwood, Muncie, Chairman.  
Mrs. Fred Rose, Muncie, Secretary.  
Howard A. Brown, Muncie.  
Samuel D. Morris, Eaton.  
Michael J. Hanley, Muncie.  
Lee M. Way, Albany.  
Will F. White, Muncie.

## Dubois County—

W. S. Hunter, Jasper, Chairman.  
A. L. Gray, Huntingburg, Secretary.  
J. V. Stimson, Jasper.  
George P. Wagner, Jasper.  
Bomar Traylor, Jasper.  
Mrs. Sarah Cooper, Jasper.  
George L. Stein, Jasper.

## Elkhart County—

I. O. Wood, Goshen, Chairman.  
William H. Charnley, Goshen, Secretary.  
S. F. Spohn, Goshen.  
Mrs. J. A. S. Mitchell, Goshen.  
F. E. Smith, Elkhart.  
Hon. James L. Harmon, Elkhart.  
Frank Coppes, Nappanee.  
James H. Calkins, Elkhart.

## Fayette County—

L. A. Frazee, Connersville, Chairman.  
C. S. Roots, Connersville, Secretary.

Thomas C. Bryson, Connersville.  
Mrs. George Cain, Connersville.  
Marion Jemison, Connersville.  
John L. Doenges, Connersville.

## Floyd County—

A. Dowling, New Albany, Chairman.  
Secretary.  
H. J. Gardner, New Albany.  
Frank Bushing, Sr., New Albany.  
Joseph Clipp, New Albany.  
Louis C. Stein, New Albany.  
Mrs. Fred Kurfess, New Albany.

## Fountain County—

Dan C. Reed, Covington, Chairman.  
Mrs. Rachel Levor, Attica, Secretary.  
W. B. Gray, Covington.  
W. W. Layton, Covington.  
Freeman M. Galloway, Covington.  
W. B. Wright, Hillsboro.  
H. C. Randolph, Silverwood.

## Franklin County—

Louis Federmann, Brookville, Chairman.  
Mrs. I. M. Bridgman, Brookville, Secretary.  
John C. Shirk, Brookville.  
John W. Brockman, Brookville.  
Herman Walthers, Brookville.  
M. P. Hubbard, Brookville.  
Will M. Baker, Brookville.

## Fulton County—

W. H. Deniston, Rochester, Chairman.  
Mrs. Perry Heath, Rochester, Secretary.  
James K. Moore, Fulton.  
Austin O. Farry, Rochester.  
Andrew A. Gas, Rochester.  
L. M. Shoemaker, Kewanna.  
Dr. B. F. Overmeyer, Rochester.

## Gibson County—

Dr. John N. Williams, Owensville, Chairman.  
Lawrence Sullivan, Hazleton, Secretary.  
Robert N. Parrett, Princeton.  
Oliver L. Collins, Princeton.  
Mrs. Nora Walker, Princeton.  
Wm. P. Dearing, Oakland City.  
Wm. B. Bingham, Patoka.

## Grant County—

Albert Boley, Marion, Chairman.  
Zach C. Sanderson, Marion, Secretary.  
Frank Bashore, Marion.  
Mrs. George A. Southall, Marion.  
Charles Boxell, Marion.  
Cash Dolan, Marion.  
W. E. Wilcots, Marion.

## Greene County—

Dr. J. B. Young, Worthington, Chairman.  
Mrs. Fannie Bain, 440 N. W. 2d St., Linton, Secretary.  
Ovid Fields, Lyons.  
David Terhune, Linton.  
U. G. Hall, Jasonville.  
David F. Bland, Bloomfield.  
Edward Doobs, Scotland.

## Hamilton County—

Calvin Carson, Cicero, R. F. D., Chairman.  
Mrs. J. C. Craig, Noblesville, Secretary.  
Elmer Mendenhall, Sheridan.  
Mrs. H. H. Thompson, Noblesville.  
Anthony Kelly, Noblesville, R. F. D.  
M. L. Cardwell, Noblesville.  
J. G. Heinzmann, Noblesville.

## Hancock County—

Omer S. Jackson, Greenfield, Chairman.  
T. Harrison Warner, Greenfield, Secretary.  
Mrs. Nora Roberts, Greenfield.  
Albert L. New, Greenfield.  
John Souder, Greenfield.  
Dr. Wm. A. Justice, Greenfield.  
Elbert Tyner, Greenfield.

## Harrison County—

Thomas S. Jones, Corydon, Chairman.  
Maurice Griffin, Corydon, Secretary.  
Hez Luckett, Corydon.  
Benjamin S. Applegate, Corydon.  
Thomas J. McClareu, Corydon.  
Morris Fleshman, Corydon.  
Miss Georgia Stockslager, Corydon.



## Hendricks County—

T. T. Martin, Danville, Chairman.  
Mrs. Mary J. Christie, Danville, Secretary.  
M. O. Pence, Danville.  
Marion Bailey, Lizton.  
J. A. C. Clay, North Salem.  
Eddie Blair, Danville, R. R. 1.  
Charles Bridges, Coatesville.

## Henry County—

Dr. F. A. Bolser, Newcastle, Chairman.  
Mrs. Estella Loer, Newcastle, Secretary.  
Frank A. Wisheart, Newcastle.  
Frank Hotchkirk, Newcastle.  
Will Wisheart, Newcastle.  
Ray Morgan, Newcastle.

## Howard County—

O. A. Somers, Kokomo, Chairman.  
Mrs. Isabelle H. Purdum, Kokomo, Secretary.  
J. W. Johnson, Kokomo.  
John A. Ellis, Kokomo.  
Ernest Murry, Greentown.  
Al Thompson, Russiaville.  
Harvey O. Lybrook, Kappa, R. F. D. 2.

## Huntington County—

Peter Martin, Huntington, Chairman.  
Mrs. Edna Felter, Huntington, Secretary.  
Monroe Wiley, Huntington.  
Omer Summers, Huntington.  
Dr. S. F. Koontz, Huntington.  
Ira B. Potts, Huntington.  
John Cull, Huntington.

## Jackson County—

David B. Vance, Brownstown, Chairman.  
Mrs. Kate Kochenour, Brownstown, Secretary.  
Oscar H. Montgomery, Seymour.  
Harry B. Henderson, Medora.  
Sherman Hall, Crothersville, R. R.  
J. B. Perkhiser, Seymour.  
John E. Hunsucker, Vallonia.

## Jasper County—

Frank Walsh, Rensselaer, R. R. 4, Chairman.  
Louis H. Hamilton, Rensselaer, Secretary.  
George H. McClain, Rensselaer.  
H. J. Bartoo, Rensselaer.  
Mrs. Ora T. Ross, Rensselaer.  
John Bowie, Wheatfield.  
Frank E. Babcock, Rensselaer.

## Jay County—

T. W. Shimp, Portland, Chairman.  
C. C. Ayres, Redkey, Secretary.  
Mrs. Geneva I. Hawkins, Portland.  
James O'Neill, Dunkirk.  
E. H. Haffner, Bryant.  
Palmer Harper, Pennville.  
E. M. Haynes, Portland.

## Jefferson County—

Horace Woolford, Madison, Chairman.  
John R. Inglis, Madison, Secretary.  
Mrs. M. C. Garber, Madison.  
Nicholas Robinus, Madison.  
John J. Denny, Madison, R. F. D. 9.  
Russell Fewell, Madison, R. F. D. 7.  
John T. Green, North Madison.

## Jennings County—

Albert A. Tripp, North Vernon, Chairman.  
Mrs. Margaret A. Cone, North Vernon, Secretary.  
Edward Fiedler, Vernon.  
Dr. M. F. Daubenheyer, Vernon.  
Albert McCammon, Vernon.  
Charles Wright, Vernon.  
Charles C. Jordan, Vernon.

## Johnson County—

Glenn Ellis, Franklin, Chairman.  
Mrs. A. N. Crecraft, Franklin, Secretary.  
E. C. Pulliam, Franklin.  
Dr. R. D. Willan, Franklin.  
Frank P. Smith, Franklin.  
Harry McCartney, Franklin.  
John A. Thompson, Franklin.

## Knox County—

Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes, Chairman.  
Margaret Holland, Vincennes, Secretary.  
C. B. Kessinger, Vincennes.  
George W. Donaldson, Vincennes.  
Charles L. Kuhn, Vincennes.  
Wm. M. Willmore, Vincennes.  
Joseph H. Barr, Vincennes.

## Kosciusko County—

L. W. Royse, Warsaw, Chairman.  
Miss Harriet D. Frazer, Warsaw, Secretary.  
B. W. Keith, Winona Lake.  
Milo H. James, Warsaw, R. F. D.  
Clyde D. Clark, Warsaw.  
Richard Vanderveer, Milford.  
Wm. H. Kenn, Silver Lake.

## Lagrange County—

Frank J. Duntun, Lagrange, Chairman.  
L. A. Foster, Lagrange, Secretary.  
Leroy A. Foster, Lagrange.  
Mrs. Anna Patten, Topeka.  
John H. Yeager, Wolcottville.  
Charles S. Nichols, Howe.  
Claude C. Smith, Mongo.  
Dr. Samuel Eash, Shipshewanna.

## Lake County—

John B. Peterson, Crown Point, Chairman.  
Mrs. Jennie W. Wheeler, Crown Point, Secretary.  
H. S. Norton, Gary.  
Ora L. L. Wildermuth, Gary.  
Frank Williams, East Chicago.  
Peter W. Meyn, Hammond.  
S. L. Craig, Crown Point.

## Laporte County—

M. R. Sutherland, Laporte, Chairman.  
H. B. Tuthill, Michigan City.  
Dr. Blinks, Michigan City.  
Frank J. Tilden, Laporte.  
Joseph Kramer, Laporte.  
George Angell, Laporte.  
Mrs. Frank J. Pitner, Laporte.

## Lawrence County—

Dr. A. J. McDonald, Bedford, Chairman.  
Wm. S. Whyte, Bedford, Secretary.  
John H. Edwards, Mitchell.  
Augustus E. Dickinson, Bedford.  
Harry Montgomery, Tunnelton, R. R.  
Mrs. Henry P. Pearson, Bedford.  
Grant Armstrong, Bedford, R. R.

## Madison County—

John W. Lovett, Anderson, Chairman.  
Harry T. Gooding, Anderson, R. F. D. 3, Secretary.  
Samuel Warner, Summitville.  
James S. Wales, Alexandria.  
Milton Murphy, Elwood.  
William Swain, Pendleton.  
Mrs. James W. Sansberry, Anderson.

## Marion County—

John Judah, Indianapolis, 949 N. Penn. St., Chairman.  
Russell B. Harrison, Indianapolis, Secretary.  
John H. Holliday, Indianapolis.  
Henry W. Bennett, Indianapolis.  
Frank Duffy, Indianapolis.  
James W. Fesler, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Carl G. Fisher, Indianapolis.

## Marshall County—

A. R. Clizbe, Plymouth, Chairman.  
Mrs. E. N. Cook, Plymouth, Secretary.  
Thomas Stack, Plymouth.  
Robert Erwin, Bourbon.  
S. C. Shilling, Culver.  
Lon Schoonover, Argos.  
Henry H. Miller, Bremen.

## Martin County—

John Larkin, Loogootee, Chairman.  
Mrs. Mary Reynolds, Loogootee, Secretary.  
Major Wm. Houghton, Loogootee.  
Dr. Henry W. Shirley, Shoals.  
Charles W. Slates, Shoals.  
Jesse O. Dollens, Trinity Springs.  
Seymour Marshall, Burns City.

## Miami County—

W. A. Hammond, Peru Chamber of Commerce, Chairman.  
Mrs. Jessie H. West, R. R. 1, Denver, Secretary.  
Omar Holman, Peru.  
R. A. Edwards, Peru.  
A. R. Klump, Peru.  
George B. Phelps, Bennett's Switch, R. R. 19.  
Leroy Graft, Mexico, R. R. 26.

## Monroe County—

Joseph E. Henley, Bloomington, Chairman.  
Mrs. John Kerr, Bloomington, Secretary.  
Dr. Frank Holland, Bloomington.

E. R. Fletcher, Bloomington.  
J. A. Woodburn, Bloomington.  
Henry Springer, Sr., Bloomington.  
W. A. Myers, Bloomington.  
Mrs. Thomas G. Karsell, Bloomington.

## Montgomery County—

Byron R. Russell, Crawfordsville, Chairman.  
Mrs. S. C. Rowland, Crawfordsville, Secretary.  
Samuel Shaver, Crawfordsville.  
W. A. Moon, Crawfordsville.  
Patrick J. Vaughan, Crawfordsville.  
L. Walter Breaks, Crawfordsville.  
Hays Birch, Crawfordsville.

## Morgan County—

Ira Eubank, Martinsville, Chairman.  
Miss Mary Bain, Martinsville, Secretary.  
Thomas Hessong, Morgantown.  
Harry H. Leathers, Mooresville.  
Jason W. Tudor, Monrovia.  
Perry Bradford, Centerton.  
Omer R. Abraham, Martinsville, R. R. 1.  
Pressley D. Smith, Paragon.

## Newton County—

Dr. R. C. McCain, Kentland, Chairman.  
R. R. Cummings, Kentland, Secretary.  
Warren T. McCray, Kentland.  
Miss Adah E. Bush, Kentland.  
John Wildasin, Kentland.  
Samuel R. Szelove, Kentland.  
Algie Martin, Morocco.

## Noble County—

Edward P. Eagles, Albion, Chairman.  
Fred B. Moore, Albion, Secretary.  
John Friskney, Albion, R. F. D.  
Harvey A. Moore, Avilla.  
J. C. Fetter, Kendallville.  
Vermont Finley, Kendallville.  
W. H. Cochran, Ligonier, R. F. D.  
Mrs. M. C. Beck, Albion.

## Ohio County—

Henry B. Sparks, Rising Sun, Chairman.  
Mrs. Louise Cooper, Rising Sun, Secretary.  
Ethan A. Anderson, Rising Sun.  
John T. Dugle, Rising Sun.  
John W. Whitlock, Rising Sun.  
Harry L. Gibson, Rising Sun.  
Dr. Lewis C. Cowan, Rising Sun.

## Orange County—

Oscar Ratts, Paoli, Chairman.  
S. R. Knox, Paoli, Secretary.  
Mrs. Thomas B. Buskirk, Paoli.  
Roscoe Jenkins, Orleans.  
Will V. Troth, West Baden.  
Azor Smith, French Lick.  
C. E. Cogswell, Paoli.

## Owen County—

David E. Beem, Spencer, Chairman.  
Lyman Heavenridge, Spencer, Secretary.  
Mrs. John H. Smith, Spencer.  
George R. Griffin, Spencer.  
Dr. J. H. Plew, Spencer.  
Rev. J. L. Vallow, Spencer.  
Hubert A. Rundell, Spencer.

## Parke County—

T. H. Nichols, Rockville, Chairman.  
Mrs. F. W. Leatherman, Rockville, Secretary.  
A. H. Starke, Rockville.  
Dr. R. E. Swope, Rockville.  
W. B. Collings, Rockville.  
W. P. Montgomery, Rockville.  
Fred Wimmer, Roseville.

## Perry County—

James Shallcross, Cannelton, Chairman.  
Mrs. Lee Rodman, Cannelton, Secretary.  
Ernest Rinkle, Cannelton.  
Charles D. Schreiber, Tell City.  
Austin Corbin, Tell City.  
Herbert Patrick, Tell City.  
Isaac Branul, Troy.

## Pike County—

A. H. Taylor, Petersburg, Chairman.  
W. D. Curl, Petersburg, Secretary.  
W. J. Harris, Petersburg.  
Carolyn Trainor, Petersburg.  
Dr. T. R. Rice, Petersburg.  
George T. Frank, Petersburg.  
S. E. Dillin, Petersburg.

## Porter County—

A. N. Worstell, Valparaiso, Chairman.  
Maude M. Johnston, Valparaiso, Secretary.



J. D. Stoner, Valparaiso.  
E. L. Morgan, Chesterton.  
H. W. Abbott, Wheeler.  
George C. Gregg, Hebron.

#### Posey County—

A. C. Thomas, New Harmony, Chairman.  
Mrs. Louis H. Keck, Mt. Vernon, Secretary.  
Robert V. Stinson, Mt. Vernon.  
George Keubler, Mt. Vernon.  
Adam J. Doll, Stewartsville.  
Frank Emerson, Cynthiana.  
Martin Stagmeier, Wadesville.

#### Pulaski County—

John M. Spangler, Winamac, Chairman.  
Mrs. L. Huddleson, Winamac, Secretary.  
L. W. Hubbell, Francisville.  
Ralph M. Dunn, Medaryville.  
Elmer Johnson, Monterey.  
Ellis Reise, Winamac.  
Joe Gorrell, Winamac.

#### Putnam County—

James L. Randel, Greencastle, Chairman.  
Alex H. Lockridge, Greencastle, Secretary.  
Clement C. Hurst, Greencastle.  
Mrs. Lou Allen Baker, Greencastle.  
Charles T. Peck, Greencastle.  
Ed. McG. Walls, Greencastle.  
C. E. Crawley, Greencastle.

#### Randolph County—

Carl Puckett, Winchester, Chairman.  
Clifford C. Fisher, Union City, Secretary.  
Mrs. L. Ella Clarke, Winchester.  
Samuel Lay, Ridgeville.  
William T. Miller, Winchester.  
Wesley Green, Farmland.

#### Ripley County—

J. Francis Lochard, Versailles, Chairman.  
Mrs. Laura M. Beer, Versailles, Secretary.  
Oliver P. Shook, Holton.  
Harry Behlmer, Napoleon.  
A. W. Romweber, Batesville.  
Edward G. Abbott, Milan.  
Fred W. Kline, Osgood.

#### Rush County—

A. L. Gary, Rushville, Chairman.  
Cora L. Stewart, Rushville, Secretary.  
Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington.  
Roland H. Hill, Carthage.  
Bert B. Benner, Mays.  
Charles T. Davis, Milroy.  
Edson L. Aikens, Mays, R. R. 25.

#### Scott County—

Daniel Blocher, Austin, Chairman.  
Bert McCullough, Scottsburg, Secretary.  
Henry Jurgens, Scottsburg.  
William Storen, Scottsburg.  
Mrs. Florence Hubbard, Scottsburg.  
Oliver Mahan, Lexington.  
Altha Everhart, Scottsburg.

#### Shelby County—

Ed. K. Adams, Shelbyville, Chairman.  
Mrs. S. L. Major, Shelbyville, Secretary.  
Charles Birely, Shelbyville.  
B. F. Swain, Shelbyville.  
Will H. Kennedy, Shelbyville.  
Alfred Lee, Shelbyville.  
Thomas H. Wooley, Flat Rock.

#### Spencer County—

Charles Lieb, Rockport, Chairman.  
Mrs. Alberta K. Huffman, Rockport, Secretary.  
W. T. Mason, Rockport.  
John Rinsted, Rockport.  
Dr. C. D. Ehrman, Rockport.  
E. L. Boyd, Rockport.  
James Mattingly, Rockport, R. R. 3.

#### Starke County—

Lon E. Bernatha, North Judson, Chairman.  
Agnes Laramore, Knox, Secretary.  
Wesley Osborn, Ober.  
W. W. Dye, Hamlet.  
Tom Cleave, Knox, R. F. D.  
H. F. Schreicker, Knox.  
H. R. Koffel, Knox.

#### St. Joseph County—

Joseph D. Oliver, South Bend, Chairman.  
Clem W. Smogor, South Bend, Secretary.  
Mrs. Charles Arthur Carlisle, South Bend.

R. W. Gaylor, Mishawaka.  
Francis J. Vurpillat, Notre Dame.  
Eben W. Cutting, South Bend.  
Melville W. Mix, Mishawaka.

#### Steuben County—

Raymond E. Willis, Angola, Chairman.  
Mrs. W. F. Shearer, Angola, Secretary.  
Roy Ellis, Angola.  
Fred Emerson, Angola.  
Orville Carver, Angola.  
Thomas Teegarden, Hamilton.  
Frank Salisbury, Orland.

#### Sullivan County—

Gilbert W. Gambill, Sullivan, Chairman.  
Mrs. H. C. Steele, Sullivan, Secretary.  
W. H. Jones, Jr., Merom, R. F. D.  
Cary Littlejohn, Hymera.  
Dr. J. B. Maple, Shelburn.  
Dr. J. L. Durham, Merom, R. F. D.  
W. T. Mellott, Sullivan.

#### Switzerland County—

C. S. Tandy, Vevay, Chairman.  
James H. Wright, Vevay, Secretary.  
Mrs. Zella Bear, Vevay.  
John W. Johnson, Patriot.  
Elmer E. Hufford, Patriot, R. F. D. 1.  
Forrest A. Griffith, Vevay, R. F. D. 2.  
Charles E. Danner, Vevay, R. F. D. 4.

#### Tippecanoe County—

J. O. Beck, Lafayette, P. O. Box 104, Chairman.  
Charles M. Murdock, Lafayette, Secretary.  
Mrs. Charles B. Stuart, Lafayette.  
William H. Robertson, Lafayette.  
Robert W. Williamson, West Lafayette.  
Sidney H. Saltzgaber, Lafayette.  
Jesse Andrews, West Point.

#### Tipton County—

John D. Smith, Tipton, Chairman.  
J. R. Coleman, Tipton, Secretary.  
Dr. T. W. Longfellow, Windfall.  
Mrs. James R. Cochran, Tipton.  
Linzy D. Collee, Tipton.  
James L. Romack, Sharpsville.  
Simon Rosenthal, Tipton.

#### Union County—

William P. Kennedy, Liberty, Chairman.  
George W. Pigman, Liberty, Secretary.  
Charles D. Johnson, Liberty.  
James Davis, Liberty.  
Charles Conner, Liberty.  
Elmer E. Post, Liberty.  
Mrs. Will Morris, Liberty.

#### Vanderburg County—

George S. Clifford, 318 S. Second St., Evansville, Chairman.  
Mrs. Cora S. Hostetter, Evansville, Secretary.  
Robert Leigh, 917 Oregon St., Evansville.  
Frank R. Laughlin, City Bank Bldg., Evansville.  
Dr. S. F. Eichel, 511 Citizens Bank Bldg., Evansville.  
William Elmendorf, Evansville.  
Clinton F. Ross, 411 Upper Third St., Evansville.

#### Vermilion County—

Frank R. Miller, Clinton, Chairman.  
Mrs. Will Wait, Newport, Secretary.  
Dr. I. M. Casibur, Clinton.  
John W. Thomas, Clinton.  
Oscar Adams, Dana.  
George Watson, Cayuga.  
John Miskitt, Clinton.

#### Vigo County—

Earl E. Houck, Terre Haute, 20 S. Fifth St., Chairman.  
A. L. Miller, Erwin Block, Terre Haute, Sec.  
Frank Hale, Terre Haute.  
John L. Crawford, Terre Haute.  
Joseph Mullikin, Terre Haute.  
Mrs. J. S. Cox, Terre Haute.  
Thomas Perkins, Terre Haute.

#### Wabash County—

Milo R. Meredith, Wabash, Chairman.  
Mrs. James Wilson, Wabash, Secretary.  
Wilbur A. McNamee, Wabash.  
Ephraim Holloway, Wabash.  
John Winesburg, North Manchester.  
Frank Ireland, Laketon.  
Maurice Ragan, Lagro.

#### Warren County—

John H. Stephenson, Williamsport, Chairman.  
Carl A. Mehaffey, Williamsport, Secretary.  
James M. Hunter, Williamsport.  
Sterling Cooper, Williamsport.  
Charles W. Amos, Williamsport.  
E. Guy Sulton, Williamsport.  
Frank Ransom, Williamsport.

#### Warrick County—

Roscoe Kiper, Boonville, Chairman.  
John B. Reed, Boonville, Secretary.  
Henry Whittinghill, Boonville.  
S. N. Penrod, Newburg.  
E. L. Fergeson, Folsomville.  
J. P. Pike, Boonville.  
Florence Scales, Boonville.

#### Washington County—

Wm. B. Lindley, Salem, Chairman.  
Mrs. H. C. Hobbs, Salem, Secretary.  
John Gilstrap, Salem.  
Joseph Elrod, Salem.  
Wm. H. Rudder, Salem.  
Horace M. Trueblood, Salem.  
John Tatlock, Salem.

#### Wayne County—

Walter G. Butler, Richmond, 207 Second National Bank Bldg., Chairman.  
Miss M. E. B. Culbertson, 111½ N. Sixth St., Richmond, Secretary.  
Lucius C. Harrison, Richmond.  
John M. Lontz, Richmond.  
Frank Wissler, Richmond.  
Joseph Commons, Centerville.  
Frank Mosbaugh, Cambridge City.

#### Wells County—

A. B. Cline, Bluffton, Chairman.  
Albert Melching, Ossian, Secretary.  
Mrs. Anna Williamson, Bluffton.  
James Waid, Uniondale.  
James B. Clark, Bluffton.  
Dr. F. W. Garrett, Liberty Center.  
Samuel Gehrett, Keystone.

#### White County—

Wright J. Hinkle, Monon, Chairman.  
Charles A. Holladay, Monticello, Secretary.  
Bartholomew Holmes, Monticello.  
Mrs. Emily C. Uhl, Monticello.  
Patrick Hayes, Idaville.  
Harvey H. Schuyler, Wolcott.  
L. T. Kent, Brookston.

#### Whitley County—

D. V. Whiteleather, Columbia City, Chairman.  
Hugo Logan, Columbia City, Secretary.  
Lyman McLallen, Columbia City.  
Alexander Knisely, Columbia City, R. F. D.  
George W. Kichler, Churubusco.  
Marion Swinehart, Columbia City, R. F. D.  
Nelson Keller, South Whitley, R. F. D.

## Old Shoes Sent to Needy in Europe

#### Mt. Vernon—

Job Oliver made an appeal to our citizens for old shoes to be sent to the poor in France and Belgium, millions of whom are without footwear.

Mr. Oliver had no trouble in getting the Boy Scouts of Mt. Vernon interested in this benevolent work, and in a few hours they gathered up 167 pairs, and from this number but seventy-two needed repairing. The Camp Fire Girls were next called upon to solicit funds to pay for the repairing and in a short time they returned with \$72.10—more money than was needed. As soon as these shoes are repaired they will at once be shipped to the New York branch who will forward them to their destination.

The Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls have but recently been organized in this city, but from the manner in which they tackled their first job is conclusive evidence that one and all are hustlers and will do their full share in this great world war.

Let it be borne on the flag under which we rally in every exigency, that we have one Country, one Constitution, one Destiny—Webster.



## Food Production is Being Stimulated

### More Than \$75,000 Has Been Spent to Secure Greater Crops.

More than \$75,000 has been spent by the Indiana Food Production and Conservation committee in an effort to stimulate production and secure the greatest possible benefit therefrom to the community. It is in this feature of war preparedness work that Indiana is making a special effort which promises splendid returns not only for the purposes of the war, but for all time to come.

The members of the Food Production and Conservation Committee are:

Prof. G. I. Christie, Director, Lafayette.  
W. W. Bonner, Secretary, Greensburg.  
Hon. Ralph W. Moss, Chairman, Centerpoint.  
W. A. Guthrie, Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis.  
C. B. Riley, Board of Trade, Indianapolis.  
Ralph Polk, Greenwood.  
F. J. Heacock, Salem.  
W. J. Hogan, Indianapolis.  
Will S. Robbins, Horace.  
L. H. Wright, Irvington.  
H. E. Barnard, Indianapolis.  
Warren T. McCray, Kentland.  
Samuel Schlosser, Plymouth.

The personnel of the various sub-committees is as follows:

#### Dairy Committee—

Samuel Schlosser, Plymouth.  
John Rish, Vincennes.  
P. H. Crane, Lebanon.  
C. R. George, Lafayette.  
R. E. Caldwell, Lafayette.

#### Silo Committee—

Maurice Douglas, Flat Rock.  
W. C. Polk, Ft. Branch.  
E. M. Wilson, Anderson.  
S. P. Selby, Bourbon.  
Chester G. Starr, Lafayette.

#### Wheat Committee—

J. S. Hazelrigg, Cambridge City.  
C. B. Riley, Lemcke Bldg., Indianapolis.  
Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington.  
W. H. Aiman, Pendleton.  
Chas. A. Aspaugh, Royal Center.  
A. B. Cohee, Frankfort.  
George Rohm, Rockville.  
W. W. Suckow, Franklin.  
C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville.  
Cloyd Loughry, Monticello.  
A. E. Kalter, Care E. Rauh & Sons, Indianapolis.  
R. C. Ellis, New Albany.  
C. L. Goodbar, Crawfordsville.  
A. G. Lupton, Hartford City.  
Ralph Payne, Rushville.  
G. I. Christie, Lafayette.  
A. T. Wiancko, Lafayette.  
J. C. Beavers, Lafayette.  
J. N. McMahan, Liberty.

#### Marketing and Distribution Committee—

D. F. Maish, Frankfort.  
J. L. Keach, Indianapolis.  
Oliver Kline, Huntington.  
C. F. McIntosh, Bloomfield.  
C. N. Lindley, Salem.  
Wm. M. Walton, Jr., Laporte.  
H. M. Widney, St. Joe.  
Ben F. Hitz, Jr., Indianapolis.  
C. C. Winkler, Vincennes.  
John N. Dyer, Vincennes.  
Harry McCartney, Greenwood.  
W. S. Roebuck, Ft. Wayne.  
F. P. Smith, Kahn Bldg., Indianapolis.  
J. L. Trost, R. R. C-2, Indianapolis.  
C. G. Woodbury, Lafayette.  
H. J. Reed, Lafayette.  
F. J. Heacock, Salem.

#### Indianapolis Committee on Food Conservation—

Mrs. Carl G. Fisher, Chairman.  
Mrs. Harry Miesse.  
Mrs. Maude McQuat.  
Mrs. Ada Watts.  
Mrs. Lydia Teasdale.

Mrs. John Carey.  
Miss Marie Chomel.  
Mrs. Isaac Born.  
Mrs. John W. Timmons.  
Mrs. M. A. Potter.  
Mrs. L. J. Blaker.  
Mrs. George Dickson.  
Mrs. Fred Clarke.  
Miss Helen Wallick.  
Mrs. B. F. Gadd.  
Mrs. Hence Orme.

#### DAIRY CAMPAIGN.

The object of the dairy campaign in Indiana was to increase the dairy production and to encourage an increased consumption of dairy products. A report and program was submitted to the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation on May 3, 1917, by a committee representing the Indiana State Dairy Association, Indiana Manufacturers of Dairy Products and Purdue University. A copy of this report was published by the university.

In order to stimulate the greater production in dairy products it is proposed to use all available men now employed in the dairy department at Purdue, together with extension forces engaged by private allied industries, county agents and various county agricultural organizations. Professor R. E. Caldwell has been placed in immediate charge of the campaign and through him specific duties are being assigned each month to the various agencies. In forty-four counties of Indiana there are county agents to carry on this work and in the other counties the work is carried on through agricultural organizations and prominent farmers.

As a result of the work lecture tours have been conducted in practically all of the dairy counties. Many excellent posters have been put up in prominent places in rural districts and monthly informational bulletins are being mailed out to some 73,000 dairymen of the State. In a few communities pure-bred dairy cattle have been secured and introduced through the county agent in an effort to increase the character of the breeding stock.

#### SILO CAMPAIGN.

Plans for a silo campaign were presented to the food committee by the sub-committee on silos. The silos of the State are only sufficient to meet the needs of 10 per cent. of the farmers. An increase of 10,000 silos in 1917, or one-third the number in the State, is hoped for. The campaign was put in charge of Maurice Douglas, Flat Rock, Ind. An attractive poster has been mailed out to 10,000 individuals and the food committee, in conjunction with Purdue, have issued special bulletins on "Silo and the Sheep Man," "Silo and the Beef Cattle Breeder," "Silo and the Cattle Feeder" and "Silo for the General Farmer." In addition to these publications and publicity through the press a silo campaign has either been conducted or will be conducted in each county in the State.

#### WHEAT CAMPAIGN.

In a similar way to the other campaign a special report was prepared by the wheat committee on increasing wheat production. The wheat crop in Indiana for 1917 is something over 2,000,000 acres. In order for Indiana to do her part in supplying this much-needed cereal close to 3,000,000 acres must be seeded this fall. This means a larger demand than ever before will be made for seed this fall. The selection of wheat fields was accomplished through the co-operation of the grain dealers, millers, agricultural organizations with the county agents and representatives of the State Food Committee. From ten to forty fields have been selected for seed in each county.

Farmers have agreed to sell their wheat to farmers direct or arrange for its sale through local organizations. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 bushels of high-class seed wheat has been located. The necessity of buying fall fertilizers early in carload lots has been urged upon each community.

#### MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION.

At a meeting of the food committee, July 25, an outline for a marketing and distribution cam-

paign was presented through the horticultural interests of the State and accepted by the food committee. The work will be carried on under the direction of the Indiana Food Production and Conservation Committee, co-operating with the Indiana Horticultural Society. The first step of the work will be to bring the producer and consumer into closer union. Mr. Anderson of the horticultural department of Purdue has been placed in immediate charge of the work. The co-operation of all the agricultural organizations of the State, garden organizations and vocational instructors will be necessary in order to carry the program to success.

A municipal market has been established at Lafayette with considerable success. The producers on certain days of the week bring their products in to the central point. Similar markets are being established in a number of other cities of the State.

#### CONSERVATION COMMITTEE.

An active campaign for food conservation is being waged. There is a big surplus of vegetables and fruits. In order that these may be saved for winter every encouragement must be given to the women in order that they will can or dry the surplus or try to save it in some other way.

A central committee on food conservation was organized with Mrs. Carl G. Fisher chairman. Canning and drying demonstrations are being given twice each day. Arrangements are about completed for demonstrations in the kitchens and dining rooms of a number of churches.

Secretary Houston of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has offered additional help to the State food committee and a state-wide campaign is under way.

To assist in the work the extension department of Purdue University has published an extension bulletin on "Home Canning by the Cold Pack Process," "Home Drying of Vegetables and Fruits" and "Appetizing Dishes Made from Corn." A food conservation school for women was held at Purdue, July 9 to 14.

#### CORN PRODUCTION.

Immediately following the appointment of the State Committee on Food Production and Conservation it was determined to do everything possible to forward the planting of a large area of corn in Indiana. It was also the aim of the committee to secure the best possible seed. The implement dealers of the State gave special demonstrations in every hardware store and implement shop throughout Indiana on the adjusting of a planter and grading of corn in order that a first-class stand might be secured. This work did much to interest farmers in implements and high-class machinery. There was also a need of men to go into various communities of the State, call the people in and present to them the need for grain and attention in selecting and testing seed corn.

During the period of April 19 to April 30 forty-four extra men were sent into corn-growing counties not having county agents to assist the local organizations in seed corn testing and other emergency food production work. Of these men forty were selected from the Senior class in agriculture from the university and four were from the extension and station staffs. These men were able to induce farmers during their stay in these counties to test the seed for 114,926 acres of corn. This work was carried on under the direction of the local emergency food committees. Demonstrations and meetings were held throughout the county in each instance. Statistics show that the average stand in fields planted with untested seed is 70 per cent., while fields planted with tested seed averaged from 85 to 90 per cent. Fifteen per cent. increase in the yield of fields planted with tested seed can be safely expected. A safe estimate would show an increase due to the efforts of these men in the several counties of 620,600 bushels of corn. In addition to the work with corn through the efforts of these men the acreage of potatoes was increased by 1,104 acres, and soy beans 132 acres. Four thousand six hundred acres of oats were sown with treated seed on suggestion of these men. Estimating the amount of smut in untreated fields at 10 per cent., the



resultant increase in the yield of this crop was 16,400 bushels.

The emergency food production work speeded up the work of county agents rather than checked it. County agents were this spring responsible for the testing of sufficient seed corn to plant 193,674 acres. Estimating the increase in yield at 15 per cent. above, the resultant increase would be 1,045,889 bushels. County agents were responsible for the treating for disease of sufficient seed potatoes to plant 7,046 acres. The acreage of soy beans was increased through county agents' efforts by 12,476 acres. County agents were responsible for the treatment for smut of sufficient seed oats to sow 163,295 acres. A low estimate of the increase in yield due to this treatment would place it at 653,180 bushels.

Following the floods early in June, which destroyed many thousands of acres of the newly planted corn crop, five special agents were sent from the extension department to assist the local authorities in replanting the devastated areas. Sources of corn were listed both local and foreign and organization of the communities which enabled the farmers from different flood levels to assist each other and help in locating emergency labor were the chief duties of these men. In counties having county agents this work was carried on through the county agents' offices and the Better Farming Associations. By prompt efficient action most of this area has been replanted with early maturing corn. In Gibson county alone forty thousand acres were replanted.

#### HOME GARDENS.

At the suggestion of Mr. E. I. Lewis, then of the Indianapolis News, Governor Goodrich called the mayors of all Indiana cities to consider ways and means of encouraging planting of more gardens in Indiana. The result of this conference was that provision was made for the hiring of large numbers of supervisors for directing the campaign in every city and town in the State and planting of thousands of gardens. It is estimated as a result of this campaign Indiana planted more than 200,000 gardens.

The season has been an unusually good one and the product from these gardens has amounted to many thousands of tons of foodstuffs. This has been one direct contribution to the food supply.

The work this year has given people an insight into what can be accomplished and there is no doubt that much more can be done along this line another year.

#### FARM LABOR.

The campaign for increased production immediately brought to light the question of farm labor. Farmers were willing to increase their acreage of crops, but were in need of assistance.

In order that this movement might be organized the Secretary of Agriculture, U. S. Department, authorized the use of three men in the farm management division operating in this State. These men visited various counties and assisted in the organization of local bureaus. Sixty-five thousand cards were placed in banks, mills, elevators, county agents' offices and other points so that farmers might apply direct to the committee for help. A central office then supplied labor to counties which were deficient. In this way a large amount of assistance was given.

It is hoped now to install a special man who will give his entire time to farm labor and who will assist the counties in organizing to meet the situation, which will grow more acute as men are called for the army.

### Indiana Follows Lead of Nation

(Continued from Page 1.)

Copies of a resolution passed by the State Council, asking that seven members be named to constitute county councils of defense, were addressed to the judges of the circuit courts of Indiana. Responses were prompt, for the most part, and the county councils have followed the suggestions of the state council, in furthering their organization by seeking to co-ordinate all local activities through committees, after the style of the state and national organizations.

## Substitute for National Guard

### Indiana Troops Being Organized Under Authority of Federal Law.

Anticipating the need of state troops when the National Guard units were mustered into the national army, the United States Congress enacted a law providing for the organizing of substitute military companies. This work is progressing satisfactorily in Indiana, although there is evidently lacking in some instances a full knowledge of the members' liability to service.

Following is a report of the Military section of the State Council:

A. The chairman of each county council of defense has been authorized to appoint some one in his county to superintend the organization of local units of the new State militia. The duties of the county organizers of State militia will be for the most part supervisory, the work of organizing being under their direct supervision. Three letters have been sent to the county councils relative to the appointing of a county organizer of State militia, and at the time of writing sixty-one counties have forwarded the names of the parties selected for this work. The men appointed are as follows:

County.	Name.	Address.
Adams	James T. Myers	Decatur.
Bartholomew	A. T. Conner	Columbus.
Blackford	Walter Hoddon	Hartford City.
Boone	Elza O. Rogers	Lebanon.
Carroll	Judge Jas. P. Wason	Delphi.
Cass	Joseph M. Rabb	Logansport.
Clinton	Harry E. Pavey	Frankfort.
Dearborn	W. J. J. Backman	Aurora.
Decatur	Dan S. Perry	Greensburg.
DeKalb	Capt. Levi L. Denison	Garrett.
Delaware	Will F. White	Muncie.
Dubois	Philip J. Kunkle	Jasper.
Elkhart	Ira H. Church	Elkhart.
Fayette	Harry Wallace	Connersville.
Fountain	W. B. Gray	Covington.
Franklin	M. P. Hubbard	Brookville.
Gibson	Ralph Tichenor	Princeton.
Grant	John O. Fryer	N. M. H. Marion.
Greene	Jas. M. Hudson	Bloomfield.
Hancock	Amos Elsbeg	Greenfield.
Harrison	James B. Brewster	Corydon.
Henry	Albert D. Ogborn	New Castle.
Huntington	Harvey Elser	Huntington.
Jackson	Claud Caster	Seymour.
Jasper	L. M. Sauser	Rensselaer.
Jennings	E. Y. Greene	N. Vernon.
Knox	Howard Earl	Vincennes.
Lagrange	Arthur Burritt	Lagrange.
Lawrence	Jas. W. Rose	Bedford.
Madison	P. H. Doyle	Anderson.
Marion	Col. R. B. Harrison	Indianapolis.
Martin	Hayden Osborne	Burns City.
Montgomery	Capt. G. S. Harney	Crawfordsville.
Morgan	Capt. T. J. Hudgins	Martinsville.
Newton	Leslie Constabal	Kentland.
Ohio	Maj. H. B. Sparks	Rising Sun.
Owen	Bruno Meguschar	Spencer.
Perry	Walter F. Huthsteiner	Tell City.
Pike	Edward H. Scales	Petersburg.
Parke	Isaac R. Strouse	Rockville.
Porter	T. R. Lunbeck	Valparaiso.
Posey	R. R. V. Stinson, Jr.	Mt. Vernon.
Pulaski	W. S. Huddleston, Jr.	Winamac.
Putnam	Herbert H. Ellis	Greencastle.
Rush	Dr. Frank Sparks	Rushville.
Scott	Jas. E. Slatton	Scottsburg.
Shelby	D. Ray Deprez	Shelbyville.
Starke	Capt. Henry F. Schreiker	Knox.
Sullivan	Lee Ellis	Sullivan.
Switzerland	Chas. Pleasance	Vevay.
Tipton	Frank Watson	Kempton.
Tippecanoe	Wm. S. Potter	Lafayette.
Vanderburg	Jas. T. Cutler	Evansville.
Vermilion	H. M. Ferguson	Clinton.
Vigo	J. E. Thomas	Terre Haute.
Wabash	Capt. J. R. Wimmer	Wabash.
Warren	P. T. Martin	Williamsport.
Warrick	Thomas Downs	Boonville.
Wayne	Frank Benn	Richmond.

White ..... Wright Hinkle ..... Monon.  
Whitley ..... Jas. E. Adams ..... Columbia City.

With sixty-one counties ready to begin active organization and other counties daily sending us the names of parties appointed as county organizers of the State militia, it is reasonable to conclude that all counties will be ready for active work in the near future.

B. A definite plan of organization has been adopted, copy of which is attached hereto. Copies of this plan have been sent to all county organizers appointed along with a letter of explanation and as rapidly as other county organizers are appointed similar information will be placed in their hands.

C. The work of organizing units of State militia has been delayed somewhat in some counties because of a lack of information as to the legal status of the movement. From other counties we have received reports of delay on account of a lack of funds for the work. Upon the whole, however, the work is progressing satisfactorily, a number of counties now being engaged in the actual work of organizing local units. From South Bend comes the report that a movement is well under way to organize a local unit in each ward in South Bend and Mishawaka, and also to organize local units in the various rural communities of St. Joseph county. The work is progressing equally well in other counties and there is no question but that every county in the State will enter into this work enthusiastically just as soon as the legal status of the movement is cleared up.

### A PLAN FOR ORGANIZATION OF STATE MILITIA.

#### I. General Plan—

1. Local units may be organized in any community where the manifested interest seems to justify such an organization.
2. Various local units will be mustered in as regular units of the State militia as soon as qualified according to adopted regulations.

#### A. Regulations—

1. Strength of fifty enlisted men and three officers.
2. Officers and men must pass a fairly rigid mental and physical examination.
3. Enlistment to be for duration of war and for service within the State only.
4. No financial compensation will be given except in case of active duty, said compensation to not exceed that of national guard members.
5. Best of units mustered into State militia to be equipped as rapidly as possible. Equipped units to be distributed as generally as possible throughout the State.
6. After being mustered in, State militia units must drill at least once each week and must maintain an average attendance of at least 60 per cent., otherwise they will be subject to dismissal.
7. State militia to be subject to call of Governor at all times.
8. Age qualifications will be 18 to 45 years. Men of conscription age must be exempt from federal service to be eligible for State militia.
9. Number of units mustered in will probably have to be limited.
10. Units will be assigned to battalions and regiments as rapidly as possible.

#### II. Primary Steps—

1. Secure services of press in campaign. Such information as now available will be sent to county organizers and disseminated throughout the county by him through the medium of the press.
2. Any town so desiring may begin organizing at once with the understanding that the local unit will eventually become a part of the State militia, provided it meets specified requirements.
3. The requirements will be explained through the press.
4. As soon as the requirements have been met by local units, applications for mustering in as regular units of the State militia may be made to the State Council of Defense.



# The National Safety Council

## Indiana Men Named to Assist in this Important Work.

The National Safety Council is a body formed to aid in the conservation of Man-Power and manufacturing and producing capacity, and to that end four men have been named to the heads of divisions by N. E. Squibbs, State director:

J. J. Walsh, State Factory Inspector, Division of Accident Prevention.

H. H. Friedley, State Fire Marshal, Division of Fire Prevention.

Clarence Martindale, Architect and Engineer, Division of Structural Safety.

Dr. Wm. H. King, Division of Dust and Fumes, assisted by Michael Scollard, State Mine Inspector.

At any time required by the National Safety Council, these men stand ready to help in the establishment of any additional standards of safety that may be found advisable. Indiana's statutes governing Accident and Fire Prevention have been sent to the National Safety Council Headquarters, and we await further commands from said headquarters. Mr. Walsh is making extraordinary efforts with the aid of deputies furnished by accident and liability insurance companies, in addition to the regular state factory field inspectors, to get all Indiana industries in the safest possible condition to prevent accidents. The same condition prevails in State Fire Marshal Friedley's office, and both these officials report that plant owners generally are lending every aid toward better, safer conditions although it should be understood that Indiana has always been in the forefront in this movement. Certainly the State will never take a backward step in this regard and when the war is ended, Labor and Capital alike will be the gainers for every additional practical safety standard that it is found possible to establish.

## State Council Committees

### Coal Production.

Will J. Freeman, Chairman, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Frenk J. Hayes—Indianapolis, National Vice-president United Mine Workers of America.  
Ed Stewart—Terre Haute, President District 11, United Mine Workers of America.  
M. L. Gould—Indianapolis.  
J. Wooley—Evansville.  
A. M. Ogle—Terre Haute.  
W. H. Johnson—Vincennes.  
P. H. Penna—Terre Haute.  
Dr. T. D. Scales—Boonville.  
Chas. G. Hall—Terre Haute.

### Publicity.

George Ade, Chairman, Brook, Ind.  
Richard Smith, Indianapolis News.  
Ernest Bross, Indianapolis Star.  
George Stout, Indiana Times.  
S. Paul Poynter, Sullivan Times.  
Fred A. Miller, South Bend Times.  
Henry B. Wilson, Delphi Citizen-Times.  
Walter S. Chambers, Newcastle Times.  
Dale J. Crittenberger, Anderson Bulletin.  
Lew G. Ellingham, Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette.  
Howard Roosa, Evansville Courier.  
Harry J. Martin, Martinsville Reporter.  
Jesse Green, Fort Wayne News.  
Edward C. Toner, Anderson Herald.  
Charles Seffrit, Washington Herald.  
Julian D. Hogate, Danville Republican.

### Medical Section.

Dr. Chas. P. Emerson, Chairman, Indianapolis.  
Dr. Jno. H. Oliver, Indianapolis.  
Dr. Miles F. Porter, Ft. Wayne.  
Dr. Edwin Walker, Evansville.  
Mr. William Fortune, Indianapolis.  
Dr. Rilus J. Eastman, Indianapolis.  
Dr. E. O. Holloway, Knightstown.  
Dr. Alfred Henry, Indianapolis.  
Dr. Wm. N. Wishard, Indianapolis.  
Dr. Wm. P. Garshwiler, Southport.  
Dr. S. E. Smith, Easthaven.

Mr. J. K. Lilly, Indianapolis.  
Mr. Wm. D. Allison, Indianapolis.  
Dr. C. S. Woods, Indianapolis.  
Miss Edith G. Willis, Vincennes.  
Miss Edna Humphrey, Crawfordsville.  
Miss Edna G. Henry, Indianapolis.

### Finance.

Evans Woolen, Chairman, Indianapolis.  
William G. Irwin, Columbus.  
Isaac D. Straus, Ligonier.

### Communications.

Frank Wampler, Chairman.  
Mr. J. C. Nelson, Com'l. Supt., W. U. Telg. Co., Indianapolis.  
E. J. Huner, Com'l. Supt., Postal Telg. Co., Indianapolis.  
James Davis, President, Liberty Telephone Co., Liberty.  
Jesse Weik, President, Greencastle Telephone Co., Greencastle.  
Geo. G. Hall, Gen. Mgr., Southern Indiana Telephone Co., Evansville.  
Walter Uhl, Secy., Logansport Home Telephone Co., Logansport.  
W. W. Hans, Gen. Mgr., Laporte Telephone Co., Laporte.  
S. M. Isom, President, Mitchell Telephone Co., Mitchell.  
W. L. Bott, Mgr., Jasper County Telephone Co., Rensselaer.  
W. C. Peters, Home Telephone Company, Elkhart.

### Industrial Survey and Preparedness.

(Manufacturing Possibilities and Capacity.)

N. E. Squibb, Chairman.  
J. J. Walsh, Indianapolis, Division of Accident Prevention.  
H. H. Friedley, Indianapolis, State Fire Marshal, Division Fire Prevention.  
Clarence Martindale, Indianapolis, Division of Structural Safety.  
Dr. W. F. King, Assistant Secretary State Board of Health, Division of Dust and Fumes, assisted by Michael Schollard, Indianapolis Inspector of Mines.

### Educational Section.

Horace Ellis, Chairman—State Superintendent of Public Instruction.  
J. G. Collicott, Vice-chairman—Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction.  
J. J. Pettijohn, Secretary—Professor Indiana University.  
L. P. Benezet, Superintendent of City Schools, Evansville.  
Mrs. E. A. Blaker, Principal Teachers' College, Indianapolis.  
F. W. Bogardus, Professor State Normal, Terre Haute.  
W. L. Bryan, President Indiana University, Bloomington.  
Lee Driver, Superintendent of Schools, Randolph County.  
Donald DuShane, Superintendent of City Schools, Clinton.  
T. F. Fitzgibbons, Superintendent of City Schools, Columbus.  
J. W. Laird, President Danville Normal School, Danville.  
George L. MacIntosh, President Wabash College, Crawfordsville.  
E. O. Maple, Superintendent City Schools, Vincennes.  
T. T. Martin, Superintendent of Schools, Hendricks County.  
W. A. Millis, President of Hanover College, Hanover.  
B. F. Moore, Superintendent of City Schools, Muncie.  
Richard Park, Superintendent of Schools, Sullivan County.  
W. W. Parsons, President Indiana State Normal, Terre Haute.  
Frank Pickell, Principal High School, Richmond.  
O. M. Pittenger, Superintendent of City Schools, Frankfort.  
G. L. Roberts, Professor Purdue University, Lafayette.

Lyle Shank, Superintendent of Schools, Steuben County.

W. E. Stone, President Purdue University, Lafayette.

Miss Anna Wilson, Principal High School, Crawfordsville.

### Merchants' Economy.

Fred M. Ayres, Chairman, Indianapolis.  
W. E. Balch, Indianapolis.  
R. A. Andres, Evansville, Andres Company.  
C. M. Mills, Ft. Wayne, Rurode Dry Goods.  
Carl S. Wise, Logansport, Wiler & Wise.  
J. C. O'Hara, Muncie, McNaughton Co.  
Myer Heller, Newcastle, Kahn-Heller Co.  
S. W. Newberger, New Albany, S. W. Newberger Co.  
Lee B. Nusbaum, Richmond, Lee B. Nusbaum Company.  
H. W. Elridge, South Bend, Geo. Wyman & Co.  
Milton Herz, Terre Haute, A. Herz.  
David Meyer, Anderson, Pres. Indiana Retail Grocers' Association.  
J. E. Karns, Indianapolis, Pres. Business Men's Association, 5424 E. Wabash St.  
John H. Schuessler, Lafayette, Thieme & Schuessler Co.

### Man-Power and Industrial Survey.

Isaac D. Straus, Chairman.  
Meredith Nicholson, author, Indianapolis.  
Geo. C. Ball, manufacturer, Muncie.  
Martin A. Morrison, former congressman, Frankfort.  
Joseph M. Cravens, attorney, Madison.  
L. B. Clore, agriculturist, Laporte.  
Fred Hunting, Gen. Electric Co., Ft. Wayne.  
E. E. Stacey, State sec'y, Y. M. C. A., Ind'p'ls.  
L. K. Babcock, attorney, Indianapolis.  
W. H. Latta, attorney, Indianapolis.  
Wm. A. Wirt, educator, of Gary and New York City, Gary.  
J. G. Collicott, State Director Vocational Education, Indianapolis.  
Clarence B. Kessinger, former president Y. M. C. A., Vincennes.  
Rev. Geo. W. MacIntosh, president Wabash College, Crawfordsville.  
Dr. Carl Stoltz, physician, South Bend.  
Frank Wilson, banker, Evansville.  
Sol Kiser, banker, Indianapolis.  
Wm. P. Hapgood, conservator of food products, Indianapolis.  
S. O. Belzer, scout executive, Boy Scouts of America, Indianapolis.

### Public Morals.

A. B. Storms, Chairman, Indianapolis.  
Rev. Chas. H. Winders, Indianapolis.  
Rev. Frederick E. Taylor, D. D., Indianapolis.  
Rev. Francis Gavisk, Indianapolis.  
Rabbi Morris M. Feuerlicht, Indianapolis.  
Rev. M. C. Pearson, Indianapolis.  
Merle Sidener, Indianapolis.  
Dr. Geo. W. Combs, Indianapolis.  
Hugh McK. Landon, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Harry E. Barnard, Indianapolis.  
Dr. Chas. P. Emerson, Indianapolis.  
Caleb S. Denny, Indianapolis.  
E. W. Felt, Indianapolis.  
Chas. A. Greathouse, Indianapolis.  
Frank P. Smith, Franklin.  
J. C. Johnson, Evansville.  
Richard Rosencranz, Evansville.  
Howard Roosa, Evansville.  
R. L. O'Hair, Greencastle.  
James Triggs, Huntington.  
Timothy Nicholson, Richmond.  
E. V. Hawkins, Connersville.  
H. F. Clements, Mt. Vernon.  
Rev. John P. Hale, Lafayette.  
M. M. Stoops, Petersburg.  
Thos. Hawkins, Shelbyville.  
George B. Lockwood, Muncie.  
W. E. Stone, Lafayette.  
George R. Grose, Greencastle.  
W. L. Bryan, Bloomington.  
Dr. G. Leslie, M. D., Fort Wayne.

### Employers Co-operation.

Frank Wampler, Chairman, Indianapolis.  
W. H. McCurdy, Evansville.  
S. F. Bowser, Ft. Wayne.

(Continued on Page 9.)



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 1

In publishing the INDIANA BULLETIN the State Council of Defense desires to be clearly understood as in no sense seeking to usurp the prerogatives of the daily newspaper. It were presumption indeed to consider for a moment that such thing could be possible, in Indiana, where the enterprise of the press is one of our justly boasted institutions. The Bulletin is intended purely as a disseminator of such information as would be of so general interest from a patriotic viewpoint as to be worthy of more emphasis than might be available in the columns of the crowded daily newspaper.

It is to the editors of the State that the Indiana Council of Defense owes a large measure of gratitude for the success that has attended its various activities in enlisting an intelligent, sympathetic public interest. The Bulletin would be grossly incomplete without this acknowledgment.

If it should happen that the busy molders of public opinion in the State should find anything herein available for "copy" for the daily or weekly edition, they should remember that there is no copyright to be considered and that the Council does not ask that any credit be given. This is a public service and we want to make its effectiveness as far reaching as the opportunity permits.

## Expenses of County Councils.

Appropriations have been made by a number of Indiana county councils, for the expenses of the County Councils of Defense. In many other instances the county councils at their regular September meeting will be asked to set aside such sums as the Defense councils estimate will meet their requirements for necessary office expenses. In other cases private subscriptions have covered the initial necessary expenses of the defense work. Carroll county has already appropriated \$300 from the county treasury funds; Huntington county \$3,000; Johnson \$50; Laporte \$500; Rush \$200; St. Joseph \$2,500; Vigo \$1,000. Boone county council of defense has asked \$500, as has also Tippecanoe county and both appropriations are expected next month. Although there is no specific legal authority for these appropriations, the state board of accounts has indicated to the finance committee of the State Council of Defense that it will approve the expenditure of necessary funds for defense purposes. The Attorney-General of Indiana also has submitted an opinion to the effect that the counties have a right to appropriate funds for the emergency. It would appear, therefore, that no good reason exists for the failure of local county councils of defense to push their work because of a lack of money.

## Conserving the Fruit Crop.

Mrs. Carl G. Fisher has completed an organization that has for its object the saving of fruits and vegetables that threaten to go to waste except that prompt action be taken to conserve them. Mrs. Maud McOuat is secretary and Mrs. Harry Miesse treasurer and chairman of the finance committee. The other members are Mrs. Ada Watts, Mrs. John N. Carey, Mrs. Lydia Teasdale, Mrs. Isaac Born, Mrs. L. F. Blaker, Miss Helen Wallack, Mrs. N. A. Potter, Mrs. B. F. Gadd, Mrs. H. E. Barnard, Miss Martha

Criley, Mrs. George Dickson, Mrs. Fred Clark and Mrs. Ritter. The primary purpose of Mrs. Fisher and her assistants is to instruct housewives how to get full benefit of the hundreds of thousands of war gardens cultivated this year. Accordingly demonstrations were arranged and held in all parts of the state, where it is estimated thousands of tons of foodstuffs have been saved.

## The Price of Coal.

In an effort to effect a reduction in the price of coal, the State Council, after a discussion of conditions in the state as applied to the industry, commissioned a special committee to co-operate with state and federal officials. This committee consisted of William G. Irwin, chairman; Evans Woollen, Charles Fox, E. M. Wilson and H. N. Kurrie. This committee was discharged, at its own request, August 8th, having reported as follows:

"The Special Coal Committee reports that effort continued since June 20th to arrive at an understanding with Indiana operators for reduced prices of coal, has failed, and that in its opinion there is no prospect of success by further effort, and that the consumers of the state should be advised of these facts, to the end that they be under no misapprehension in delaying longer to supply themselves, while transportation facilities are better than they are likely to be later."

## Close Co-operation Provided For.

Following a conference with Mr. H. F. Miles, of Wisconsin, representing the Council of National Defense committee on Labor, Mr. Samuel Gompers chairman, a committee consisting of Charles A. Greathouse, J. G. Collicott, H. C. Atkins and Charles Fox was appointed to bring about a closer co-operation between the state and federal forces looking to a more intensive industrial and vocational education. This committee will organize the state to prevent the terrorization of women and unskilled youth by their too precipitate introduction into new and untried fields of industry, and their increased efficiency by proper preliminary training, as occasion requires.

## Patriotism or Business?

The food committee of the State Council of Defense is making an effort to have 5,000 new silos put up by the farmers of Indiana this season, and the chairman of the committee, Professor Christie of Purdue states that the installation of a silo on his place is the finest display of patriotism a farmer can make at present. The News fails to see the patriotic side of such an action. It isn't patriotism at all but good business sense, and that every farmer in the State who can possibly afford a silo hasn't one already is a reflection on his knowledge of his own affairs. A good silo properly attended to is one of the most profitable institutions on the farm today and instead of designating a move to have the farmers of Indiana set up 5,000 new ones this summer an appeal to patriotism, it should be designated an appeal to ordinary horse sense. To be sure, the object of the council of defense is to have these silos erected in order that a greater supply of stock food may be conserved but inasmuch as all such conservation will pay the farmer large dividends it is difficult to get the patriotic angle. As the News understands it, real patriotism involves a sacrifice, and, bless you, there's nothing that even suggests sacrifice in installing a silo on a farm. Why, it's a dollar trap.—Ft. Wayne News.

## Change in Council.

Finding the demands of the State Council of Defense too pressing, Mrs. Carolyn Fairbank, of Ft. Wayne, president of the Indiana Federation of Women's clubs, resigned and in her place Governor Goodrich named Anne Studebaker Carlisle, of South Bend, Ind. Mrs. Carlisle, whose husband, the Hon. Charles A. Carlisle, also is well known in public affairs, will in future direct the activities of the women of the state in reference to the war.

## Ready for Emergency.

"The committee on shipping interests \*\* stands in the attitude of preparedness for emergencies which arise," reports Mr. A. E. Reynolds of Crawfordsville, chairman of the committee on shipping interests.

## No State Funds for Council's Use

Governor Authorized to Borrow \$100,000 to Defray Cost of Work.

There being no State funds available for the expenses of the State Council of Defense, the Finance Committee has arranged for borrowing whatever may be necessary. At the Committee's suggestion the Attorney-General prepared a form of preamble and resolution requesting the Governor to use the credit of the State in borrowing not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose. This was signed by members of the State Council of Defense and by party leaders in the General Assembly. The Governor has borrowed \$7,000 at 4 per cent. Of this amount there remained, on August 1, a balance on hand of \$4,181.39 after disbursements for May, June and July. Disbursements from the State Treasury are made only on the warrant of the Auditor of State after vouchers have been approved by both the Chairman and Secretary of the State Council of Defense.

The matter of appropriations of public funds for the use of county councils of defense has been under consideration by the Committee in conference with the Attorney-General and the State Examiner. There does not seem to be any express statutory authority for such appropriations. It is the Committee's opinion, however, that the administrative officers of the State will review liberally and considerably any expenditures that may be made from public funds on account of the work of the County Councils of Defense. Appropriations have been made in several counties.

Indianapolis, July 31, 1917.

To the State Council of Defense:

We submit the following statement of receipts and disbursements for the months of May, June and July, 1917:

## RECEIPTS.

May 25—Loan from Fletcher Savings and Trust Company of Indianapolis.	\$2,000.00
July 16—Loan from the same company.	5,000.00
July 23—From Red Cross, for postage used in fund campaign.	9.76

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage .....	\$ 887.00
Pay-Roll .....	581.35
Printing and Stationery .....	913.00
Interest .....	8.00
Traveling Expenses .....	20.50
Miscellaneous .....	418.52
Balance .....	4,181.39—\$7,009.76

Correct:

(Signed) JOHN VAJEN WILSON, Asst. Sec.,  
J. E. REED, Deputy Auditor.

Respectfully,

(Signed) EVANS WOOLLEN,  
WILLIAM G. IRWIN,  
ISAAC D. STRAUS,  
Finance Committee.

Mr. Brady moved the approval of the report in form and substance. The motion was seconded by Mr. Keach and Mr. Wilson, and prevailed unanimously.

## On Scientific Research.

President Cleo Mees, of Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, has been appointed chairman of a committee on scientific research, under the direction of the State Council of Defense. It will be the duty of this committee to investigate all scientific questions that arise during the progress of the war, encourage inventions and otherwise administer technical matters that may be directed toward the more successful prosecution of the struggle.

"America holds out an example a thousand times more encouraging than was ever presented before to those nine-tenths of the human race who are born without hereditary fortune or hereditary rank."—Daniel Webster at Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1843.



## Boys' Reserve to Replace Workers

### Federal Organization is Effective in Nearly Every County.

Under the auspices of the State Council of Defense, the United States Boys' Working Reserve, under the leadership of the Federal State Director, Isaac D. Straus, and his assistant, Carl B. Fritsche, has effected a working organization in eighty-eight out of the ninety-two counties in the State of Indiana.

Through each local County Council of Defense a capable man, usually an educator, has been appointed county director, who in turn has appointed as many assistant enrolling officers as local conditions justify.

The enrolling officers are directly responsible to the county directors, who in turn are directly responsible to the State director. Hence, in the State of Indiana the Reserve has eighty-eight county directors and something over 1,000 assistant directors and enrolling officers. All of the work is being done voluntarily and by people of the type who, as a rule, are leaders in the community in which they reside. Of course, in all cities a city director is appointed, but, with the exception of the four largest cities in the State, these city directors report to the county directors, retaining the county as a unit.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The State director has appointed an advisory committee consisting of the following:

Meredith Nicholson, author, Indianapolis.  
Geo. C. Ball, manufacturer, Muncie.  
Martin A. Morrison, former congressman, Frankfort.

Joseph M. Cravens, attorney, Madison.  
L. B. Clore, agriculturist, Laporte.  
Fred Hunting, Gen. Electric Co., Ft. Wayne.  
E. E. Stacey, State sec'y, Y. M. C. A., Ind'pls.  
L. K. Babcock, attorney, Indianapolis.  
W. H. Latta, attorney, Indianapolis.  
Wm. A. Wirt, educator, of Gary and New York City, Gary.

J. G. Collicott, State Director Vocational Education, Indianapolis.

Clarence B. Kessinger, former president Y. M. C. A., Vincennes.

Rev. Geo. W. MacIntosh, president Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

Dr. Carl Stoltz, physician, South Bend.  
Frank Wilson, banker, Evansville.  
Sol Kiser, banker, Indianapolis.  
Wm. P. Haggood, conservator of food products, Indianapolis.

S. O. Betzer, scout executive, Boy Scouts of America, Indianapolis.

The function of this committee is to advise with the State director in determining the policy of the Reserve and also in making recommendations to the State Council of Defense and through it to the Governor for such expenditures as will further the work of the Reserve.

#### SPECIAL ENROLLMENT WEEK—AUGUST 6TH TO 12TH.

This week, by proclamation of Governor James P. Goodrich, was set aside as *Special Enrollment Week* for the Boys' Working Reserve and the reports to date are that a large percentage of the boys eligible were enrolled.

#### PUBLICITY.

To offset the marked apathy which exists in certain sections of the State and also to impress people with the necessity for this Reserve organization, a whirlwind publicity campaign was conducted that week under the State Council of Defense, by means of which every county in the State had at least a one day's automobile speaking tour. Chautauqua platforms and moving picture shows also were used in this publicity campaign.

Forty college presidents and professors, representing every college and university in the State of Indiana, have, after sacrificing a part of their vacation, enthusiastically entered upon this campaign and it can be truthfully said that the best brains of Indiana were busy that week

putting before the public intimate facts relating to this important method of organization and mobilization of reserved man-power.

#### ADDITIONAL MAN-POWER.

These speakers all laid particular emphasis on the necessity for increased food production and on the additional man-power needed for this increased production, and called on all young college men under 21 years of age and all high school boys over 16 and all other boys who want to do their "bit", to come forward and enroll in the Reserve whether they are employed or not.

#### COLLEGE MEN UNDER MILITARY AGE.

It is pointed out to the college man that by means of this Reserve, as soon as vacation begins next Spring, he will be directly connected with a job for which he is best suited and in which capacity he can produce something that will be conducive to increased efficiency of the Nation's aim and its prosecution of the war.

#### INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION.

As many as 75,000 boys are already at work on farms this summer in Indiana and inasmuch as this State is an agricultural State, and its rural population highly intelligent, it is not anticipated that the warning from Washington demanding increased production of food and persistent active employment of every able-bodied boy, will go unheeded and that the Government can safely count on a material increase in surplus food production from this State.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve is deeply indebted to Mr. George Ade and his assistant, Mr. E. F. Warfel, for the enthusiastic support they have secured from the newspapers of the State in affording this movement very effective publicity. Mr. Ade's article, "Town Boys Fall In," was published in every newspaper of the State and impressed both the parent and the boy with the necessity for the Reserve organization and has done much to stimulate a full enrollment.

### State Council Committees

(Continued from Page 7.)

J. E. Frederick, Kokomo.  
J. B. Campbell, South Bend.  
Harry Hall, Gary.  
C. B. Sommers, Indianapolis.  
J. Fred Hoke, Indianapolis.  
Wilber Topping, Terre Haute.  
P. A. Reed, Richmond.  
James Howard, Jeffersonville.

#### Enrollment and Women's Service.

Miss Julia Landers, Chairman, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. J. F. Barnhill, Vice-Chairman, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. W. W. Gaar, Commandant, Richmond.  
Mrs. Maude McQuat, Secretary, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Carl G. Fisher, Treasurer, Indianapolis.  
Miss Marie Chomel, Publicity Chairman, Indianapolis.

Mrs. Henry Beck, Indianapolis.  
Miss Mary Helen Boyd, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Arthur V. Brown, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Richard Edwards, Peru.  
Mrs. J. Dorsey Forrest, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. William Guthrie, Indianapolis.  
Miss Morna Hickam, Indianapolis.  
Miss Merica Hoagland, Indianapolis.  
Miss Mabel Maney, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Frank Morrison, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Hence Orme, Southport.  
Miss Mabel Selt, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Jesse Herron Statesman, Indianapolis.  
Miss Elizabeth Sweets, Indianapolis.  
Miss Laura Vail, Indianapolis.  
Miss Tarquina Voss, Indianapolis.  
Miss Anna Wilson, Crawfordsville.  
Mrs. Mindwell C. Wilson, Delphi.

#### Socks for Soldiers.

Miss Mary Helen Boyd, Chairman, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Hervey Bates, Jr., Indianapolis.  
Mrs. J. E. Brennan, Indianapolis.

Mrs. Wm. Coburn, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Chas. Kryter, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Louis Levey, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Sol Meyer, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Carl Walk, Indianapolis.

#### Shipping Interests Committee.

A. E. Reynolds, Chairman, Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.  
J. W. Sale, Bluffton, Ind., Studebaker Grain and Seed Co.  
L. A. Clark, Muncie, Ind., Ball Bros. Mfg. Co.  
George Griffin, Indianapolis, Ind., Schnull and Co., Wholesale Grocers.  
C. C. Winkler, Vincennes, Ind., Vollmer & Winkler, Produce Dealers.  
Finley P. Mount, Laporte, Ind., Advance-Rumley Co., Power Farming Machinery.  
A. R. Erskine, South Bend, Ind., Pres. Studebaker Corp.  
E. D. Logsdon, Indianapolis, Ind., Indian Creek Coal and Mining Co.  
G. C. Hall, Terre Haute, Ind., Coal Broker.  
P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind., Goodrich Bros., Hay and Grain Co.  
E. A. Wasmuth, Huntington, Ind., Wasmuth-Endicott Co.  
Allen A. Wilkinson, Indianapolis, Ind., Allen A. Wilkinson Lumber Co.

## Morals of Public Being Conserved

### Rev. Storms Heads Organization That Has Important Duties.

Social, moral and religious forces of the state are under the supervision of the committee on Public Morals, headed by the Rev. Albert B. Storms, of Indianapolis. This committee has sought to conserve the spiritual strength of the state and its activities have met with encouragement. Following is a brief summary of what it has undertaken and accomplished:

First—An appeal to the churches to plan for church and community exercises on Independence Day of such a character as to foster patriotism and seriousness in view of the task which the nation has undertaken.

Second—An appeal on the basis of public service and moral obligation to respond to the suggestions of the Federal authorities and the state agencies in their effort to prevent waste and extravagance, to encourage food production and to inculcate frugality and saving as a patriotic duty.

Third—An appeal through the County Councils of Defense to provide through their committees on Religious, Moral and Social Forces for community meetings in churches or public buildings in the interest of the boys who are called to the country's service for the purpose of heartening them to their sacrificial and patriotic task.

More locally the committee have addressed themselves to the moral conditions of the city of Indianapolis and have secured the co-operation of the city and government authorities in an effort to make Indianapolis so far as possible clean and safe for the soldiers when off duty. In this effort and work the committee is in close communication and co-operation with the various agencies—state and national—that are aiming to conserve the moral welfare of the men in training.

A form letter to be sent to all chairmen of County Councils through the State Defense Council office has been sent to each member of this committee for consideration, criticism or approval, urging the necessity of arousing the moral conscience of our people and emphasizing the ideals for which we as a nation now stand by appealing to the loyalty of our citizens, especially on the ground of moral obligations, by taking leadership in the mobilization of the spiritual forces of the state and nation. Upon receipt of letters from the committee Dr. Storms will present the matter in person to the State Council August 22.



## Barnard Active in Food Supply

### Women Being Enrolled to Help Carry Out Plans for Saving.

Food Conservation and all the activities of the women of the state which help to increase the available food supply and to release for use abroad the non-perishable foods for which they may substitute the perishable products of our gardens and orchards, is essentially a subject of paramount interest to the state council of defense. Dr. Harry E. Barnard, chairman of the committee on food supply and conservation and Indiana volunteer representative of the food administrator, has directed the inspectors and chemists of the department to give special attention to the food conservation problems of the State Council of Defense. In brief these activities may be summarized as follows:

#### First—The Elimination of Stale Bread.

Immediately following the issuance of an order to bakers to accept no stale loaves, the industry throughout the state revised its method of doing business. When the order of the Commercial Economy Board of the National Council of Defense was issued some time later, Indiana bakers were already saving waste. A poll of the bakers undertaken the first of July shows that the Indiana bakers almost unanimously approved the campaign to prevent the waste of unsold bread. Many thousand barrels of flour which would otherwise used as an animal food or wasted has by their patriotic action been conserved.

#### Second—Canning Is Conservation.

In order to stimulate the canning and drying of foods we have sent out under the auspices of the Committee on Food Supply and Conservation, a card devised for the purpose of giving the housewife an easy way of listing her canning activities in 1916 and 1917. The card bears this pertinent comment: "The increase this year is my contribution to the movement for more food for our country, our soldiers and our allies."

Twenty thousand of these cards have been distributed to canning clubs and interested women. The newspapers have also printed the card with instructions to cut out the blank and use it in the kitchen. The cards which at the end of the season are to be returned to the Committee on Supply and Conservation will show how greatly the interest in conservation has stimulated the canning and drying of perishable foods.

#### Third—Federal Food Pledge Card.

The world as a whole is faced with a definite and growing food shortage which will have a most important bearing on our National life, not only as it affects our task of supporting our allies in the war but in its ultimate reactions upon our entire range of food industries and the life of our people. We can only increase the production of food and reduce our waste and unnecessary consumption by bringing clearly before the whole people the necessity for intelligent effort. Today the American housewife is practicing thrift as earnestly and successfully as it has been practiced in years past in the carefully regulated homes of the French. It can be proven almost with mathematical accuracy that we have so changed our food habits that by cutting out waste we are saving day by day enough money to pay our expenses in the war. In Russia women are joining regiments of death. The women of America are enlisting in regiments of life.

The women of Indiana will have completed their pledge for full service on Enrollment Day, August 15th. One million Food Pledge Cards have been forwarded to the women members of the County Council of Defense who has been made Chairman of the County Committee to enroll the women under the Federal Food Administration plans. In nearly every county an excellent organization has been perfected with chairmen in each township and precinct. An unusual interest has been aroused in the work. The newspapers have given freely of their space. The pulpit has called the women to service. Four

minute men are speaking to crowds whenever the opportunity presents itself. Every moving picture house in the State is carrying special slides prepared and donated by the Indiana Association. When Enrollment Day is over we hope to be able to say to Mr. Hoover that the Indiana women have not failed to offer full service to the food administration.

#### Fourth—Instruction in Food Conservation and Nutritional Problems.

It is not an easy matter to change dietary habits. The only way to convince the people that it is their patriotic duty to refrain from eating wheat is to tell them what else they can eat which is equally good. We cannot substitute vegetable oils and fats for butter unless the consumer is first convinced that he will be as well fed with one food as the other. It is impossible to substitute rice for potatoes when potatoes are scarce, or stimulate a great increase in the use of vegetables instead of bread unless every member seated around the common dining table knows that he will still be as well nourished after following the advice of food experts, as when he followed the dictates of habit and personal choice. We have therefore given much thought to our publicity work. We have prepared a series of daily stories which the press associations are sending to all the newspapers of the state. We hope in this way to create an interest in the subject of nutrition which will not only be helpful in the present crisis but of material benefit in years to come.

#### Fifth—Farmyard Merchants.

The feeling that much of the high cost of food is due to the expense of getting it from the farmer to consumer is general. Many plans have been suggested for cutting down this cost but so far as we know none have been more than partially successful. The best plan yet suggested is that the farmer be encouraged to sell his produce at his door to the thousands of autoists who travel through the country when roads and weather conditions are favorable.

There are almost 150,000 automobiles in Indiana. Most of them, some time during the week, make a trip to the country. They return home empty when they should be filled with country produce. Every dozen of eggs, or bushel of apples, peaches or potatoes that is sold the consumer by the purchaser saves every charge for packing, transportation and handling. It is therefore suggested to the farmer to nail up a board by the side of the road and chalk there the kinds and prices of the produce that he has to sell. Such a plan when perfected will do much to furnish a market for fruit and other farm produce which at the present time wastes for want of a ready market.

## On Coal Production

The committee on coal production has been organized and had several meetings at which plans were proposed and discussed for stimulating production of coal in Indiana.

The committee is composed of coal operators and miners, and it is hoped that it will help to bring about closer co-operation between the employers and the employees.

It is felt that this committee will be quite a factor in helping settle labor disputes, which are quite serious at this time when they result in mine stoppages.

Plans along other lines also will be laid out at once which should be helpful in increasing the supply of coal that is going to be short the coming winter.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."—Declaration of Independence, adopted by Continental Congress, July 4, 1776.

## Every State Has Council of Defense

### Character of Bodies Varies as Does Extent of Their Power.

All the 48 states and the District of Columbia, in compliance with a circular letter sent out by the Council of National Defense, April 9th, 1917, have since organized State Councils of Defense. Some of these are with legislative authority and are supported by large grants of power and appropriations sufficient to carry out their purpose. The appropriations range from \$25,000 to \$5,000,000 and the range of activities are proportionately extensive.

Councils are wholly non-partisan in character. Their tenure in most instances is to cover the period of the existing emergency.

States wherein the legislatures created the Councils of Defense have provided for special taxes to support the extraordinary activities of the war; have delegated power to initiate legislation, investigate any matter relating to the general welfare, prescribe and enforce relief measures; create sub-committees and act through them; condemn property needed for war purpose; suppress insurrections or insubordination; seize store and distribute foodstuffs.

States wherein no authority has been vested by virtue of legislative enactment vary in size and ability. Their activity is controlled largely by state departments and their function is principally inquisitorial and advisory.

#### HAVE COUNTIES AS UNITS.

Most of the states have organized, as has Indiana, with the counties as units.

California, Illinois and Wisconsin have created sub-committees on research and invention.

In Wisconsin any person disqualified or exempt from military service is entitled to enlist in the Civilian Reserve. The Colorado Volunteers is composed of men who are not called to the colors.

Councils of Massachusetts and Illinois are particularly active in all matters incident to the prevention and adjustment of labor disputes.

California, Ohio and Wisconsin have specialized in the organization of employment exchanges, for the special benefit of large employers of labor.

Rhode Island is especially active in reference to the registration and identification of aliens.

South Carolina, Rhode Island and Utah are making extensive investigations of their transportation facilities.

Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York and Vermont have made industrial surveys, including a man-power census, in addition and supplemental to that made by the federal government.

Connecticut, Maryland, New York and Vermont have undertaken or completed a general man-power census; the enrollment of all engineers with the purpose of forming an Engineering Emergency Corps, similar in organization to that of the home guards.

Massachusetts is ready to supply in any emergency laborers, mechanics, foremen or superintendents.

Practically every state has availed itself of the willingness and patriotism of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Women's Relief Corps and the State Federation of Women's clubs.

Almost every state has a military council, whose principal function is to assist with recruiting. New Hampshire provides a free examination for all men who may be inclined to enlist in any branch of the service.

New York and Massachusetts have nautical schools and these with Illinois have organized naval training classes of volunteers.

Some of the states have provided adequate facilities for transporting men across or through the state in emergencies.

"He who loves the bristle of bayonets only sees in the glitter what beforehand he feels in his heart. It is avarice and hatred."—Ralph Waldo Emerson.



## Medical Section Has Great Task

### Indiana Must Be Aroused to Pressing Need of Doctors.

The Medical Section of the state council organized and named a Committee representing the State Medical Society and requested Governor Goodrich to accept this Committee of enrollment of doctors throughout the State.

This enrollment was made and included the name, age, address and availability of every doctor in the State under 55 years of age and other facts touching his availability for war service.

After a rather active correspondence with the War Department by Drs. Clark and Wells, the matter of an Examining Board for Indiana was deferred and the following resolution adopted by the State Council:

"We, the Indiana State Council of National Defense, respectfully would urge a regularly appointed board in Indianapolis convened by orders from the War Department for the examination of applicants for the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army and other duties required."

This resolution was sent by telegram to Washington.

#### TO INCREASE ENLISTMENTS.

A special effort was made to increase the enlistment of Medical men in the State, the imperative need of immediate action being apparent after investigation in Canada. The problems confronting the profession in belligerent countries are so stupendous as to be almost appalling.

It is true that the Medical Committee has one of the hardest problems of this war. The army is being raised and doctors are needed. The doctors, who are such a small minority of the public, will have to be drafted either by special or by other proceeding. Just now they are starting a special effort at Washington to arouse the interest of the doctors in joining the medical corps of the army. An army must be provided with one per cent. of medical men.

In Marion County 82 of the 516 doctors, who are residents of the county, have volunteered, and 60 have been accepted.

There are in the state of Indiana 4,773 physicians, 3,100 of whom are eligible for service. Of this number only 210 have been accepted. Indiana's quota for the army, alone, is 630, to say nothing of the navy and of the state defense. We will, therefore, need at least 800 doctors. Now, how are we going to raise that number? The committee is working very hard on this problem, but it is very difficult. We have 210, and we know that that number will be increased about 50, by the recent draft—that is, the draft will draw about 50 more doctors into service. Some of those may have already enlisted. If ten of them have enlisted, that adds only 40, at the most. That means that we have at present 260.

#### INJURIOUS TO EFFICIENCY.

It has been shown that in France and in England one of the greatest injuries to the soldiers' efficiency is venereal disease. In one army in France they did have ten per cent. of venereal cases, and now they have thirty-five per cent. In one of the Canadian hospitals in England there were 7,000 boys who had not seen the front, who were out of service because of venereal diseases, and 5,000 were sent home.

The question of venereal diseases is of as much importance and deserves the same attention as smallpox and other communicable diseases. The committee, therefore, unanimously recommended to this Council the following resolution:

"BE IT RESOLVED, that the Indiana State Council of Defense recommended to Governor Goodrich that he confer with the Indiana State Board of Health concerning the problem of enforcing in the case of venereal diseases among our civil population, the Act of March 4, 1903, Sec. 2 and other sections governing the control of infectious and transmissible diseases, in the interest of the health and therefore the future military efficiency of the soldiers stationed in Indiana."

Now, of course this is a big problem. It is

really a bigger problem than it seems. Why? The problem is this: You see, the law of 1903 of Indiana gives the State Board of Health sufficient power to control communicable diseases, of which gonorrhea and syphilis are two of the very worst. Although the law has been on the books of this state for fourteen years, yet there has not been that public sentiment which would allow the enforcement of that law, and the Board of Health cannot enforce a law which is too unpopular. This situation is a little different now. You will remember that the law was unpopular because the young men were the ones who were the most interested and the girls were made to suffer. We now have a different state of affairs. The army says, "Look for the men and punish them." Syphilis is transmitted in the same way that scarlet fever is, and like diseases.

#### TO ASK LAW ENFORCEMENT.

If the civil population would ask the State Board of Health to enforce the law, so far as the women who come in contact with the soldiers are concerned, that, of course, would be an entering wedge to the reporting of these transmissible diseases. Of course, all doctors feel that Indiana would set an example to the country which would be looked upon with admiration by other states, if this step were taken. Of course, it would be very unpopular and allows a good deal of criticism.

Now, the question of the partially trained nurse is a difficult one. The problem is that we haven't nearly enough trained nurses for the army that is being raised. We haven't nearly enough nurses for our Red Cross units—trained nurses. Indiana has already been stripped of all the trained nurses, and they have been sent to the front, and yet our own army is yet to be raised. It has been shown in the armies abroad that so far as practical results are concerned, you can get a great deal of efficient service from a woman who has had about three months training. In view of this situation the following resolution was adopted by the Medical Section:

"RESOLVED, That in view of the probable future need of nurses, it is the sense of this committee that training schools of the state of Indiana should admit young women who have that degree of preparation which the training school thinks is necessary, for a preparatory course of three or six months, and that these young women should be admitted to the base hospitals which are to be sent abroad, as pupil nurses, or assistants."

Such a course as this would not disturb the graduate nurse proposition. These young women would be admitted as pupil nurses, just as they are now, to hospitals. We will need these women later on. This will be unpopular with the trained nurses. They don't want this done, but we propose, now, for the sake of national defense, to ask as many of our hospitals as we can to admit these young women who are trained enough to do some of this work.

The Eastern Hospital for the Insane, and the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane have a total capacity of 5,780 patients, and there are now 5,723 beds, filled, and there are in the state of Indiana 6,454 insane persons already committed. In times of peace cases of mental diseases increase nine to a thousand each year. In times of war the increase will be at a much more rapid rate. The Committee, therefore, recommends to the State that there be added to each of these hospital units at least one hundred beds, in order to take care of the increase of the insane population that will very certainly arise.

#### DRAFT FOR PHYSICIANS.

We must not be surprised that at Washington there has been suggested a law to have a selective draft of physicians—that is, taking physicians up to fifty-five years of age, and draft a sufficient number for the army and other war purposes. The Surgeon General asserts that he must have 50,000 physicians for this call alone.

Now, with a doctor it is different from the situation in which a business man finds himself. If a business man enlists, his business can be carried on, in some cases by his sons, or by the firm. If a doctor leaves town, his income from his practice stops at once. Not only that, but when he leaves town and his income stops at once, those doctors staying at home will have to have

his practice, and when he comes back, therefore, he will have to start over again. Therefore, it is only human that whatever draft is made of the doctors, it must be done just as fairly as possible. No profession will suffer as greatly as that of the doctor.

In this connection another problem presents itself to this special committee of the Council of Defense: The question of the Red Cross unit. I have gone into that very much, but the question of the Red Cross unit is one of these problems which is particularly unfortunate, and it is not decisively understood just what is necessary. When they began the campaign, they raised a division of several hundred units, in accordance with the former method of raising Red Cross units. Then the word began to come from the front that those units were undesirable in that way; that men over fifty-five could not go. Therefore, men like Dr. Oliver, whom they begged to head a unit, was the very man who, because of his age, could not go. Then they began to organize the units differently, and they are finding that those units are a white elephant on foreign soil. They are talking about having 250 members in a unit, and they would prefer to have a lot of younger men who would act as assistants to the men already over there. They have a great many good surgeons, and they desire assistants. We are now sending 200 a month, of our American doctors, who go entirely into the English and French service, being distributed to this and that hospital. Some of the units already abroad have been broken up into small units and sent to the front, and there is no one suffering over there more than the members of those very units.

But remember, gentlemen, that when the American service is well under way, we will have to have more than 800 doctors go from the State of Indiana. The problem is a great one. The report of the sub-committee covers 80 pages, giving the details of every man in the different counties.

The problem is, as yet, so much in the air that it is hard to say what to advise, and it is very hard to get any very definite advice as to what ought to be done.

## Labor Committee Representative

### Selected from Various Organizations and Parts of the State

"This committee was picked carefully with the idea in view of distributing the representation into the various parts of the State and among the different organizations active in the labor movement. The members are recognized as conservative but firm citizens of the State."

Chairman Charles Fox of the committee on labor, made the above announcement in connection with giving out the personnel of his committee of the State council. The membership of the committee follows:

Charles Fox, chairman, Terre Haute.

Mrs. Mary E. Davis of the garment workers' union, Indianapolis.

Louis Schwartz, business agent, machinists' union, Indianapolis.

William A. Greene, International Typographical union, Indianapolis.

Charles Schaefer, president, plumbers' association of Indiana, Anderson.

George Schwab, business agent, molders' union, Indianapolis.

William Nue, organizer, brewery workers' union, Indianapolis.

George Goetz, International Typographical Union, South Bend.

T. N. Taylor, president, central labor council, Terre Haute.

William Connolly, Sr., vice-president, Glass Bottle Blowers' International Association, Muncie.

W. F. Wilson, president, State carpenters' board, Indianapolis.

Guy Morris, barbers' union, Logansport.

Henry Hoeltje, cigarmakers' union, Ft. Wayne.

Andrew Zeber, Jr., molders' union, Evansville.

Ray Abbott, president, Indiana building trades, Gary.

Ed. Stewart, President Indiana mine workers' union, Terre Haute.

Joel Messick, vice-president, Indiana State Federation of Labor, Marion.

J. C. Skemp, International secretary-treasurer, painters' and paper hangers' union, Lafayette.



## Public Schools to Assist Cause

### Educational Forces are Mobilized to Serve the State.

On May 4, 1917, Governor Goodrich and State Superintendent Ellis called a conference of representatives of all the public and private schools of Indiana to consider plans for mobilizing the educational forces of the state. At this meeting a state committee was appointed and the following executive committee named to direct the organization of the educational mobilization program: Chairman, J. G. Collicott; Secretary, J. J. Pettijohn; Chairman University Section, Geo. L. Roberts; Chairman College and Normal School Section, Wm. A. Millis; Chairman County Superintendents' Section, Theodore F. Martin; Chairman City Superintendents' Section, T. F. Fitzgibbon; and Chairman High School Section, Anna Wilson.

The special committees prepared detailed recommendations and suggestions concerning the steps to be taken in utilizing the educational resources of the state for war service work.

On the basis of these reports, the state educational executive committee, prepared a comprehensive program or guide for educational activities during war times. Copies of the program were put into the hands of every school official in the state, including the presidents of normal schools, colleges and universities.

The program is a carefully considered statement of what war time service should be performed by teachers and pupils and of what should be done to utilize the school plants and equipment for war purposes. Not only are important modifications in the courses of study and curricula of the common schools and institutions of higher learning proposed, but special emphasis is given to definite measures for increasing production and conservation of food and clothing and to other measures which will effectively extend the work of the school into the community and make it a part of the life of the people, a part of the complex machinery and the vital energy which is to give the nation power and success in fighting for the freedom of Democracy. The program was approved by the Governor and the State Board of Education.

Immediately after the publication of the program for educational mobilization, the State Committee was made the Educational Section of the State Council of Defense and steps were taken to carry out several definite undertakings.

Under the direction of the State Committee on educational mobilization instructions were sent to County and City Superintendents of schools directing them to organize county committees to co-ordinate school war service within the county and to put into operation the provisions of the program adopted by the State Committee. These County Committees were formed in many cases before the close of the schools and consisted of the superintendents, principals and teachers in the county. Reports were made showing the work done by the schools in each county. This material was collected and systematized and digests were sent to all school officials in the state. Weekly letters were included giving information concerning methods of developing school resources for war service. Data has been compiled on foreign schools and universities in war time as well as on school problems in the United States.

A Speakers' Bureau has been organized and several members of the faculties of every college, normal school, and university in Indiana have volunteered to speak on war problems when calls come for their services. Prominent lawyers and ministers have also enrolled as speakers. The object of the bureau is to clarify and direct public opinion in the interest of unity and enthusiasm in the support of the nation at war. The bureau provided speakers for the Red Cross campaign, for the United States Boys' Working Reserve Corps and for patriotic meetings of various kinds. In all the Speakers' Bureau has arranged for about 200 speaking dates.

At present speakers on war service are ad-

ressing every county and city institute in the state. By this campaign every one of the 19,000 teachers and professors in Indiana will hear this patriotic appeal for war service work presented by someone who has made a special study of this important question. The teachers of Indiana in turn will be urged, at the opening of schools in September, to carry this important patriotic message to each of the 600,000 pupils in the public schools and colleges of Indiana and through the pupils to the Indiana homes.

The State Educational Committee has also arranged with Prof. McCullough, head of the Music Department of DePauw University, with the assistance of the Extension Department of Indiana University, to organize the state for the singing of patriotic songs. Special teachers of music are volunteering their services without pay under the direction of Prof. McCullough, and an earnest effort is being made to reach every county and city in the state.

At the opening of the schools and colleges in September, a special effort will be made to have all schools, Sunday schools and patriotic organizations join in this important campaign of patriotic speaking and singing, in order to arouse the whole people of Indiana to an appreciation of the terrible world war conditions now confronting us, and to stir them to enthusiastic support of all war service work in the State and Nation during the war.

The Indiana State Department of Education is taking up industrial training with a particular view to the needs of the war.

All of the work in the Vocational Division of the State Department of Education is being planned with a view of rendering the greatest possible patriotic service to the State and Nation during the present crisis.

In planning the Home Economics work for girls in the public schools special attention is being given to the production and conservation of food and clothing; the necessity of eliminating waste; the teaching of economy and pointing out the opportunity for special patriotic service in working for the Red Cross.

The vocational work for women is being organized in the various communities throughout the state for practical war service training in gardening, marketing, canning, ways and means of eliminating waste and practicing economy, and the teaching of practical patriotism.

In the agricultural work more than forty thousand boys and girls have been enrolled for home project work, such as corn growing, marketing, canning and preservation of vegetables, the care and feeding of poultry, pigs, calves and sheep.

In co-operation with the State Committee for the mobilization of the educational forces of the state, the city and county superintendents and the vocational teachers have been enlisted in the work of supervising all vocational work in home economics and agriculture in their counties during the vacation period. At the present time definite plans are under way for organizing and extending this work on a much larger scale during the regular school year which begins in September.

The vocational work in training for trade and industry is being organized in co-operation with the National Vocational Society and the National Vocational Commission recently appointed by President Wilson. We believe that our manual training, trade and technical schools can render a great service in training and mobilizing boys and men with technical knowledge and skill for important service to the Government during the war.

The program approved at the recent national meeting of the State Vocational Directors provides special vocational training in many important lines of government service on account of the great need which the Government has for trained mechanics and technicians of almost every kind in large numbers. Special vocational training can be given to the following important groups of workers:

Radio operators  
Aviators  
Chauffeurs  
Auto repair men  
Bakers  
Draftsmen

Telegraphers  
Gas Engine men  
Truck Drivers  
Machinists  
Photographers  
Carpenters.

The vocational teachers throughout the state are keeping in touch with the developments of the opportunities for war service work which they can render. The State Vocational Department is in close touch with the committee representing the National Vocational Society and the National Vocational Committee being organized this week, which will undertake at once, in co-operation with the various state vocational departments, to work out a comprehensive program for mobilizing the vocational resources of the State and Nation in order to aid our Government in every possible way in winning the present war.

This work is in charge of J. G. Collicott, State Director of Vocational Education.

## Uniforms Planned for State Militia

War Department,  
Washington, August 4, 1917.

Various communications have come from organizations throughout the country relative to a uniform which would not conflict with Section 125 of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916, with regard to the protection of the Federal uniform. While the War Department may make no official ruling on what constitutes an observance or a violation of that section of the law, the Secretary of War does, informally, suggest the following uniform, which may be used without variation, or with any changes which do not bring it into conflict with the above-cited section of the national defense act.

RALPH A. HAYES, Private Secretary.

### Description of Uniform.

A description of a uniform which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, is considered suitable for wear by Home Guard and which would not be in conflict with Section 125, act of Congress, approved June 3, 1916:

Coat—A single-breasted, straight-front, four-button sack coat, with lapels, having two outside hip bellows pockets and one outside breast bellows pocket. White-metal buttons with State coat of arms and shoulder loops.

Trousers—Of same material as coat.

Cap—Of same material as coat, vizor and chin strap to be black enameled leather, buttons of white metal, with State coat of arms.

Cap ornament—The letters "H. G." of white metal, of suitable height, inclosed in white metal wreath in front.

Collar ornament—The letters "H. G." of white metal, of suitable height in each side of collar of coat.

Rank insignia—Same as illustrated in General Orders, No. 49, War Department, 1916, Pages 43 and 44.

Chevrons—To be placed on sleeves midway between shoulder and elbow. First sergeant, a shield with three horizontal bars; sergeant, a circle with three white horizontal bars; corporal, a circle with two white horizontal bars.

Shirt and collar—Of white material.

Cravat—A black four-in-hand.

Material—For coat, trousers and cap it is tentatively suggested that the material be part wool and part cotton, of suitable weight, of either forestry green or blue gray.

## Straus Offers Farm.

Isaac D. Straus, of Ligonier, a member of the state council of defense, federal state director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve and one of a federal commission to locate concentration and training camps for the Reserve, has offered for the purpose the use of a fine farm of 640 acres, for a period of two years, absolutely free of charge. The boys who are first to enroll in the reserve will be eligible candidates for places at the Straus training camp farm.

"That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."—Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863.



## Publicity Service Outlined in Full

### Attention of National Council Attracted to This Work.

"Nothing can be accomplished by this council without a sympathetic popular interest. We need the support of all the people and the only way we can enlist this support is through a widespread publicity. It's up to you."

It was with this very concise statement of purpose and assignment, the Publicity committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense began its work. It has persisted on the theory that this is the people's most important business, at this time, and what measure of success has attended its efforts is as much due to the generous and whole-hearted support of the newspaper press of Indiana, as any other agency.

Indiana editors, with practical unanimity, responded to the requests made of them for material assistance. At extraordinary expense, due to the cost of labor and material, they have generously donated unstintingly of their space, giving preferred position in all editions day after day, to the promotion of the diversified efforts to organize the men and women and materials of the great Hoosier commonwealth for the most effective prosecution of the war. That they will continue so to do is the most reassuring and encouraging feature of the work of this committee, and the one thing that holds out the largest promise of ultimate triumph.

The preliminary work of organizing the Publicity bureau was entrusted to Edward F. Warfel, of Richmond, Ind., who has since been in charge of the copy desk. Mr. Warfel has maintained a daily and weekly news service and propaganda to the newspapers of the state, under the general direction of Mr. Ade, and the council, which by resolution regularly outlines the policies that govern this committee.

Attention of Mr. George F. Porter, of the Council of National Defense, chief of the section on co-operation with the state councils, was directed to the Indiana publicity committee's work, and at Mr. Porter's request a comprehensive statement of what has been done and what is contemplated as the developments require, was forwarded to the national capital. Following is an extract from this statement:

"We began operations just when the drive was being made to place the Liberty Loan bond. With the approval of the Council we sent copy for brief appeals to both weekly and daily newspapers. We varied the service and, toward the end of the drive, we sent out daily releases to daily papers and, so far as we were able to check up, found that our stuff was being quite generally used.

"As soon as the Liberty Loan was subscribed we jumped in to help the Red Cross, taking care to keep our copy very concise and localizing it, as we learned that all of the newspapers were being bombarded with press matters from various Red Cross headquarters. At present we are devoting ourselves principally to the topic of food conservation."

"Some weeks ago the State Council named a general publicity committee for the State. It consisted of the President of the State Republican Association, the President of the State Democratic Association, two representatives of the newspaper unions and a number of well-known editors. The committee numbers fifteen. This committee had held one meeting which was well attended. The meeting was called for the purpose of finding out what kind of publicity service would be most acceptable to the dailies, the weeklies, the plate matter unions and the printers of "patent insides."

"I have long insisted that most of the copy issued by publicity departments is heaved into the waste basket simply because it is not readable stuff which will add value to the next issue of the paper. The editors present at our meeting agreed with me most heartily. They said that nearly any editor would be glad to print stuff received from the State Council of Defense if the matter came in brief, concise and fairly entertaining form.

Nearly all of them made a point of urging brevity. They said the sure way of getting copy printed was to make it good, bright, readable copy that would appeal to the editorial sense of the man on the desk.

"It was agreed at this meeting that a publicity department should not send out broadcast a lot of copy in the hope that some of it might land, including both dailies and weeklies in the same list, but should arrange its service into departments even though extra trouble is involved, so as to get the best results. For instance, the following plan of service is the one we hope to put into effect after a consultation with the editors. The matter to be sent out from the publicity department we hope to divide into the following classes:

A—News bulletins, special articles, signed editorials and appeals by well-known men and general items of information to be sent to the morning daily papers of the state or to any daily which is the only one published in that town.

"B—A service similar to the above but somewhat varied as to form and the use of material so that, in the case of special articles and editorials, at least, no daily paper will be compelled to duplicate or reprint the stuff used in some other daily in the same town. Publicity departments often overlook the fact that an editor does not like to feature any stuff which is appearing in other newspapers and usually he refuses to print any matter which has already appeared in a rival newspaper in his own town. During the war the editors will make allowances and, for a time at least, print a good deal of the stuff sent to them by the Councils of Defense, but the way to get continued good service is to give the editor copy with a definite release date marked on it and a definite guarantee that the subject matter or at least the exact form of the subject matter will not be duplicated to any other paper in his town.

"C—Plate matter to be sent out by the newspaper unions, of which there are two doing business in Indiana. Most of their customers are the weekly newspapers, although some of these smaller dailies use plate matter and some of the smaller weeklies use the "patent insides." A more willing service will be rendered by these plate and ready print houses and more space will be granted if we give them stuff which has not grown cold by reason of its previous publication in the daily papers.

"D—News, bulletins, appeals, signed articles and signed editorials to be mailed to the weekly newspapers each week so as to arrive in the hands of the editor not later than Monday to insure publication the following Thursday or Friday.

"E—Practically the same class of service as above but varied to take care of the second newspaper in each town so that the editor will not have to print stuff that is being used by his hated rival across the street. Much of the matter we send out is in a form which does not advertise itself as being stereotyped publicity matter. We try to put it in a form which will be acceptable to the editor as live original matter. He will gladly use it if he knows that he has a monopoly of it for his field. This matter of duplicating service to competing newspapers is, in my opinion, a very important consideration in building up a volunteer service that can be depended upon.

"We have not included in our lists trade papers or magazines and we have made no definite plans for securing publicity except through the newspapers. I do not wish to mislead you into believing that we have gone very far in putting into effect this rather complicated service, but I am sending you the outline of what we shall attempt. I believe that publicity committees everywhere should be advised to make their communications as brief and simple and popular in expression as possible, and I think that every publicity chairman should be reminded of the necessity of not repeating the same matter to daily papers and weekly papers and that he should be advised to have an A and B service for every town in which there are two newspapers. I venture to make this suggestion because I handled copy in a newspaper office for many years and I have consulted our Indiana editors as to their wishes."

The more recent efforts of the Publicity committee have been in assisting the registration of

the women of the state, both in the Hoover food conservation movement and the league for service. In this connection the committee has issued a series of "Back Yard Talks," being fanciful dialogues between a certain uninformed Mrs. Smith and her enlightened neighbor Mrs. Jones, of which W. B. Pitkin, of the Council of National Defense was kind enough to say "is just about the best publicity work we have had anywhere."

## Industrial Survey and Preparedness

### Dr. Barnard's Survey Answers Purpose of National Authorities.

This committee finds that no survey of industries in Indiana is desired by the authorities at Washington, because of the fact that in July, 1916, such a survey was made by Dr. Barnard, State Pure Food Commissioner, at the request of the Advisory Council for National Defense, and this survey was most comprehensive. It shows Indiana to be in shape to render wonderful help to the United States insofar as all kinds of manufacturing of articles useful in the war are concerned.

The committee, therefore, is awaiting orders to conduct any further survey that may be found necessary, and to take part in any movement that will help win the war.

The chairman of this committee, N. E. Squibb, of Lawrenceburg, has appointed the following Indiana manufacturers to membership on the committee.

J. S. McQuinn, Newcastle, Indiana.  
J. E. Frederick, Kokomo, Indiana.  
W. B. Bragt, Brookville, Indiana.  
Jno. E. Fitzgerald, Hammond, Indiana.  
Henry J. Karges, Evansville, Indiana.  
Frank M. Smith, Indianapolis, Indiana.  
Harvey Bates, American Hominy Co., Indianapolis, Indiana.  
George H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg, Indiana.  
H. C. Rockhill, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

## Auto Owners May Help Save Fuel Oil

After a careful investigation of the present gasoline situation Mr. Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior, has issued the following statement:

One-half of the gasoline used in the United States (1,250,000,000 gallons) is used in pleasure riding.

It is estimated that the United States army will need 350,000,000 gallons for aeroplanes, trucks, automobile tractors and other machines. There is no way of obtaining this in this country except by saving from the existing supply, and this economy may be effected by voluntary cutting down of pleasure riding (for instance, the man who takes his family out on Sunday for a fifty-mile ride can cut this in half).

It has been estimated that by economical use enough gasoline can be saved to supply not only the United States, but also its allies for war purposes.

The following suggestions should be observed by automobile owners:

1. Do not allow your gasoline engine to run idle.
2. Use kerosene, not gasoline, for cleaning purposes in the garage.
3. See to it that the carburetor does not leak. Form the habit of shutting off the gasoline at the tank.
4. By judicious regulation of the mixture of gasoline and air in the motor both greater power and economy of fuel may be obtained.

Automobile owners need not lay up cars, but should use them either for trade or pleasure purposes thoughtfully and judiciously. If this advice is followed there will be no undue scarcity, for the United States possesses an abundant supply for ordinary purposes.



## Indiana's Proud Military Record

### Hoosier State Has Always Been First in Patriotic Activity.

The people of Indiana have a right to feel proud of the record their own State has made since the United States entered the present world struggle. While Indiana has never been addicted to jingoism, it has never failed to answer the country's call, and its military record from the time of George Rogers Clark and the wonderful campaign of Vincennes down to the present day has been one of which no Hoosier need be ashamed.

Hoosiers as a rule are remarkably cool headed. In a crisis they always have the very desirable faculty of "keeping their feet on the ground," of holding the present well in hand and at the same time keeping one eye to the future.

In certain eastern sections of the country, before the United States entered the war, and at a time when excitement was at fever heat, it was intimated that because they did not make a lot of noise the people of the Central States were not as patriotic as they should be. It is true that a majority of the people of Indiana are not in favor of war for the sake of fighting or to expound any vague and uncertain principles, but when the rights of the nation have been assailed they have ever preferred war to dishonorable peace and have never shirked when the time for action came. The present instance only bears out past history in this respect.

#### STATE FIRST IN RECRUITS.

No sooner were diplomatic relations with Germany actually broken off and the prospect of real fighting brought near than recruiting in Indiana received a great impetus. So far as the regular army was concerned Indiana ranked first in number of recruits, population considered, and third in actual number, though many States are larger and more populous. The State's quota in the regular army and the national guard was soon filled, and no Hoosier doubts if it had been seen fit by the national administration to raise an army on the volunteer plan, that Indiana would soon have come through with its quota, and with colors flying.

In this particular Indiana has but followed its example in previous wars. The glorious record achieved by the Indiana soldiers in the civil war and in the Spanish-American conflict form many bright pages of Hoosier history.

But it is not alone in the raising of troops that Indiana has responded to the call since America has been plunged into war. The State has practically made itself a unit in the furtherance of the cause of American rights. Politics has been cast aside, racial and religious lines have been forgotten. Every patriotic movement brought to Indiana or originated within the State has succeeded. The State's record in the Liberty loan and Red Cross campaigns is one of which every Hoosier may justly feel proud.

But it is not only in the matter of completeness, but in promptness, that Indiana's present war record deserves consideration. Immediately after war was declared the problem of food production for the United States and its allies was pushed to the forefront. The fact was emphasized that if the friends of Democracy are to win the war the armies of the allies must be amply provisioned. The general crop shortage and the havoc wrought by the German U-boats made this a vital question. It was quickly impressed upon the American mind by our friends across the sea that the problem is one which must be solved by the United States, and by the United States practically alone.

#### OTHERS TALK—INDIANA ACTS.

Meetings were called in the various States and communities for the discussion of these problems. While people generally discussed food, Indiana acted. Governor Goodrich, realizing that time meant nearly everything, immediately provided for a State food director with an office in the State House. Prof. G. I. Christie of Purdue University was put in charge. Meetings were held in practically every county of the State under the direc-

tion of the county agricultural agents or other experts. The people were made to see that the time to act was in 1917, not in 1918, when it might be too late.

All of this was done before the winter had broken, and when spring came the response of the people was almost unbelievable. Waste land which had laid idle for years was put under cultivation. Even the city dweller caught the spirit of the times and vegetables were planted on every vacant lot in cities all over the State.

As a result crops in Indiana this year are a great deal better than was deemed possible when the year opened and the production of garden stuff is about three times as great as that of ordinary years.

Now that the problem of production has been solved, attention has been centered on the preservation of the crop and the problem of distribution will be met too in due time.

But not only have the food producers been organized. All classes of men have been brought to a personal interest in the great struggle. College and high school instructors have organized to teach food preservation and economy and the ministers, too, have joined to render every aid possible to their State and country. The women of the State have set about to do their part. The boys' working reserve takes in youngsters from sixteen to twenty who can render valiant service to their country at home—another Hoosier idea, which is making great progress, although it is but a few weeks old.

In short, the State of Indiana is now on a war basis and is willing to see things through, no matter how long it takes. Hoosier stamina and fortitude has been tried again and found as good as in the days gone by. The people of the State have always known there was nothing the matter with Indiana. Now the whole world knows it.

## Is Your County Here? If Not—Why?

Complete statements of the activities of County Councils up to date have been received by the State Council and are on file from the following counties:

Adams	Lagrange
Allen	Lake
Benton	Lawrence
Blackford	Madison
Boone	Martin
Carroll	Montgomery
Cass	Morgan
Clark	Newton
Clinton	Noble
Crawford	Ohio
Daviess	Orange
Dearborn	Owen
Decatur	Parke
Dekalb	Perry
Delaware	Pike
Dubois	Porter
Elkhart	Posey
Fountain	Putnam
Franklin	Randolph
Fulton	Ripley
Gibson	Rush
Greene	Scott
Grant	Starke
Hamilton	St. Joseph
Harrison	Steuben
Hendricks	Sullivan
Henry	Switzerland
Huntington	Tippecanoe
Jackson	Vanderburgh
Jasper	Vigo
Jay	Washington
Johnson	Wayne
Knox	White
Kosciusko	Whitley

"Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"—Patrick Henry.

"A treaty is the promise of a nation."—Fisher Ames, speech, April 28, 1796.

## Socks for Soldiers Section Very Busy

### Indiana Warriors Will Receive 4,000 Pairs from Women's Work.

Under the chairmanship of Miss Mary Helen Boyd, a section of the council undertook to knit 4,000 pairs of socks for Indiana soldiers. The project had the endorsement of the state and military authorities and Miss Boyd and her assistants have been making good as the following statistics indicate:

Number of cities, towns and villages actually working ..... 210

Number of women knitting, more than . . . 1,200  
Heads of various centers—

Bedford, Mrs. Henry Pearson.  
Evansville, Mrs. Cora S. Hostetter.  
Fort Wayne, Mrs. Geo. E. Evans.  
Frankfort, Miss Caroline Simms.  
Greensburg, Miss Kate Emmert.  
Indianapolis, Miss Carolyn Conde.  
Lafayette, Mrs. Chas. V. Stuart.  
Muncie, Mrs. Frank Bayless.  
New Albany, Mrs. Fred Kurfess.  
Rensselaer, Mrs. Ora T. Ross.  
Richmond, Mrs. Will Gaar.  
Vincennes, Miss Margaret Holland.  
Wabash—Mrs. Eva B. Rohbock.

Yarn has been forwarded from Headquarters or furnished by local merchants, or both, for distribution from the following cities and towns:

Attica	40 pounds.
Bedford	150 pounds.
Bloomington	15 pounds.
Columbus	20 pounds.
Danville	12½ pounds.
Decatur	125 pounds.
Delphi	15 pounds.
Evansville	150 pounds.
Goshen	15 pounds.
Greenfield	75 pounds.
Greensburg	250 pounds.
Huntington	25 pounds.
Indianapolis	300 pounds.
Knightstown	25 pounds.
Lafayette	20 pounds.
Lebanon	50 pounds.
Lizton	25 pounds.
Martinsville	20 pounds.
Morgantown	3 pounds.
Muncie	75 pounds.
New Albany	100 pounds.
Pendleton	10 pounds.
Peru	15 pounds.
Rensselaer	25 pounds.
Richmond	100 pounds.
Rockville	6 pounds.
St. Mary's of the Woods	25 pounds.
Shelbyville	25 pounds.
Spencer	10 pounds.
Tangier	5 pounds.
Thorntown	40 pounds.
Valparaiso	15 pounds.
Vincennes	150 pounds.
Wabash	200 pounds.
Zionsville	20 pounds.

Number of socks finished, inspected and packed to date ..... 1,640 pairs.

Number of socks promised by September 1 ..... 4,000 pairs.

MARY HELEN BOYD,  
Chairman.

## Nation Notices Indiana

A special bulletin issued by the United States Department of Labor and signed by William E. Hall, director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, calls attention to the proclamation issued by Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana, setting aside August 6-12 as special enrollment week, says: "It is hoped that similar action will be taken in other States." A large portion of Governor Goodrich's proclamation is reprinted as a suggestion to other States not so progressive in organizing the Boys' Reserve.



## War Recreational Service Bureau

### Doing Unique Work With Uncle Sam's Army at Fort.

The War Recreational Social Service Bureau, which is a section of the committee on Moral, Religious and Social Forces, and which is affiliated with the War Department Commission on Training Camp activity, is doing a unique work with the men at Ft. Benjamin Harrison. Following is a statement of the recent work of this bureau:

1. Establishment of seven classes of French at the Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
  2. Regular week-end receptions at the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. for the men at the Camp.
  3. Compiled lists for the universities, of Harvard, Yale, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, W. Virginia, of the university men at this Camp.
  4. Reception to the Kentucky men by the Kentucky women at the Oriental Hall.
  5. Reception to a large number of Doctors from the Camp at the Country Club, July 13.
  6. The Canadian Scotch Kilties Band gave a free concert at Camp Sunday, July 22nd and two concerts for the Recreation Fund for the men at the Fort.
  7. Lieut. Harold Peat, British Army Officer, who has seen active service abroad and won distinguished honors through bravery, gave a talk before the Brigade of Regulars.
  8. A minstrel show presented by the Indianapolis News Glee Club, Saturday night, July 22nd.
  9. H. N. Sanborn, Secretary of the State Library Commission, is accumulating a permanent library for Fort Benjamin Harrison of about 10,000 volumes. Many of these books have already been received and listed.
  10. Visiting families of officers and soldiers at the Camp have been placed in recommended homes and boarding houses.
- Ohio people of Indianapolis got together and held a reception for the Ohio men Saturday, July 14th, at the Palm Room, Claypool Hotel.
- This Bureau acts as a clearing house, having the key representative men and women on its committees and works through existing organizations, such as the city and school authorities, church federations, federations of women's clubs, Y. M. C. A., fraternal groups, benevolent societies.

#### DIVIDED INTO FOUR PARTS.

The work of the bureau divides itself into four parts:

1. To act as a clearing house to centralize, to co-ordinate, and to stimulate, and to direct.
  2. To keep the community sane and wholesome and to keep boys and girls busy.
  3. To provide wholesome amusement and recreation for the men in khaki stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison.
  4. To act as an information and social-service bureau to the soldiers and visitors and relatives.
- Some of the distinctive things that this Bureau is doing are:
1. Providing General Glenn with talent for Saturday and Sunday night entertainments at the camp.
  2. Taking care of visiting families, especially providing recommended boarding houses for the families of commissioned officers.
  3. Aiding in the establishment of travelers' aids and information bureaus at the railroad stations for relatives, friends and visitors of the men at the camp.
  4. The holding of military athletic carnivals at the Camp and State Fair Grounds.
  5. Providing Library facilities, especially for the Regulars and the militia men.
  6. The mobilization of the swimming facilities of Indianapolis that have been placed at the disposal of the men at the camp.
  7. Getting the churches, fraternal, college and social affiliations of the men connected with them.
  8. Providing a down town rest room and central headquarters, especially for the Regulars and militia men.

9. Saturday afternoon automobile rides over the boulevards and to the main points of interest about Indianapolis.

10. Providing prominent speakers, such as Ex-President Taft and Ex-Secretary of State Bryan for talks to the men at the Camp.

The work of this Bureau is based on the thesis that the morale of a community does much to determine the morale of the men at the Camp. If the community's morale is high, it aids in the discipline and contentment of the men at the Camp. If it be low, it hinders and lowers. Indianapolis is giving its best and not its worst to the men. Cities in the past have often given their worst to the men in khaki. Indianapolis is performing its solemn trust of caring for the men at Fort Harrison by standing ready to offer to General Glenn and the military authorities all of its resources and facilities.

"The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time."—Thomas Jefferson.

### What the Counties Say

#### Clinton—

"All committees suggested have been selected and doing what they can. Everything active and in full sympathy."

#### Huntington—

"All instructions and the bulletins have been complied with and the committees have been appointed to take care of the work."

#### Gibson—

"Have found it difficult to get the councils to attend meetings and otherwise get interested, but am glad to report an improvement in that regard."

#### White—

"Any work you send will be taken care of just as fast as possible."

#### Blackford—

"We are prepared to look after Blackford county in most any emergency."

#### Hamilton—

"Any suggestions gratefully received."

#### Wabash—

"We are pushing all lines of endeavor as directed in various notes received from the State Council of Defense."

#### Montgomery—

"We are all willing and anxious to do our part in this great crisis."

#### Orange—

"Everything that can be done will be done by us."

#### Carroll—

"We feel gratified to know that the people of Carroll county are waking up to the situation and are doing their 'bit.'"

#### Knox—

"Our county defense council is fully up to date on everything requested."

### Slackers Denounced

Appropriate resolutions denouncing idlers as "slackers" have been adopted by the Morgan County Council of Defense. One of the most dangerous practices in that community since the demand for workers has grown so extensive is to appear publicly with apparently nothing to do. The Indiana State Council of Defense has commended the resolution and action upon it to other county organizations.

"Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."—Abraham Lincoln.

### Soldiers Aid Plan

#### Financial Assistance Will Be Rendered Wayne County Men in the Army

A Soldiers' Business Aid Committee has been promulgated by the Wayne County Council of Defense for the purpose of rendering assistance to United States soldiers, sailors and marines in managing the details of their private business while they are away from home and to render them assistance in obtaining employment when they return.

Hereafter the word "soldier" shall be construed to include all persons in the military or naval service of the United States. The details of the business especially to be looked after upon the request of a soldier are:

- (a) To render, without charge, any legal service desired from the time of call to the colors until the end of the war.
- (b) To see that during the absence of the soldier there shall be no lapse in his insurance policies when same is not vitiated by war service; no failure to pay taxes on property nor interest on mortgage indebtedness, and to make such legal transfers as the soldier or his family may desire.
- (c) To see that no advantage shall be taken of any soldier in legal proceedings in which he may be a party or in which he may have an interest.
- (d) To look after and assist in caring for all persons who may be, or who may hereafter become, dependent upon a soldier for support.
- (e) To aid soldiers in securing employment when they return.
- (f) To arrange for special training or education of soldiers partially disabled by wounds or disease.
- (g) To see that all soldiers who are called to the colors are properly registered, so that they may vote during their absence.
- (h) To perform any other service for soldiers when necessity therefor arises during their absence at the front.

#### Organization—

The unit for service shall be Wayne county, and the committee shall serve such county exclusively, and shall have the right to constitute branch or township committees in such numbers as they deem proper.

#### Personnel—

The committee for Wayne county is as follows: Paul A. Beckett, lawyer. Gath Freeman, lawyer. Lawrence Handley, banker. W. H. Roney, merchant. J. F. Hornaday, merchant.

#### Finances—

This committee shall depend upon voluntary contributions, an accurate account of which shall be kept, and whatever shall be left over of the contributions shall be returned pro rata when the work of the committee shall have been completed after peace.

Whenever soldiers are able to do so they shall be expected, after the war, to repay any money that shall be advanced for them in keeping in force their life insurance policies and in paying taxes, interest, etc., and the total sums returned, as well as the amount left over from donations, shall be distributed pro rata after the end of the war to those who shall have contributed.

No officer of this committee, or member thereof, shall be paid for any service, no rents shall be paid, and only such necessary expenses as printing, postage, etc., shall be deducted from the sum received, and strict account shall be kept, subject to inspection at any time by any person interested.

After the war is over and all business has been concluded, the books and accounts shall be turned over to the Indiana Council of Defense for audit and preservation.

"The law of humanity must reign over the assertion of all human rights."—William Ellery Channing.



## The Hoover Pledge

We are hearing so much about economy of food nowadays that some of us are getting a little touchy. And yet, it seems, there are still many of us who do not understand the present meaning of the word. We think of it, as we always thought of economy—in terms of dollars, and Mr. Hoover is asking us to think of it in terms of food. It is not for the sake of our pocketbooks that he is making his campaign, but for the sake of making the food go around.

When we sit down to the family dinner, we do not expect the head of the house, because he does the carving, to help himself abundantly and skimp the rest of us. Uncle Sam now sits at the head of the World Dinner Table—and the table is not too well filled. Mr. Hoover is asking him to apportion the dishes so that all his children shall get a square meal.

There is not enough meat and wheat in the world for everybody, if we waste a bit or if we eat more than our share. So don't be selfish—not on account of your bank account, but because you want the boys at the front, our boys, and the brave men of brave France, almost bled white and fighting our battles, to be well fed. There is the same necessity with fats and sugars.

So eat perishable foods here at home in order that the grains and meats that will bear transporting may go where they are more needed. And eat the things that grow near you, because trains are needed to carry men and war materials and we have no right to ask them to bring us luxuries from afar when the very safety of the world depends on efficiency in other directions.

Food conservation, then, is not a matter of personal choice. It's a world matter, in which every one ought to do team work.

Is it fair to our men at the front, who are offering their lives for world democracy, that women should fail in helping to feed the world democracy?

But it is not only a woman's problem. Although 90 per cent. of the food eaten is served in homes, remember that while mother prepares it, father and the children eat it. Women must keep in mind the world necessity and the world program while they are getting dinner, but the rest of the family must cheerfully accept the changed menu and learn to like war breads.

ALICE AMES WINTER, Chairman,  
National Council of Defense, Woman's Committee,  
Minnesota Division.

## State Organization for Women's Service

Becomes a Co-operating Part of the State  
Council in April.

The Indiana League for Women's Service was organized in April, 1917, and the service of this league was offered to Governor Goodrich. At the suggestion of the Governor the league became a co-operating part of the State Council of Defense at its first meeting, and is now operating as a committee in the department of women's activities of which Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle is general chairman.

The league consists of five State officers, a chairman in each congressional district of the State and a chairman in each county. The woman selected for the county chairman was the woman member of the County Council of Defense in each county. The league has an executive committee of the State officers and fifteen women who are the heads of great State organizations of women.

The first work of the league has been the enrollment of women so that the State might have a register of the woman power of the State. For this purpose the league has placed 325,000 service cards in the ninety-two counties of Indiana and has called upon the county chairman of each county to place a woman in each precinct of her county to distribute these cards. The league will call in the cards between August 15 and September 1. The league offered its organization to Dr. Harry E. Barnard and its women will place the Hoover food cards in the State.

The league will distribute the cards of the National Defense Committee of women and see that

they are held in each county of Indiana, so that Indiana women may be ready to respond by counties if an appeal for their aid comes from President Wilson.

The league passed the enclosed resolution and sent it to our Congressmen, Senators, Herbert Hoover and President Wilson, to show that we are standing squarely by the President and his plans for the war.

The league responded to the call from Jeffersonville for aid in making shirts for our army and we are co-operating with Colonel Wood, the quartermaster. Through its efforts fifty counties responded to the call from Jeffersonville and many of the 15,000 Indiana women now making shirts for the army were mobilized through the league. Next week the league expects to open a larger shop for army shirts in Indianapolis, in the Wulschner building, to share with the Red Cross and bring work to five hundred women.

The services of this league have been offered to the Indiana cannery and when the service cards come in it expects to help them secure women to work in canneries on shifts of hours that will enable the housewife to help there certain hours in the day if she is needed.

The league believes in this war and the great war message of President Wilson and wishes to render practical aid to Governor Goodrich and give every woman in Indiana a chance to do her bit.

## Patriotism and Profits

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor."—President Wilson's address of July 11.

## Boys Working Reserve

Quota of Counties as Fixed by United  
States Department of Labor.

Indiana is asked by the United States Department of Labor to enroll 50,000 boys in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, which is intended to replace the man-power about to be withdrawn from the farms, the mills and the mines for service in the army. There is every reason to believe the State will far surpass its quota, which follows, by counties:

Adams .....	430	Lawrence .....	500
Allen .....	1,660	Madison .....	1,500
Bartholomew .....	430	Marion .....	5,800
Benton .....	230	Marshall .....	400
Blackford .....	290	Martin .....	220
Boone .....	450	Miami .....	530
Brown .....	100	Monroe .....	380
Carroll .....	330	Montgomery .....	530
Cass .....	680	Morgan .....	350
Clark .....	540	Newton .....	180
Clay .....	560	Noble .....	440
Clinton .....	480	Ohio .....	80
Crawford .....	200	Orange .....	270
Daviess .....	480	Owen .....	230
Dearborn .....	390	Parke .....	360
Decatur .....	340	Perry .....	260
DeKalb .....	450	Pike .....	280
Delaware .....	1,000	Porter .....	360
Dubois .....	290	Posey .....	350
Elkhart .....	900	Pulaski .....	190
Fayette .....	260	Putnam .....	370
Floyd .....	540	Randolph .....	530
Fountain .....	360	Ripley .....	350
Franklin .....	270	Rush .....	350
Fulton .....	260	St. Joseph .....	1,600
Gibson .....	650	Scott .....	140
Grant .....	920	Shelby .....	500
Greene .....	630	Spencer .....	340
Hamilton .....	490	Starke .....	160
Hancock .....	340	Steuben .....	310
Harrison .....	290	Sullivan .....	530
Hendricks .....	300	Switzerland .....	180
Henry .....	630	Tipton .....	800
Howard .....	600	Tipton .....	300
Huntington .....	340	Union .....	150
Jackson .....	400	Vanderburg .....	1,530
Jasper .....	290	Vermilion .....	350
Jay .....	500	Vigo .....	1,650
Jefferson .....	360	Wabash .....	500
Jennings .....	230	Warren .....	200
Johnson .....	360	Warrick .....	360
Knox .....	630	Washington .....	280
Kosciusko .....	500	Wayne .....	800
Lagrange .....	270	Wells .....	360
Lake .....	2,050	White .....	300
Laporte .....	900	Whitley .....	310

The quota for Indianapolis, worked out on a population basis, will be 5,300 boys. Marion county outside of the city will be expected to provide 500 more, making a total for the county of 5,800 boys. Evansville and Fort Wayne have a quota of 1,450 each. Terre Haute will be called on for 1,400 and South Bend for 1,200. Gary's quota is 700 and East Chicago's 550. Hammond, Muncie and Richmond are each expected to provide 500. The quota for Anderson is 470, and that of Elkhart 430. Michigan City and Lafayette will provide 420 each, while the cities of Kokomo, Logansport, New Albany and Marion have a quota of 410 each.

## Three Basic Reasons.

Dr. Shailer Matthews, dean of the University of Chicago, has enumerated the three basic reasons why America is in the war. They are:

1. By plots and outrages and destruction of property here in the United States, and by wanton sinking of our ships at sea, Germany has invaded America as unmistakably as if a German army had landed on our coasts.
2. This invading army must be whipped on European soil or he will have to be fought on our own soil.
3. Failure to beat him down over there will expose our own people, here in the United States, to outrages and atrocities probably worse than those which have been perpetrated in Belgium, in northern France and on the seas, "acts," as one speaker put it, "that would make Satan shudder in hell."

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."—Benjamin Franklin.





"We must make the World safe for Democracy"  
Woodrow Wilson.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AUGUST 24, 1917

Number 2

## "Four-Minute Men" Publicity Campaign

They Form What has been Aptly Called  
"The President's Telephone."

While movie audiences totalling more than 2,000,000 were reading conservation messages, and illustrations of the horrors of waste, "Four-Minute Men" were telling them why America went to war with Germany, how essential it is that the war be won, and the best methods of helping Uncle Sam win it. The "Four-Minute Men," who talk the time indicated, in the movie houses of the State, have been a very effective publicity agency. They have contributed to every propaganda the State Council of Defense has put forth, and under the direction of Philip T. White of Indianapolis bid fair to continue one of the best result-getters in the work of organizing the men and materials of Indiana for war. Mr. White has the assistance of effective speakers in most of the counties of the State who have been supplied with material, and slides for illustrating their talks. The other counties of the State are being organized and it is believed the organization will stand 100 per cent. complete within a few weeks. This organization has been very appropriately designated "The President's Telephone."

Following are the men in service:

Adams—Avon Burk, Decatur.  
Bartholomew—Jesse Newsom, Columbus.  
Boone—Rev. Chas. A. Parkin, Lebanon.  
Carroll—Judge Jas. P. Wason, Delphi.  
Cass—George A. Gamble, Logansport.  
Clark—J. C. McKillip, Charleston.  
Dearborn—V. M. O'Shaughnessy, Lawrenceburg.  
Decatur—Thos. E. Davidson, Greensburg.  
DeKalb—J. R. Clark, Auburn.  
Delaware—Chas. F. Prulzman, Muncie.  
Fayette—Jas. A. Clifton, Connorsville.  
Fountain—W. A. Wright, Hillsboro.  
Greene—J. B. Young, Worthington.  
Harrison—Thos. J. Wilson, Corydon.  
Henry—Horace G. Yergin, Newcastle.  
Howard—John B. Joyce, Kokomo.  
Huntington—Squire W. D. Hamer, Huntington.  
Jasper—Morgan L. Sterrett, Wheatfield.  
Jennings—J. N. Culp, P. M., North Vernon.  
Knox—Curtis G. Shake, Vincennes.  
Kosciusko—Allen O. Widaman, Warsaw.  
Lagrange—Herman Haskins, Lagrange.  
Lawrence—W. R. Martin, Bedford.  
Martin—Ed. Doyle, Loogootee.  
Miami—D. H. Brown, Peru.  
Morgan—R. E. Tilford, Martinsville.  
Orange—Oscar Ratts, Paoli.  
Owen—Herbert Rundell, Spencer.  
Parke—J. S. McFaddin, Rockville.  
Perry—Austin Corbin, Cannelton.  
Pike—Samuel E. Dillon, Petersburg.  
Pulaski—Ralph E. Houer, Winamac.  
Putnam—C. T. Peck, Greencastle.  
Randolph—W. O. Smith, Winchester.  
Ripley—Judge F. M. Thompson, Versailles.  
Starke—H. F. Schrickler, Knox.  
St. Joseph—F. B. Herring, South Bend.  
Sullivan—W. R. Nesbit, Sullivan.  
Switzerland—John W. Johnson, Vevay.  
Tippecanoe—W. S. Kepner, Lafayette.  
Tipton—Dr. Horace G. Reed, Tipton.  
Vigo—George Schaad, 505 Ohio st., Terre Haute.  
Wabash—Owen J. Neighbors, Wabash.  
Warrick—Union W. Youngblood, Boonville.  
Washington—J. L. Tucker, Salem.  
White—S. E. Dillon, Petersburg.  
Whitley—Benton J. Bloom, Columbia City.

## Indiana State Council of Defense

Willi H. Hays, Chairman.  
Frank C. Dailey, Secretary.  
George Ade.  
A. W. Brady.  
Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.  
Dr. Chas. P. Emerson.  
Charles W. Fairbanks.  
Charles Fox.  
Will J. Freeman.  
Wm. G. Irwin.  
J. L. Keach.  
H. R. Kurrie.  
A. E. Reynolds.  
N. E. Squibb.  
Rev. Albert B. Storms.  
Isaac D. Straus.  
Thomas Taggart.  
Frank Wampler.  
E. M. Wilson.  
Evans Woollen.

### Form of the Organization.

Public Policy—C. W. Fairbanks, Chairman.  
Advisory Committee—Thos. Taggart, Chairman.  
Finance—Evans Woollen, Chairman.  
Publicity—George Ade, Chairman.  
Legal—Frank C. Dailey, Chairman.  
Co-ordination of Societies—Wm. G. Irwin, Chairman.  
Sanitation and Medicine—Medical Section—Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Chairman.  
Food Supply and Conservation—J. L. Keach, Dr. H. E. Barnard, Professor G. I. Christie, Chairman.  
Industrial Survey and Preparedness—N. E. Squibb, Chairman, Indiana Representative on National Safety Council.  
Survey and Organization of Man-Power—Isaac D. Straus, Chairman, Indiana Representative on United States Boys' Working Reserve.  
Labor—Charles Fox, Chairman.  
Military Affairs—E. M. Wilson, Chairman.  
Protection—Colonel Harry B. Smith, Chairman.  
Transportation—Steam—H. R. Kurrie, Chairman.  
Electric and Motor—A. W. Brady, Chairman.  
Communications—Frank Wampler, Ch'man.  
Shipping Interests—A. E. Reynolds, Chairman.  
Public Morals—Rev. A. B. Storms, Chairman.  
Coal Committee—W. J. Freeman, Chairman.  
Educational Section—Dr. Horace Ellis, Chairman.  
Women's Activities—Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.  
Socks for Soldiers—Mary Helen Boyd, Chairman.  
Committee on Enrollment and Women's Service—Miss Julia E. Landers, Chairman.  
Employers' Co-operation Committee—Frank Wampler, Chairman.  
Commercial Economy Committee—Fred M. Ayres, Chairman.  
"Four-Minute Men"—Philip T. White, Chairman.  
Scientific Research Committee—Cleo Mees, Chairman.  
Training Camp Activities and Recreation—Hugh McK. Landon, Chairman.

## Will Say Good-bye to Soldier Boys

Six Military Bands Will Provide Patriotic  
Music for Parade.

Citizens by the thousands are expected to pour into Indianapolis next Sunday, August 26, to join in a demonstration in honor of the Indiana men who soon are to go to the battle front in France to fight for the glory of the State and Nation.

The demonstration will be both for all National Guard organizations now mobilized in Indianapolis and the men who have been called to the new national army.

In the honor position of the monster parade, scheduled to move promptly at 2:30 o'clock, will be the First Indiana Artillery Regiment, commanded by Col. Robert H. Tyndall, which already is under orders to go to France at an early date. This regiment is one of the units chosen for the first Rainbow Division of guardsmen selected for early foreign service. Eighteen hundred men are in this organization. The regiment includes a battery from Lafayette, two batteries from Fort Wayne, a battery from Bloomington and two batteries from Indianapolis. The artillery band is largely made up of Indiana, DePauw and Purdue students.

The infantry units in the parade will include ten Indianapolis companies of the First and Fourth Regiments and the Anderson company of the Fourth Infantry, and there also will be two Indianapolis troops of cavalry, a signal company and a company of engineers. In all there will be about 3,200 national guardsmen, and in addition there will be between 1,000 and 2,000 men called for the new national army.

Six military bands will provide patriotic music and a feature of the parade, which will pass on Meridian and Washington streets and around the Monument, will be singing by the crowd of spectators as well as the soldiers themselves. Governor Goodrich, the former governors of Indiana, former Vice-President Fairbanks and others will be reviewing officers. The traction lines are planning to run special cars to accommodate the crowds which will be attracted to Indianapolis.

## The Doctors Problem

On Page 8 of this edition of the Indiana Bulletin is a chart of the State which gives a very definite suggestion of the great problem that confronts the medical section of the State Council of Defense. The United States government is asking for doctors for the army and it is not getting them. A pitifully small proportion of the doctors are volunteering; fewer are being drafted, and the result is that unless the situation is very materially changed it will be necessary to conscript physicians for service in the army. Indiana must furnish for the service about 800 doctors, of whom only about 260 have been provided by voluntary enlistment and conscription of those of military age.

The chart gives on top, in each county, the population, the second figure the number of doctors in the county, the third the number of doctors under 55 years of age (only such are available for military service), the fourth the doctors who have applied for service and fifth those who have been accepted.

The situation is so serious, according to Dr. Charles P. Emerson, head of the medical section and a member of the State Council, "that something must be done, and done quickly."



## More and Better Live Stock Asked

Food Production and Conservation Committee is Active.

The following were present at the ninth meeting of the Food Production and Conservation Committee at the club house, Hazelden farm, Brook, Ind.:

L. H. Wright, Acting Chairman.  
Professor G. I. Christie, Director.  
W. W. Bonner, Secretary.  
W. Q. Fitch, Assistant Secretary.  
C. B. Riley.  
H. E. Barnard.  
Warren T. McCray.  
Will S. Robbins.  
W. A. Guthrie.  
Maurice Douglas.  
Professor J. H. Skinner.  
Professor R. E. Caldwell.

At a previous meeting some time was devoted to a discussion of the sheep-raising problems. Mr. Schwab of Purdue presented some interesting data on the subject at that time. The committee asked Mr. Schwab to secure additional information on the dog menace and sources of sheep-breeding stock. A report prepared by Mr. Schwab concerning the sources of sheep in the United States was read by the secretary. Following the reading of this a discussion was entered into by various members of the committee concerning live stock clubs which might be formed in Indiana. It was suggested by Professor Christie that Mr. Bonner, as chairman of the agricultural committee of the State Bankers' Association call a meeting of his committee with the live stock division of the State food committee. Mr. Bonner agreed that he would be glad to do this and have Professor Skinner and Professor Christie and Mr. McCray confer with them at the time of the meeting, which would probably be within a week.

As a result of the sheep and dog discussion Professor Christie suggested the appointing of a committee to investigate the situation. Mr. Riley moved that the live stock committee, consisting of Messrs. McCray, Robbins and Skinner, make the proper investigation and present the matter to both State and national authorities. The motion carried.

### SOURCES OF SEED STOCKS.

A letter concerning the sources of seed stocks from Dr. A. C. True, United States Department of Agriculture, was presented. Mr. Bonner moved that a committee of five be appointed to carry out the provisions of the letter. This was seconded by Mr. Riley and the motion carried. Mr. Bonner nominated Professor G. I. Christie, George E. Bryant, J. N. McMahan, Marshall Vogler and C. B. Riley. The nomination was seconded by Dr. Barnard. Mr. C. B. Riley asked that his name be withdrawn and suggested in his place Mr. P. E. Goodrich of Winchester. This the committee agreed to. A vote was called for and the motion carried. It was taken by consent that Professor Christie should act as chairman of this committee.

A telegram was then presented from D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, relative to the wheat and rye situation in Indiana. It called for a meeting of six States, to be participated in by the interested organizations on August 20 and 21, at Indianapolis. The Claypool Hotel has been selected as the meeting place. Mr. Riley moved that the entire wheat committee be present at this meeting and that the secretary notify the members of the meeting. This was seconded by Mr. McCray and the motion carried.

Mr. Riley moved that a communication offering the services of the State Committee on Food Production and Conservation be presented to Mr. Hoover, National Food Administrator. The motion was seconded by Mr. Guthrie and carried.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30, to convene after dinner.

### AFTERNOON SESSION—2:30 P. M.

The question of agricultural exemptions for military service was discussed. It was the consensus of opinion that a definite plan of policy should be given out by the government. It was moved by Mr. Guthrie, and seconded by Mr. McCray, that a committee be appointed to take up with the federal authorities and determine, if possible, a definite policy concerning the exemptions of agricultural men. The motion carried. It was taken by consent that the chair appoint this committee. Mr. Wright appointed Professor Christie as chairman, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. McCray, Dr. Barnard, Mr. Robbins and Mr. Bonner. Mr. Riley moved that Mr. Wright be added to the committee. This was seconded by Dr. Barnard and was taken by consent.

A discussion of the live stock situation was taken up. It is evident that a large number of live stock feeders of the country are feeding or expect to feed fewer animals than usual this season. After some discussion of the situation Mr. Riley moved that this phase of the live stock question be referred to the live stock committee appointed in the morning. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Wright called attention to the fact that ample publicity to all actions of the various committees should be given to the press.

Dr. Barnard moved that a letter of appreciation of the hospitality of Mr. George Ade and Mr. Warren T. McCray in furnishing the day's entertainment and outing be sent to them on behalf of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation. Mr. Bonner and Dr. Barnard were asked by the committee to prepare this letter.

The meeting adjourned to the call of the director.

## Newton County to Watch for Enemies

Protection Committee Directed to Keep  
Lookout for All Slackers.

R. R. Cummings, secretary, gives the following report of the activities of the Newton County Council of Defense:

Little has been heard of the activity of the Newton County Council of Defense, but the council is holding regular meetings and perfecting an organization in Newton county along the lines that are being suggested by the State Council of Defense.

Among the important branches of the work for the various councils of defense which have been suggested by the State Council is a protection committee. The function of this committee is to secure what information is available concerning those who are talking antagonistic to the government and to the prosecution of the war, and who are talking and acting in sympathy with some of the well-known sects who are now getting some undesirable publicity because of their antagonism to the prosecution of the war.

The local council has appointed a chairman of the protection committee for Newton county, and given him power to select as many assistants in each township as he deems expedient. The members of this committee will be unknown to the public, but we are given to understand that this organization is going to be perfected to the last detail, and that every act of disloyalty which comes to the knowledge of this committee will be reported to the federal authorities for such action as Uncle Sam sees fit to take, and we firmly believe that it will behoove all of our citizens who are not in sympathy with the war or with the government to keep their ideas strictly to themselves, as any pro-German sympathizer who becomes active will be severely dealt with. And we are given to understand that the protection committee is going to be a very vigilant organization.

"The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter the constitutions of government."—George Washington, in his Farewell Address.

## No Salaries Paid to Council Members

They Also Pay Their Own Expenses to  
Meetings Held Weekly.

Members of the State Council of Defense receive no financial compensation whatever for their services. They pay their own expenses. Meetings are held every Wednesday, and inasmuch as many of them live at considerable distance from Indianapolis, the cost of traveling is no small item.

The average of attendance at each regular meeting of the Council has been high. Although any number constitutes a quorum, under the rules of the organization there has not been a meeting at which less than a majority of the members has been present.

Meetings are held at 10:30 o'clock every Wednesday. In not a few instances it has been necessary to continue the session until late in the afternoon, on account of the multiplicity of matters demanding attention.

It has been the custom to hear first at each meeting persons who desire the attention or assistance in some patriotic matter. This is followed by the consideration of pending matters and then by committee reports and communications, either from individuals, other State councils or the Council of National Defense.

Reports of the proceedings of the Council are kept in stenographic form. These translated notes are bound and will become a part of the permanent records of the State.

Members of the Council receive memoranda of the proceedings following each meeting, and upon important matters that develop between meetings a referendum by mail or telegraph is conducted, in order that the sense of a majority may be ascertained before any action is taken.

## Sending the Boys Away

The State Council of Defense believes that every community in Indiana should give a hearty sendoff to the boys about to be mustered into the army.

When a boy leaves his home town for an indefinite somewhere to fight for his country, he should carry with him the cheering knowledge that all of his old friends and neighbors are pulling for him and wishing him well.

To the County Councils of Defense, to local clubs, to Chambers of Commerce, Business Men's Associations, churches and all organizations of helpful purpose, the State Council sends the following message:

Get your boys together and give them a friendly slap on the back before they start for the training camps.

If it is not convenient to assemble at one point all of the men from your county, let each township or corporate town have a separate celebration.

Get the boys together and let them do their first parade or "hike" in the presence of their own townsmen.

Let the good-bye exercises be of a public character and encourage all the people to turn out.

Provide a program which will be of real interest and entertainment. Remember that one good speech of reasonable length is better than two or three drowsy efforts by gentlemen whom nature never intended to be orators.

If possible, have the celebration just a day or two before the boys are departing.

A suggested plan is to have churches and clubs unite in serving a dinner or supper to follow the band concert, the parade and other public exercises. The boys will be the guests of honor but all other persons will pay a fair price for the repast and the receipts will go into a fund for sending home comforts and necessities to the boys later on.

Say to every Hoosier boy marching away, "Good-bye, Jim; take keer of yourself," and say it so that he will know that his home folks are with him until the war is won.



## Marshall Hacker Appeals to Women

### Urges That They Lend Assistance in Hoover Food Plans.

Judge Marshall Hacker, chairman of the Bartholomew County Council of Defense, has issued a call to the patriotic women of Bartholomew county, asking them to aid in the food conservation plans under the general direction of Herbert C. Hoover, national food administrator. Judge Hacker's appeal follows:

To the Patriotic Women of Bartholomew County:

You have done splendidly in assisting to raise the Red Cross fund and in providing for the comfort of the soldiers in knitting socks and making comfort kits and other necessary things. Congress has passed the food conservation bill and it has been signed by the President and Mr. Hoover has been appointed director. The government, through the agency of the State and county councils of defense, is now calling for the enrollment of all the women of the country for the purpose of food conservation and service. They are asked to sign a card giving certain information in order that the authorities may have their names and be in touch with them. The signing of the cards involves no obligation of any kind whatever, but will be of a direct benefit to the signers who will, in return, receive much useful information concerning food conservation and other necessary and important things. Mrs. Harriet Overstreet, the lady member of the County Council of Defense, has charge of the enrollment for Bartholomew county, and her success in this will depend upon the patriotism of the women of the county whom she may ask to help her. It will be necessary for her to have helpers in each voting precinct in the county to make this enrollment as the women will have to be seen personally in order to get them to sign the cards. Now if the women whom she may ask to assist her shall make excuses, trivial or otherwise, and refuse to "do their bit" then the undertaking will be a failure on account of slackers. Governor Goodrich in a proclamation published in the newspapers only a day or two ago urged the necessity of this work, and I have direct information that in many of the counties the women are taking hold of the work with an enthusiasm that entitles them to all honor and credit. Some of us cannot go to war, and some cannot be Red Cross nurses, but all can lend a hand in one way or another. And I appeal to the patriotic women of the county to lay other duties aside and cordially and patriotically give their assistance to Mrs. Overstreet in this enrollment of the women of the county and they will have rendered a service as loyal and as patriotic as others do in any other line of service.

MARSHALL HACKER,

Chairman of the County Council of Defense.

## Investigation of Reserve is Urged

### County Councils Asked to Appoint Committee of Five for Purpose.

County councils of the State have been asked to appoint a committee of five reputable citizens to make a full and complete investigation of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, with a view to setting at rest all false and misleading statements that the reserve is of a military character. The State Council feels that the mothers and fathers of the young men who are being asked to enroll in this important organization have a right to a full and complete unprejudiced statement of the facts, and to this end urges each local defense body to act promptly, so that the work, which is under the direction of the United States Department of Labor, may proceed uninterruptedly. This matter is the subject of Bulletin No. 30, just issued by the State Council.

## The County Directors

### Boys' Working Reserve, U. S. A.

#### Five High Counties in U. S. Boys' Reserve.

County.	Quota.	Enrolled.
Sullivan .....	530	588
Ohio .....	80	450
Vigo .....	1,650	172
Hendricks .....	300	150
Lawrence .....	500	150

Adams—Mr. R. G. Christen.  
 Allen—Mr. D. O. McComb.  
 Bartholomew—Mr. Samuel Sharp.  
 Benton—Mr. Wilbur Nolin.  
 Blackford—Mr. M. M. Dunbar.  
 Boone—Mr. E. M. Servies.  
 Carroll—Mr. Thos. W. Armstrong.  
 Cass—Mr. Chas. D. Chase.  
 Clark—Prof. Samuel L. Scott.  
 Clay—Mr. Willis E. Akre.  
 Clinton—Mr. M. Epstein, Mr. B. A. Devol, Asst.  
 Crawford—Mr. W. A. Brooks.  
 Daviess—Mr. J. G. Allen.  
 Dearborn—Mr. Ray F. Sopher.  
 Decatur—Mr. J. R. Crawley.  
 Dekalb—Mr. W. D. Binford.  
 Delaware—Mr. Chas. A. Van Matre.  
 Mr. Chas. A. Van Matre.  
 Dubois—Mr. William Melchior.  
 Elkhart—Mr. F. E. Smith.  
 Fayette—Mr. D. W. Jacot.  
 Fountain—Mr. G. W. Rosencrans.  
 Franklin—Mr. Cecil C. Tague.  
 Fulton—Mr. Thos. F. Berry.  
 Gibson—Mr. James J. Robinson.  
 Grant—Mr. Ernest Hollinger, Mr. Chas. Terrell, Asst.  
 Greene—Mr. Walter T. Brown.  
 Hamilton—Mr. Lon Brown.  
 Hancock—Mr. George J. Richman.  
 Harrison—Mr. A. O. Deweese.  
 Hendricks—Mr. Ralph E. Arnette.  
 Henry—Mr. Harry B. Roberts.  
 Howard—Prof. Albert F. Hutson.  
 Huntington—Mr. Clifford Jackson.  
 Jackson—Mr. Harry B. Henderson.  
 Jasper—Mr. Harvey Wood, Jr.  
 Jay—Mr. W. R. Armstrong.  
 Jefferson—Miss Etta Hoffstadt.  
 Jennings—Mr. Shepherd Whitcomb.  
 Johnson—Mr. Warren J. Yount.  
 Knox—Mr. W. C. Alsop.  
 Kosciusko—Mr. Jesse Bruner.  
 Lagrange—Mr. A. B. Cookerly.  
 Lake—Mr. Frank F. Heighway.  
 Laporte—Mr. Fred R. Farnam.  
 Lawrence—Prof. E. W. Montgomery.  
 Madison—Mr. N. F. Fultz.  
 Marion—Mr. A. S. Hurrell, Mr. W. A. Hacker, Asst.  
 Marshall—Floyd M. Annis.  
 Martin—Mr. C. O. Williams.  
 Miami—Mr. D. H. Brown.  
 Monroe—Mr. E. E. Ramsey.  
 Montgomery—Mr. Frank McGeath.  
 Morgan—Mr. T. C. Cravens.  
 Newton—Mr. Wm. Schanlaub.  
 Noble—Mr. C. J. Munton.  
 Ohio—Mr. John Wessler.  
 Orange—Mr. B. O. Wells.  
 Owen—Mr. Albert Free.  
 Parke—Mr. James Laferty.  
 Perry—Mr. Lee Mullen.  
 Pike—Mr. Hugo D. Harmeyer.  
 Porter—Mr. C. W. Boucher.  
 Posey—Mr. G. Edward Behrens.  
 Pulaski—Mr. Harry W. McDowell.  
 Putnam—Mr. L. G. Wright.  
 Randolph—Mr. Walter G. Hiatt.  
 Ripley—Mr. O. R. Jenkins.  
 Rush—Mr. Chester M. George.  
 St. Joseph—Mr. Fred L. Dennis.  
 Scott—Mr. W. S. Griffith.  
 Shelby—Mr. Wm. Blakely.  
 Spencer—Judge R. E. Roberts.  
 Starke—Mr. Carroll W. Cannon.

Steuben—Mr. H. Lyle Shank.  
 Sullivan—Mr. Edgar D. Maple.  
 Switzerland—Mr. Ernest Gray.  
 Tippecanoe—Prof. Carl J. Dexter.  
 Tipton—Dr. J. P. Pentacost.  
 Union—Ernest J. Maze.  
 Vanderburg—Henry B. Walker.  
 Vermillion—Rev. J. S. Brown.  
 Vigo—Mr. James M. Probst.  
 Wabash—Dr. L. G. A. Powell.  
 Warren—Isaiah Smith.  
 Warrick—Mr. John B. Reed.  
 Washington—Mr. Orna Hopper.  
 Wayne—Mr. Vernon D. Brammer.  
 Wells—Mr. O. E. Lesh.  
 White—Mr. O. E. Ackerson.  
 Whitley—Mr. A. R. Fleck.

#### CITIES.

Fort Wayne—Mr. A. L. McDonald.  
 Gary—Mr. Geo. M. Pinneo.  
 Terre Haute—Mr. C. J. Waits.

## Harry Cecil Awarded First Reserve Medal

In recognition of the patriotic spirit represented in his working in the Gary steel mills during his summer vacation, Harry J. Cecil, age 19, has been awarded the first bronze medal as a member of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Young Cecil is a student in the engineering department at Purdue. He willingly gave up all the usual summer recreation when he learned of the shortage of men at the Gary mill, due to war orders and the withdrawal of many men for service in the army.

### In Economy Campaign.

Farmers and merchants of New Albany will hold a big fall jubilee at Glenwood park, September 27. At that time it is expected every merchant in Floyd county will have enlisted in the national economy campaign, which is directed against the unnecessary delivery of merchandise, the exchange of goods purchased, the elimination of C. O. D. charges and other forms of waste.

## Shortest Road to Peace

"No matter how short or how long the war, the shortest road to peace is the road straight ahead, with no division in the American people. Any division would make the war much more costly in money and in men. The one overshadowing fact that we must make the world understand is that the nation stands as one man and that no matter how long the war lasts we shall oppose the enemy with one solid and indissoluble front. In great America one of our cherished rights is freedom of speech, but freedom of speech ends when the nation once has made up its mind and reached its decision. Our nation is one. The man who in this hour of trial raises a discordant voice, that man's heart is not with his country, let me say."—William J. Bryan at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

## Potatoes Will Be Cheaper

The office of information of the Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

"The huge potato crop, which the forecast made by the Department of Agriculture indicates will be produced in the United States this year, means that this important food staple will be cheaper and makes it possible for American families that had to cut down on potato consumption because of high prices to restore the tuber to a prominent place on their bill of fare.

"The department forecast, based on reliable estimates from all parts of the country, places the total potato yield at more than 467,000,000 bushels, as compared with 285,000,000 in 1916 and 360,000,000 in 1915. Potatoes of the current season are already in the market in large quantities, and since the early harvested tubers cannot be kept easily, should be eaten more abundantly now if spoilage is to be avoided."



## Increased Acreage for Wheat and Rye

Government Agents Confer with Representatives of Six Producing States.

Agricultural leaders of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan and Wisconsin held a conference in Indianapolis, August 20 and 21. The conference was called by David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, and was opened by his assistant, R. A. Pearson, who outlined the wheat situation of the world and the United States in particular, calling attention to the existing shortage. Mr. Pearson then spoke of the work of Congress and the Department of Agriculture to increase production to meet the present shortage.

Four large questions that must be settled in the government plan for next year's crops developed at the conference. They are:

- The labor problem as affected by the draft.
- Transportation facilities.
- Sufficient supply of seed.
- Adequate fertilizer for poor land.

The question of farm labor seemed to be the most serious problem before the agricultural people. This question was first introduced by G. I. Christie, State Food Director for Indiana. One speaker declared he believed all farmers should be exempted on the first call. In answer another speaker expressed the belief that the farmers' problem in this respect would be settled without great difficulty. It was suggested that men engaged in some industries, considering that they do not work the year around, would be available and that the school year would be arranged so that young men could go directly to the farm at the close of school terms. Professor Christie said the increase of wheat acreage for this State of 25 per cent. was not impossible, but that a number of the existing difficulties must be overcome, and this question of labor shortage due largely to the call of the government for soldiers stood out as the largest one.

### TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The transportation facilities are thought to be well taken care of through the National Car Service Commission of which Fairfax Harrison is chairman. This branch of the federal organization is one of the most efficient divisions of the government and transportation difficulties need only be referred to this commission to receive proper attention.

A committee of experts from the United States department have been studying the food problems in consultation with specialists in the several States with the view of recommending to the producers of the nation what they should now prepare to produce another year in order to care for home and foreign demands. To supply the estimated needs of the United States, of the allies and in part of the neutral countries of Europe next year it will be necessary to plant in the United States for 1918 about 48.7 million acres of winter wheat, 19 million acres of spring wheat and 5.6 million acres of rye. To sow the best seed on this vast area is one of the problems before the several States. Indiana is asked to produce 2,800,000 acres of wheat or an increase over 1916 of over a half million acres.

George N. Coffey of Illinois expressed the opinion that the high price which wheat can be expected to bring next year would in itself result in an increase of at least 20 per cent. in the acreage seeded. The sowing of wheat he said would actually help the labor situation, since less labor is required on an acre of wheat than on an acre of corn. Dean Davenport of the Illinois Agricultural college, however, declared that in his State no absolute increase in acreage can be expected and that if the wheat acreage is increased it must be at the expense of some other crop.

### TO SECURE INCREASED ACREAGE.

Professor Christie suggested that it would be to the interest of the farmers and would facilitate an increased acreage seeded if the price to be fixed by the government for wheat could be expressed as the price actually to be obtained by

the farmers at the nearest elevator rather than the price at some one market.

The extremely high price of commercial fertilizers is making it very difficult for the farmers to obtain what they should use on the poor land. The price of nitrogen and potash at the present time is prohibitive. This means that a large demand is being made upon the supply of acid phosphate and raw rock phosphate. A large number of fertilizer concerns have various amounts of ready mixed fertilizers on hand and in many cases the farmers are forced to accept this material or do without. The price of these ready mixed fertilizers is too high to be profitable even at the extremely high price of grain.

In discussing the conference at the close of the session the opinion was expressed that the draft would seriously interfere with the campaign to encourage an increased wheat and rye acreage, as many young farmers would not plan next year's crops until they know definitely whether the government considers their services more valuable in the trenches than on the farm.

## Purposes of Food Control Set Out

To Stabilize and Not Disturb Conditions and Defend Honesty.

President Wilson has approved the appointment of Dr. H. E. Barnard, State Food Commissioner and a member of the Committee of Food Supply and Conservation of the State Council of Defense, to represent the United States Food Administration as Federal Food Commissioner for Indiana.

This appointment was made under the Act commonly known as the Hoover Food Bill, which was approved by President Wilson on August 10. In writing Dr. Barnard, Mr. Hoover says:

"The hopes of the Food Administration are threefold: First, to so guide the trade in the fundamental food commodities as to eliminate vicious speculation, extortion and wasteful practices and to guard our exports so that against the world's shortage we retain sufficient supplies for our own people; second, to co-operate with the Allies to prevent inflation of prices; and, third, to stimulate in every manner within our power the saving of our food in order that we may increase exports to our Allies to a point which will enable them to properly provision their armies and to feed their peoples during the coming winter.

"The Food Administration is called into being to stabilize and not to disturb conditions and to defend honest enterprise against illegitimate competition. It has been devised to correct the abnormalities and abuses that have crept into trade by reason of the world disturbance and to restore business as far as may be to a reasonable basis."

## Franchise League Enrolling Women

Mrs. Edwards Says Fine Responses are Being Received From Over State.

Excellent responses are being received by the more than sixty branches of the Indiana Franchise League, according to Mrs. Richard Edwards, who is directing the organization's activities in securing enrollments of Indiana women in the Hoover food movement and the service league. Mrs. Edwards says her organization is complete by counties, townships, precinct and city blocks and that she is confident of its ability to secure a full representation of the women of the State in these important patriotic activities.

### Evans Heads Committee.

Edgar H. Evans of Indianapolis is chairman of the wheat sub-committee of the Food Production and Conservation Committee of the State Council of Defense. Mr. Evans' name was inadvertently omitted from the list printed in the first edition of the Bulletin.

## People Are Urged to Join in Singing

Teachers Will Encourage the Idea of Community Music.

Since the United States has entered the world war there has come again and again the cry throughout the country that we as a nation need something that will give expression to all classes of people; something that is within the reach of us all; some one thing that is a sort of inherent method of releasing pent-up feelings of sorrow or joy. The trite old phrase, "Music hath charm to soothe the savage breast," has been taken in earnest, has been brushed up, modernized, dressed in new clothes and, in the typical American way, has been made a practical thing. Since the beginning of time musical expression has been attendant upon almost every kind of ceremony that has entered the chronicles of history and has always played an important part.

With this in mind W. S. Bittner of the extension division of Indiana University has taken up the movement for community singing. This has assumed great significance, for it is recognized as a powerful force, making for unity and devotion, two characteristics of prime necessity in time of war.

The State Council of Defense calls all Indiana to raise her voice in song. *Let's begin now!*

There is no greater inspiration in all the world than that of music. It is the great welder and harmonizer of the spirit of communities, States and nations.

Marching men forget the wearisome hours of marching and step out with new life to the strains of martial music. Prisoners and the men in the concentration camps unite their voices in song and take fresh courage.

The time of strife is here. The fighting men are getting ready to go to France. Many are already there. We need not only public entertainment and general amusement for relief from thoughts of war, but something to take to our homes for comfort.

*Music is the answer.*

The State Council of Defense, realizing the power of music in mental and moral preparedness, urges you to do your utmost to set Indiana singing this winter.

Working in connection with the extension division of Indiana University, R. G. McCutchan, dean of the School of Music of DePauw University, will undertake the organization of this work. In co-operation with G. E. Schlafer of Indiana University extension division and others he will attempt to bring the matter of singing as a patriotic measure before all the teachers of public schools of Indiana at the various county institutes during August and September. It is ardently hoped that the teachers, after having this matter presented to them, will in turn do much with patriotic singing in the school rooms of the State. It is also part of the plan to help and encourage the organization of community singing wherever and whenever possible.

### Law Enforcement an Official Duty.

Law enforcement stands upon the same basis on which it has rested from time immemorial among a free people.

Enforcement of law, as it has ever been, is the duty of the proper authorities—the United States marshal, the sheriff, the police.

It is the duty of every citizen, as it has always been, to aid and sustain the officers who should enforce the law.

The State cannot and ought not to interfere in any community until the resources of its own people are exhausted and their best efforts have proved futile.

The duty of the county protection committee begins only where the laws fail, because citizenship is feeble; or local officials are wrong, whether from wilfulness or weakness; or because the enemies of public order are stronger than its supporters; or because new conditions are created out of military exigency.

Let civic sense and official fidelity see to enforcement of the law.



## Will Release Men From Minor Duties

### Merchants Organize to Effect Economies by Stopping Useless Deliveries.

The committee appointed by the State Council of Defense to put into operation the recommendations of the National and State Councils of Defense looking to the release of men and capital employed in the delivery of merchandise throughout the State of Indiana in order that such men and capital may be released for other duties more vital to the welfare of the nation, held its first meeting at 2 p. m. Friday, August 10, in Room 84 of the State House. The following members of the committee were present:

Frederic M. Ayres, Chairman, Indianapolis.  
H. W. Eldridge, South Bend.  
J. E. Karns, Indianapolis.  
David Meyer, Anderson.  
C. M. Mills, Fort Wayne.  
S. W. Newberger, New Albany.  
Lee B. Nusbaum, Richmond.  
Carl S. Wise, Logansport.

R. A. Andres was represented by Mr. Shepman and Mr. Milton Herz by H. W. Cohen—Mr. Myer Heller of Newcastle, Mr. J. C. O'Hara of Muncie and Mr. J. H. Schuessler of Lafayette being absent.

The committee elected Mr. W. E. Balch of Indianapolis secretary.

It was voted by the committee that with the approval of the State Council of Defense the committee be known as the Merchants' Economy Committee of the State Council of Defense. That the committee recommend to the State Council of Defense that it request of the merchants throughout Indiana that they conform with the rules and regulations regarding the delivery and return of merchandise that were adopted by the merchants of the United States at the meeting held in Washington, D. C., July 10, 1917, this meeting being called at the request of the Economy Board of the National Council of Defense, and which rules and regulations were approved by the Economy Board, which met with the merchants at this meeting.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following are the rules and regulations which were adopted at the Washington meeting:

"1. That the number of package deliveries be reduced to two a day in all cities of the United States, with the exception of Christmas and during periods of distress; and, further, that the package deliveries be reduced to one a day in all cities and towns where it is possible and will work out economies in men and capital.

"2. That a charge be made for special deliveries. A special delivery to be defined as a parcel ordered sent by a special messenger by a customer who is unwilling to wait for the regular delivery, but not including, however, so-called specials caused through the operation of a store's alteration department, and also specials caused through errors of store's employees. The amount of the charge to be decided by the local retail stores, or organizations, and based on the exact or approximate average cost of handling."

That in compliance with the request of the government, as expressed by the Commercial Economy Board, this committee go on record as favoring the immediate adoption in every city and town in the United States of stringent rules to regulate the return of merchandise. The committee suggests for the consideration of each community the rule now in successful operation in the city of Cleveland, which is as follows, with the recommendation that the limit for returns be forty-eight (48) hours:

#### CLEVELAND PLAN REGARDING RETURN OF MERCHANDISE.

##### 1. Non-Returnable Articles—

The following articles for legal, sanitary or other reasons cannot be accepted for return:

- (a) Bedding and mattresses.

- (b) Garments that have been altered for the purchaser.
- (c) Shoes which have been altered.
- (d) Combs, hair brushes and tooth brushes.
- (e) Hair goods, hair ornaments and veils.
- (f) Rubber goods, sundries.
- (g) Women's hats which have been made specially to the customer's order, or which have been worn.
- (h) All goods cut from the piece at the customer's request.
- (i) All merchandise which has been made to order or specially ordered and which is not regularly carried in stock.

##### II. Returnable Goods—

Any article of merchandise which for some good reason is to be returned to a store must be returned within a reasonable time—two business days.

##### III. Condition—Sales Checks—

- (a) No article will be accepted for return unless it is in its original condition.
- (b) No merchandise of any kind which has been used will be accepted for return.
- (c) The sales check must accompany all returned merchandise.

##### IV. Gifts—

- (a) Gifts of all kinds (Christmas, wedding, birthday, etc.), if returned, will be accepted only in exchange for other merchandise and will not be credited on the account of the person receiving the gift.
- (b) Gifts may be returned for exchange at current prices only.

##### V. Unjust Demands—

The names of all customers who continually make unjust claims upon the merchant, or who return C. O. D. merchandise, will be reported to a central clearing house. Such information will eventually become part of the credit information supplied every merchant.

##### VI. Deposits on "Will Call" Purchases—

A deposit of not less than 25 per cent. of the purchase price will be required on all "Will Call" purchases.

If the State Council of Defense approves these rules and requests that the merchants in Indiana follow them, your committee adopted the following plan in order to carry them into effect:

1. That each member of the committee would undertake to have the above rules or similar ones adopted by the merchants of his own community.
2. That the State be divided into districts, the chairman of each district to be the member of the committee from that district. It shall be the duty of the chairman of each district to see that the merchants of his district put into operation as soon as possible the above rules and report from time to time the progress made.

The following is a list of the districts and the chairman thereof:

#### MERCHANTS' ECONOMY COMMITTEE.

Frederic M. Ayres, Chairman, Indianapolis, Ind., representing Hamilton, Hendricks, Marion, Hancock, Morgan, Johnson, Shelby, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Lawrence and Jackson counties.

R. A. Andres, Evansville, Ind., representing Posey, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Dubois, Pike, Gibson and Orange counties.

H. W. Eldridge, South Bend, Ind., representing Lake, Porter, Laporte, Starke, Pulaski, Fulton, Marshall, St. Joseph, Elkhart and Kosciusko counties.

Myer Heller, Newcastle, Ind., president Indiana Retail Dry Goods Association, representing Henry, Rush and Decatur counties.

Milton Herz, Terre Haute, Ind., representing Vermilion, Parke, Vigo, Clay, Owen, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess and Martin counties.

J. E. Karns, Indianapolis, Ind., president Indianapolis Business Men's Association, representing Indianapolis retail grocers.

David Meyer, Anderson, Ind., president Indiana Retail Grocers' Association, representing Indiana retail grocers and Madison county.

C. M. Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind., president Indiana Retail Merchants' Association, representing

Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, DeKalb, Whitley, Allen, Wells and Adams counties.

S. W. Newberger, New Albany, Ind., representing Harrison, Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Switzerland, Dearborn, Ripley, Scott, Ohio, Washington and Jennings counties.

Lee B. Nusbaum, Richmond, Ind., representing Wayne, Fayette, Union and Franklin counties.

J. C. O'Hara, Muncie, Ind., representing Delaware, Grant, Blackford, Jay and Randolph counties.

John H. Schuessler, Lafayette, Ind., representing Benton, Tippecanoe, Carroll, Clinton, Tipton and Newton counties.

Carl S. Wise, Logansport, Ind., representing White, Cass, Howard, Miami, Wabash, Huntington and Jasper counties.

F. A. Turner, Crawfordsville, Ind., representing Putnam, Boone, Montgomery, Fountain and Warren counties.

W. E. Balch, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Libraries Needed for Training Camps

### American Association Starts Raising Fund of \$1,000,000.

Plans to provide libraries, both buildings and books, for the soldiers at the cantonments and training camps were discussed at a series of meetings of representatives of the American Library Association from the East and South, and a campaign was started to raise at least \$1,000,000 for the camp library fund. The work was entrusted to the American Library Association by the committee on training camp activities, in co-operation with the War Department, and will be in direct charge of the committee on camp libraries, of which J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State library, is chairman.

From reports presented at the various sessions it appeared that books had been proved to be the best antidotes or preventives for the evils of drinking and gambling, and also that approximately 99 per cent. of the men prefer a good book to cards or dice or drink in their off hours.

One dollar, it is figured, will furnish a book, keep it in circulation until it is worn out, and replace it when retired for physical disability.

The field to be covered by the libraries embraces the widest range, including service for recruits, for men in training, for men in mobilization, garrisons, outposts, for the men in their rest periods while on the march, and even for the men at the front.

For its very minimum contribution, each city and town and village will be asked by the association to transmute 2 per cent. of its population into dollars—that is, a city of 10,000 residents will be asked to give a minimum of \$200, and so on, up and down the scale, but no limit is set on a maximum.

Hope and belief were expressed at the meetings that the press of the country would lend its help in raising this fund.

#### Women and Boys Enroll.

Montpelier.—The ladies in this city and in the whole county who are looking after the signatures to the Hoover food conservation cards and the State Defense Council cards are reporting good success.

The Montpelier end of the work has been very satisfactory, although a number have not yet signed the cards. Some have signified their willingness, but wanted time to look them over, while a few did not sign.

Through some misunderstanding the word has got out that the women will be drafted into some kind of service, but such is not the case. The work the women volunteers are to do by signing the cards is stated plainly on the cards and then they will not be required to do it if it is impossible at the time they are needed.

Our boys have enrolled themselves for duty on the battlefields if needed and now the mothers, wives and sisters should enroll to help in the great work that will be needed at home.



# INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 2

## The Zimmermann Note.

The famous "Zimmermann note," exposed by our Government March 1, is a document that should stick in the memories of all Americans. Remember, it was composed on January 19, 1917, at a time when Germany and America were officially very good friends, and the date was just three days before Mr. Wilson appeared in the Senate with his scheme for a league to assure peace and justice to the world.

Zimmermann admitted the authenticity of the note, and only deplored that it had been discovered. The significant parts were these:

"Berlin, January 19, 1917.

"On February 1 we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to keep neutral the United States of America.

"If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement."

The rest of the dispatch tells the German minister in Mexico to open secret negotiations with Carranza the moment war with us is certain, and to get Carranza to draw in Japan.

Germany has attempted to apologize for this note by saying that they did not intend to do anything unless we first declared war. It is a complete retort that decent nations do not go around preparing schemes for the dismemberment of other nations with which they are at peace, and that Zimmermann's whole proposal sprang out of an evil conscience, because he realized that the submarine policy projected was so vile that the United States could not submit to it without utter loss of self-respect, and he did us the justice of believing we were not such extreme cravens as to refuse to fight.

The whole dispatch was so gross a revelation of international immorality that German-American papers immediately denounced it as a forgery, only to have its genuineness brazenly acknowledged and defended by Berlin.

When the Indiana Council of Defense appealed to the Council of National Defense for assistance in securing the privilege of franking the Indiana Bulletin through the mails, George F. Porter, chief of the section on co-operation with States, replied that it is impossible to secure free mail service for such publications at this time. To remedy this situation Congressman Esch of Wisconsin, in House Bill 5716, seeks to grant to State councils the freedom of the mails for such patriotic purposes.

The headquarters of the Indiana State Council of Defense is Room 83, State House. The council can be reached on either the Central Union or Automatic telephones. The Central Union numbers are 6020 and 6021 and the Automatic 26-718.

"Governments exist to protect the rights of minorities."—Wendell Phillips.

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 31.

August 22, 1917.

Storage—County Councils of Defense:

It is quite necessary that the State Council have at the earliest moment exact information as to the storage space available in each county for the storing of the surplus produce. All foodstuffs must be carefully protected through the winter.

In many States the canning factories have offered their warehouses to the County Councils of Defense for storage purposes and arrangements have been made for heating these buildings during cold weather.

Will you, therefore, immediately make a survey of all available emergency storage space in your county?

In making this survey you should take into consideration the adaptability of the space to the purposes intended.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 32.

August 22, 1917.

Reports—County Councils of Defense:

We are anxious to chronicle each week the important activities of every council in the State. The value of such reports lies as much in their suggestive value to other councils as for the purpose of information to the State Council. We urge you to refer to the secretary, or if you have one, to your publicity committee, the request that we be supplied promptly with an account of your proceedings. Certainly every County Council has sufficient pride in its accomplishments to desire that they receive such fitting recognition as their publication in the Bulletin guarantees.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 33.

August 23, 1917.

Food Administration—County Councils of Defense:

Dr. Harry E. Barnard of Indianapolis has been appointed by Mr. Hoover, U. S. Food Administrator, as Federal Food Commissioner for Indiana. The appointment has been approved by the President.

We desire at this time to emphasize the importance of the closest co-operation between the Food Commissioner and his agents and the several County Councils of Defense. We, therefore, ask for Dr. Barnard and his agents your hearty support and assistance whenever you are called upon to co-operate with that department.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

No Fair Exhibit is Possible This Year.

War Department,

Washington, August 10, 1917.

Mr. George Creel, Chairman Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Mr. Creel—With reference to your letter of August 2, recommending the approval of Mr. W. B. Pitkin's plan for a standard government exhibit at State and interstate fairs, I have the honor to inform you that this question has received most careful consideration and it has been decided that it would be inadvisable and impracticable at this time to accept the invitation to arrange for the desired exhibit.

It is realized that the matter is of the highest importance, and while fully appreciating that the suggested plan would stimulate patriotism, increase popular interest in military affairs, and encourage a spirit in support of the war, it is nevertheless believed that right now every effort of the department should be devoted to the organization, equipment and training of our new forces in preparation for active service in the field.

I thank you for your interest and greatly regret that favorable action cannot be taken.

Very sincerely,

H. P. McCAIN,

For and in the absence of the Secretary of War.

## The Rally of the Housewives

Moll Pitcher, swabbing out the smoking muzzle of the cannon her wounded husband could no longer serve, remains an inspiring picture of heroic service. She was "doing her bit" in the vital moments of battle, and doing it well.

And today in quite the same spirit, though in a very different way, women are filled with the desire to serve. The opportunity to handle a gun in the front rank can come to but few men and women. But the equally necessary work of producing and saving food—even 3,000 miles from the battle line—must go on, and this is the woman's opportunity. The rallying call for careful saving sent out by the National Federation of Women's Clubs reached every member of this great organization. Food Administrator Hoover's appeal to women to save food at home that our Allies may not starve went to women willing to do their part. The splendid advice sent broadcast by the Department of Agriculture, with its suggestions for cutting down the waste of bread and fat and the use of other cereals for the all-essential wheat, has been especially valuable in promoting thrift and changing fixed habits of eating.

Women need no urging in this time of universal service. They do need helpful direction. The great mass of housewives who have no club affiliations, who have little time to read and less time to apply the really excellent suggestions for changing their methods of cookery, detailed in the technical magazines for the home, or supplied by experts at Washington in the form of government bulletins, are especially in need of specific instructions. They are ready to enlist, but they are "rookies" and they cannot hope to become efficient soldiers until they have been taught how. And here is where the daily paper becomes the drill sergeant and gives instructions that make it possible for every woman to bake corn bread instead of wheat; to prepare cheap meats instead of expensive cuts; to use new kinds of vegetables and new fats and oils, and with all these changes in foods and cookery to keep her family well nourished.

Any attempt at food economy that is not so wisely planned that the children continue to grow strong and healthy and the efficiency of the workers of the family is kept at its maximum, is wasted effort and an injury instead of a help.

But this result is little to be feared and the army of women mobilized for special and important service in every home stands ready for service.

## War Bulletin Boards

Every town in Connecticut is being urged by the Connecticut State Council of Defense to erect in the most conspicuous public place available a bulletin board for the posting of war information. The council has worked out a uniform plan for the boards and urges that it be followed, to the end that there will be opportunity for the most effective posting of matter sent out. The boards proposed are sixty-four inches square and are intended to supplement the service of the bulletin boards in postoffices, which by executive order have been turned over to local defense agencies for the dissemination of war information.

## America's Cause for War.

"The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our communities with vicious spies and conspirators. They sought to corrupt our citizens. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into hostile alliance with her. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe.

"This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand."—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.



## Hard to Interest Certain Women

### Hoover Food Movement Obstructed by Two Classes of Slackers.

The work of organizing the women of the State for service in the Hoover food conservation army has undoubtedly been handicapped by the difficulty of making it plain to women just what it is about. Volunteer assistants have been discouraged by the apparent indifference of the women upon whom they have called. Some have reported definite opposition. This opposition is, no doubt, stimulated by those who are more interested in a food shortage than they are in an adequate supply.

Women who have not responded to efforts to interest them in food conservation may be divided into two classes—one, slackers who say they are not interested because they do not care to make any effort and who are so selfish that after they have satisfied their own needs, they have no interest in their neighbors, in this country or in our Allies. Many such women belittle the work of the food administration. There is a surprisingly large number of women who refuse to sign the pledge cards, because, as they put it, "I don't see any use in it." "All this work is foolishness." "There is plenty of food for everybody." "We are saving all we can." These women are both slackers and egotists. Because they have all the food they can use and more, because they, in their conceit, feel that they are fully competent housewives, they set up their judgment against the judgment of Mr. Hoover. They do not understand the deep obligation that is upon us to feed the Allies and peoples associated with us in this struggle. They do not realize that forty million men who are fighting, the millions of women who are drafted to do the work of their husbands and brothers and the toll of the submarine all have conspired to reduce production so that the harvests of our Allies will fall this year 500,000,000 bushels short of their normal production. They do not know that whereas before the war that we exported but 80,000,000 bushels of wheat per year, this year, by one means or other we must find for them 225,000,000 bushels and this in the face of a short crop. And even with this assistance our Allies must eat war bread. Is it possible that the women of this country will complacently sit back, eat their white bread and refuse to work with the food administration? The second class includes those who are deliberately antagonistic to the food administration and to every effort that is made to win the war. They are un-American to the last degree. Many are definitely pro-German. They are in the same class with the soldiers who desert on the eve of battle.

There is no royal road to food conservation. It cannot be done by edict. It can only be accomplished through the sincere and earnest daily co-operation in the 20,000,000 kitchens and at the 20,000,000 dinner tables of the American people. Every American woman should be proud to enlist for service under Mr. Hoover's flag. Even if she is doing all she can to cut down waste, even if she does not agree with the methods put forth for saving food, she should sign the pledge.

Indiana women are signing the pledge by thousands and hundreds of thousands. They are not to be dissuaded from joining the Hoover army by silly rumors and false reports.

### On Securing Breeding Ewes.

August 13, 1917.

Prof. G. I. Christie, Agricultural Extension Department:

Dear Sir—In compliance with your request at the committee meeting on food production and conservation work on July 25, 1917, I have secured the following information relative to securing ewes for distribution to Indiana farmers, wishing to increase their flock of sheep or start new flocks this fall.

Clay, Robinson & Company, Livestock Commission, Stock Yards, Chicago, write on August 1 as follows:

"We would be glad to undertake to fill an order for you for distribution among the farmers of Indiana wishing breeding ewes. The present market quotations are as follows: yearlings, around \$14.00 to \$15.00 per cwt.; two and three year olds, around \$12.50 to \$13.00. We question very much whether there will be very many western ewes shipped from the range this season, owing to the fact that if they wish to do so they can dispose of them right on the range at considerable more money than they would net them by shipping to market."

A market quotation from Clay, Robinson & Company on date of August 10 gives the following news relative to western breeding ewes:

"No western breeding ewes are available and few natives. The demand is insistent, with light native yearling ewes bringing from \$14.00 to \$15.00 and others selling from \$11.50 to \$13.00, according to weight and quality. Good qualified western lamb ewes of 65 to 70 pounds quoted at \$14.75 to \$15.00. Western lambs bought at the present time cannot be used for breeding purposes at least for one year."

The Nowlin Sheep Company, Stock Yards, Chicago, also desires to supply us with breeding ewes if it is possible for them to get them from the ranges. They also said that the supply is very much limited and the demand is much better than usual. They believe that the month of September is the best time to make inquiries relative to securing breeding ewes for distribution among farmers of the Corn Belt.

Mr. F. R. Marshall of the Bureau of Animal Industry writes in part as follows:

"I may say that the number of western ewes which will be available is very uncertain. Prices have been rising very rapidly on the range, and sheep men are likely to hold all the stock they can carry over.

"Of course, the live stock commission firms and the larger stock yards are filling such orders as they receive, and you people are doubtless familiar with these firms.

"I might also refer you to the Interstate Live Stock Corporation, managed by Mr. A. C. Bigelow, 147 South Front street, Philadelphia. When I last talked with Mr. Bigelow it was the plan of that corporation to purchase western ewes outright and lay them down in farm States where needed. This plan has the advantage of enabling farmers to see stock before purchase. If Mr. Bigelow's people decide to operate this plan, I think it should prove highly satisfactory, and I would suggest that you communicate with him. "I shall be glad to keep you posted as to any more definite provisions for using the information obtained from western States as to the location of surplus stock."

During my travels in connection with the work in the State, I have been endeavoring to find out where breeding ewes could be bought for distribution, but I find that there are very few and rather difficult to get. While I was in Lagrange county and also Steuben county I endeavored to secure enough sheep to make a car load for distribution at Paoli. I find that local demands for breeding ewes in these counties will take all ewes available at the present time.

Trusting that this will give you the information you desire, I am, Very truly yours,

J. W. SCHWAB,

Asst. in Animal Husbandry Extension.

## "Pershing" Town's Name

There is no longer an "East Germantown" in Indiana. On petition of the citizens of the village, the United States Postoffice Department issued an order to Frank Gipe, postmaster, changing the name of the place to "Pershing." Thus is the name of the commander of the first American troops in France perpetuated and the loyalty of the inhabitants of the place attested. "East Germantown" was originally settled by Pennsylvania Dutch, most of whom have since moved elsewhere. It is said that there is not a single user of the German language in the community.

Kokomo has named a street after General Pershing, and other cities and towns of the country have taken similar action to honor the name of the general.

## Meeting of Council

Shippers of Indiana have absolutely no complaint to make the way their consignments are handled at this time, according to the report of A. E. Reynolds of Crawfordsville, Ind., chairman of the shippers' committee to the State Council of Defense.

Mr. Reynolds stated that all classes of business are represented on his committee and an expression had been received from each member before the report was made. He added that the car supply at this time apparently is adequate to meet all demands.

Road building material, needed for the completion of certain large contracts in the State, is being given priority in certain cases, it was reported, but the material in transit is far less than ordinarily at this time of the year.

H. N. Kurrie reported that efforts to secure free transportation from interstate points for members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve had been unsuccessful, but that the railroads had agreed to avail themselves of practically all the labor available without the necessity of transporting the laborers long distances from home.

### FAVORS FAREWELL RECEPTIONS.

The council gave its unqualified endorsement to local farewell receptions for soldier boys who will shortly be called away for training in big military camps.

The entire absence of any law, State or federal, under which Indiana can provide for the protection of public and private property, after the State troops are taken away for federal service, was pointed out by E. M. Wilson, who has had direction of the organization of a substitute armed force for policing the State. Mr. Wilson reports the situation is extremely critical and that its importance is known to the Governor, who is giving it very serious thought.

Chambers of Commerce have taken up the promotion of the "Four-Minute Men" movement and according to Chairman Philip T. White there are now more than 1,500 organizations in the country, including forty-five counties in Indiana, with about one hundred local bureaus.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, State Food Administrator, reported that of 173 Indiana towns reporting, for a population of about 891,113, forty told of waste of fruits and vegetables. Seventeen communities in the State have farmers' or curb markets in successful operation.

But two cities of the State are now exacting license fees for the sale of vegetables and produce. Cities generally are rescinding their license fees in order to encourage more direct marketing.

### A Veteran Knits.

Wabash.—Mrs. Eva Rohbock, chairman of the district socks for soldiers unit, has shipped twenty-five more pair of finished socks to headquarters. Almost 100 pair have been made by Wabash county knitters.

The headquarters of the local sock making unit has been moved from the Commercial club to the Memorial hall, which place is considered more convenient and centrally located.

Mrs. Rohbock today commended an old civil war veteran of an Indiana town who was not "too proud to fight" but couldn't fight so he contented himself with knitting socks and has already knit seven pair.

### Belgium and Germany.

Angola.—Calvin Ramsey and Professor Fred M. Starr have received from English sources a book entitled, "Belgium and Germany," compiled by Henri Davignon, which gives a complete recital of Germany's dealings with Belgium, translations of the conduct of Belgium citizens, photographs of ruin and cruelties perpetrated. The conduct of Germany towards Belgium alone constitutes an act which justifies the nations of the world in uniting against Germany or any nation guilty of such insolent and terrible violation of all laws of civilization and human rights.



**INDIANA STATE COUNCIL  
OF  
NATIONAL DEFENSE  
MEDICAL SECTION**



## Must Call Men in Their Order

### Provost Marshal General Sends Telegram to All Governors.

The Provost Marshal General has sent the following telegram to the governors of all States:

Reports received concerning a few local boards are to the effect that these boards are proceeding to call throughout the whole list of persons registered, then to certify up only those who claim no exemption regardless of whether their order of obligation places them within the quota, leaving the claims of exemption undecided or merely formally allowing all of them without discrimination.

In effect this course permits volunteering among registrants. This method is illegal and unauthorized. All registrants stand in an equality before the law except as the law decrees an inequality. The law decrees an inequality only where exemption boards, after properly exercising their functions, have granted exemptions or discharges. Furthermore, the method results in calling men for military service out of their order.

Local boards should certify those who claim no exemption rapidly, but they should also act on claims for exemption rapidly and within the time prescribed by regulations and certify the cases at once. District boards should also certify promptly to local boards those who claim no exemption, but they should also act promptly on the cases of those who do claim exemption, and especially on the cases of persons whose order of obligation is early. The first 30 per cent. of the quota may be composed of men whose cases are decided, although the case of persons of prior obligation are still pending in the district board, but great care must be taken by the local board to send no one to military duty whose order of obligation is so late as to make it improbable that he will be within the total quota.

By September 19, when the second call is made, there will be enough appealed cases and cases within the exclusive jurisdiction of the district board decided to make up the second 30 per cent. from men whose order of obligation is early, and who are hence sure to be within the quota. The same will be true of the 30 per cent. to be furnished on October 3. The last 10 per cent. must be selected with great care to be sure that no one in the whole quota is sent for military duty while a selected person with an earlier order of obligation for military service is allowed to remain at home.

## Responsible to God

Former Ambassador Gerard, whose book upon Germany's part in the inauguration of war is running as a serial in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, discloses to the American reader the following picture:

"I found the Emperor seated at a green iron table under a large canvas garden umbrella. Telegraph forms were scattered on the table in front of him, and basking in the gravel were two small dachshunds. I explained to the Emperor the object of my visit and we had a general conversation about the war and the state of affairs. The Emperor took some of the large telegraph blanks and wrote out in pencil his reply to the President's offer.

"The Kaiser's reply," says the publisher's announcement, "settled the fate of Belgium. It was the death warrant of millions of men. It will stand as one of the most memorable utterances in all history. In it the Kaiser reveals himself—proudly admitting a purpose and an attitude that all other Germans have frantically denied. It was too inflammatory for publication by a neutral power—too damning an indictment of its imperial author."

Here we have the testimony of an eye witness, backed by documentary evidence itself just given out at Washington as to the Kaiser's response

to President Wilson's first offer of mediation, made in early August, 1914, before Belgium had been devastated. It knocks into a cocked hat the familiar contention that the Kaiser was persuaded, managed or coerced by the military ring. It reveals him as the man who shoved Bismarck aside, "dropping the pilot," as it was called at the time, and made it plain to the world at the beginning of his reign that he would, to paraphrase a Kentucky feud leader, reign as he damned pleased. It shows the Kaiser in his famous and familiar attitude as the leading modern exponent of the divine right of kings; as the Emperor who has said time and again that he is responsible to God Almighty alone. It discovers the Kaiser, without further discussion, as the enemy of peace and of civilization; as the twentieth century Attila waging a personal aggrandizement; the Alexander ambitions for world conquest; the Hohenzollern striving to keep himself and his house in power by vindicating imperialism. It proves, if proof were needed, that Wilhelm II must be defeated, finally and forever, if there is to be a real and lasting peace.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Soldier's Father Is Victim of Faker

Harvey Crawford received a roll of honor for his son, Charles, from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Chicago. Mr. Crawford became suspicious after he had paid \$1.25 charges at the express office and wrote a letter to the commander of the station and received the following letter, which explains the swindle:

"August 3, 1917.

"Mr. H. J. Crawford, Care Indian Refining Co., Fowler, Ind.:

"My Dear Sir—The Commandant has received your letter of August 2, 1917, with reference to the receipt of a copy of an alleged 'Roll of Honor' upon which you were required to pay charges amounting to \$1.25, and has requested me to inform you in reply thereto that he deeply regrets that you have been victimized by the operations of an unscrupulous concern which is apparently operating the most conscienceless form of swindle. The issue and sale of these documents have been accomplished without the official knowledge or sanction of the authorities of this station and upon the receipt of the first complaints they were referred to the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice at Chicago, Ill., for investigation and appropriate action, with the result that the publishers have been taken into custody and are now held under five thousand dollar bonds for trial on charges of operating a confidence game and impersonating Government officers.

"It is unfortunate that you were victimized, but the action instituted by the authorities of this institution is believed to have been prompt and effective and will undoubtedly result in the perpetrators of this fraud being convicted and punished with the utmost severity.

"Your letter is being referred to the Bureau of Investigation for use as evidence in the prosecution of the offenders.

"Very truly yours,

"C. S. ROBERTS,  
"Lieutenant, U. S. Navy."

## Wide Awake Council.

One wide-awake county council of defense in Indiana is that of Wabash county. The patriotic activity of Wabash county has been marked, interest and support being very general. To the excellent publicity secured through the Wabash papers is attributable a large measure of the success of the council. The Wabash county publicity committee consists of the following: James E. Almond, Wabash Times-Star, chairman; Russell H. Coate, Wabash Plain Dealer; Paul Moore, Service Motor Truck Company, Wabash; E. W. Gummert, Lagro Press; Harry Palmer, North Manchester Journal; Mrs. Florence Neal, Lafontaine Herald; W. E. Billings, North Manchester News; Miss Warren Roann, Clarion; Mark Ogden, Laketon; Glen Fox, Urbana, and Clarence Drook, Somerset.

## Dogs Kill \$100,000 Worth of Sheep

### Annual Loss in Indiana so Great as to Demand Relief.

Statistics being compiled by the Food Production and Conservation Committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense indicate that approximately \$100,000 is lost to the farmers and stock raisers of the State each year through the depredations of sheep-killing dogs.

Although it was believed the loss from this source was very great, members of the food committee were surprised that it reached such startling figures until after they had received reports from many counties of the State. In some instances the auditors of the counties have paid out, under the law on the subject, more than \$2,000 a year to the owners of the sheep killed.

Director Christie has addressed a request to the county councilmen of the State asking that they at once report the number of sheep killed in 1915 and 1916 and the sums paid out on this account. The figures are wanted for the information of a committee that probably will undertake the preparation of relief measures.

"Under the present food situation it is likely that some action will be taken by the State and national governments to reduce this loss," says Mr. Christie.

Some states have considered legislation requiring the killing of all dogs except such as are listed as personal property and taxed accordingly. In other words, all dogs that have existed by mere right of a license tax have been condemned to death. It is argued in support of the latter course that if the dogs are valuable enough to keep they should be subject to more than a mere license tax. The elimination of many so-called pets will result in the saving of great quantities of foodstuffs that are practically wasted now.

The listing of dogs in these States puts a liability for all the damage they do upon the owner. This relieves the public treasuries of the burden of paying out large sums each year for stock killed.

## Judge Collins Endorses Reserve.

"The United States Boys' Working Reserve," said Judge James A. Collins of the Marion County Criminal Court, "is one of the great civic movements growing out of the war. It reaches the boy who has been most shamefully neglected. The appeal to him to do his bit meets with a greater response than it does with the adults for the very simple reason that nobody has had a kind word for the idle boy.

"He has lived in the atmosphere of killing time, and successfully keeping out of the way of the police officer. The pool room and the drug store has been his stamping ground. This patriotic appeal in eight cases out of ten meets with a ready response.

"It goes out to thousands of boys who have become forced wage earners, and through loss of employment or other distress have deteriorated into the loafer. With the odium attached to him because of his lack of occupation, he loses his grip and interest, and it is anything 'to get by.' Recognized by the government as a force, he is instantly transformed into a willing worker.

"I predict that out of this employment will grow a lessening in juvenile crime and truancy that will stamp it as the forward juvenile movement of the times."

## George Ade Says:

"No matter how long the war lasts, the farmers will be short of help during the rushed season. When the drafted men go away the call for 'hands' will be louder than ever before. The boys are the only reserve workers to be found in the State. Most of them are fairly intelligent, only a small percentage are down-right lazy. The question is, can they be utilized on the farms? The answer is YES, because the RESERVE is being tried out in several States and the reports are encouraging."



## Dangers Are Real, Says Anna H. Shaw

**Noted Woman Declares Hoover Would Prevent Great Distress.**

"It is an error for women to feel as they do in some localities that unnecessary stress has been laid upon the necessary economy and elimination of waste in household management. The dangers depicted are not imaginary, but real; more real than people imagine, and Mr. Hoover, who in Belgium was in the midst of and witnessed the horrors of hunger which cost thousands of lives, especially of the aged and children who were unable to bear the physical strain of undernourishment, is seeking with the zeal of one who knows to prevent similar disasters from overtaking us.

"Let the women of this country refuse to indulge in the spirit of criticism, too rife among the people. Let us set an example of loyal confidence in the men whom the President selected for the special purpose of preventing suffering from hunger among either the people at home or the army abroad.

"It is our privilege and duty to uphold the food administration in every helpful way by urging women everywhere to prove their oft-repeated claim that they are ready to serve their country whenever called upon, that we may do our part in bringing a speedy victory to the cause of justice and democracy."

### CAMPAIGN TO END SEPTEMBER 5.

The above paragraphs are from an address by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw to the Chairmen of the State Councils of Defense, urging that they round up the present food pledge campaign not later than September 5. Dr. Shaw, who is one of the foremost women of the nation and of the world, asks that the organization, which has worked so effectively in the several States, be continued for the purpose of extending the work already started, and which holds so much of promise in preventing a food shortage in America and among her allies.

The Indiana Hoover campaign, having been extended to September 1, is expected to be 100 per cent. complete before the time limit set by Dr. Shaw.

Every woman member of every County Council in the State owes this most important work her first attention, to the end that there be absolutely no slacker community in Indiana. The State Council of Defense desires that special emphasis be laid upon the significance of this work, and that all other activities be adjusted so as to contribute to its fullest accomplishment.

## Milo Meredith in Effective Appeal

Evidence is accumulating in the office of the State Council of Defense of an aroused patriotic appreciation of the work that is to be done in organizing Indiana's men and materials for the successful prosecution of the war with Germany.

Steps have been taken by many of the county councils to finance their activities and the important requests that come to the State council from Washington are being received by the county organizations in a spirit of willingness to co-operate in whatever manner and degree is necessary.

Committees are being completed by county councils in line with the proposed plan of organization submitted some time ago by the State council, and the avenues of accomplishment soon will be open all the way from the highest executive officer of the national government to the humblest home in the most remote community of the commonwealth.

Such stirring appeals as that of Milo Meredith, chairman of the Council of Defense of Wabash county, are having their effect. Mr. Meredith, addressing the members of one of his important committees, said in part:

"There has never been a time in the history of

our nation when a free offering of service by its citizens was in greater need than at this hour. While our boys are being selected for military duty we civilians are being conscripted for work that is aimed to back them up in their military operations against a murderous autocracy. Our work is merely a sacrifice of time while theirs is a sacrifice of patriotic lives, if necessary. Each kind of service is for the duration of the war, whether it be for one year or ten years.

"You have been selected as a member of the committee on food supply and conservation \* \* \* and I want you to hold yourself in readiness for any service \* \* the council, of which you are now an active and responsible member, may assign you. It will be a small service at best and I feel sure in advance of any word I may have from you that you will give it cheerfully and efficiently as becomes one who desires to see the institutions of democratic government preserved for ourselves and our children.

"Be ready at a moment's call, for it will be your country calling you."

## Federal Advice Sought for Home Guard Organizations.

The national committee of patriotic and defense societies has issued the following:

"The national committee of patriotic and defense societies is making an extensive survey of the home-guard organizations throughout the United States which have military organizations. It estimates that there are now over 150,000 men beyond military age who are drilling regularly.

"In view of this large force the national committee feels that the federal government should make some survey of the situation and should issue advice as to the type of drill, uniforms, and equipment.

"The desire for better organization is manifest in the letters from the State Councils of Defense. South Carolina reports: 'Many committees of the State are forming the home guards, but we will first have to establish a local status for these guards before we can go ahead on a large scale.' A member of the Connecticut State Council of Defense says: 'My opinion is that it would be useful and therefore advisable to have all of the defense organizations of the country registered in some way.' Virginia says: 'We are waiting for action by the Governor and word from the War Department as to what we may expect from the federal government.'

"Some of the States which have already passed definite legislation in regard to home guards are the following: Maryland, whose law provides that the new State guard shall be organized under the adjutant-general's office and that the adjutant-general may be detailed by the Governor to command it; New Hampshire has passed an act creating the State guard, and in the act authorizes the Governor of the State to establish a military emergency board which should have power to create a State guard; and New York.

## Why We're in the War.

German war plans are admitted by German authorities themselves to have included levying on the United States heavily enough to pay the entire cost of the war, and collecting by ruthless pillaging if pillaging became necessary. Ambassador Gerard is authority for the statement, and further proof is not hard to find. The following editorial comment appeared in the *Kleinische Volkszeitung*:

"Certainly the heads of our army and navy weighed the possibilities carefully before deciding upon ruthless submarine warfare. We are entitled to a thumping indemnity and WE DO NOT CARE WHO PAYS IT. Those states which have already sacrificed immense sums will be unable to pay it, therefore America will have to unbutton its pockets."

## It Might Happen Here.

"The city of Wavre will be burned and destroyed if the levy, 3,000,000 francs, is not paid in due time, without regard for anyone; the innocent will suffer with the guilty."—Notice by Herr von Bulow to the Belgian City of Wavre after notice had been given inhabitants that they must pay a "levy" to aid in carrying war against their own people.

## States Forced to Protect Property

**Secretary Baker Says Federal Government Has no Such Duty.**

"It is up to the States to furnish their own protection."

The above statement represents the attitude of the United States War Department. It was set forth in a communication from Secretary Newton D. Baker to Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington.

Secretary Baker has been deluged with inquiries on the subject of providing troops for the protection of property, including public works, bridges, storage houses, elevators, etc. The need of an armed force is felt everywhere in the nation, now that the State militia companies have been mustered into the national army.

Few States have made provision for the enlistment of a new army. The importance of a reserve force was not generally realized until the State militia had been withdrawn. In a few cases, too, the federal law, which authorizes the formation of substitute military organizations by States, was misinterpreted. It was taken to mean, by some, that the federal government would organize the reserve.

Secretary Baker's statement to Senator Jones emphasizes the point that the new troops, to be organized to replace the State militia, become altogether a State force and in no sense subject to federal call.

## Glorious Deeds.

Listen to the Kaiser!

"They" (the foes) "have slandered the German name, but they cannot extinguish the glory of German deeds."

Yes. The ineffable glory of the execution of Edith Cavell. That will never die.

Yes. The moving finger has writ on the roll of honor the story of the murder of women and children on the Lusitania. They are dead, but yet they speak. That glorious deed, too, never will be expunged from the record.

Yes. The rape and rapine of Belgium. The foul, slanderous tongues of young girls, crying for mercy as they were dragged into captivity, will echo through history, but they cannot dim the luster of German kultur. Its reputation is made for time and eternity.

Yes. The lying subterfuge of Germany's relations with America, the plots, the political devilments of all kinds against a friendly nation—these, too, are deeds the unperishable glory of which is a precious Teutonic possession and cannot be taken away.

Yes. The slaughter from the air of school children and non-combatants. Let us not overlook this achievement, of which even a modest fiend might be proud. Nothing, not even the most malignant tongue of an unscrupulous enemy, can rob the German nation of this glorious deed.

Let the kaiser not disturb himself. The "glorious deeds" of Germany will live and in living will damn eternally their author.

## Idlers Too Numerous.

"We have too many men who work one or two days and then lay off and loaf for a week," said Chief of Police Hoffman of Columbus, Ind. Columbus factories are calling for men and the police chief says loafing must come to an end. Idlers will be arrested and given their choice between a job at good wages and work at the State penal farm at no wages at all.

## Open Fire in St. Joseph.

South Bend.—The "four-minute men" have opened fire in St. Joseph county. The first battery of speakers was composed of the following: G. A. Farabaugh, William Happ, Floyd A. Deahl, Gaylord H. Case, A. E. Martin and F. L. Sims.

R. M. Hutchinson is chairman of the committee, which is composed of the following in addition: S. A. Winchell, C. R. Montgomery, W. W. Dodge and Donald P. Drummond.



## To Stimulate Constructive Patriotism

### Chief Object of Speakers' Bureau of Educational Section.

At an early meeting of members of the State committee for educational mobilization it was planned to initiate a campaign or movement to stimulate constructive patriotism in Indiana. Committees were appointed to study and define patriotism in terms of service by all. The immediate step taken after the plans were outlined in May was to instruct the city and county superintendents to arrange for flag raising and other patriotic ceremonies in the schools and to work with local committees in planning Independence Day exercises. Practically every town and city in the State conducted Fourth of July celebrations in accord with the spirit of the time. At many of the meetings addresses on constructive patriotism were delivered by speakers furnished through the agency of the State committee.

The chief object of the speakers bureau conducted by the educational section of the State Council of Defense is to continue the work planned by the State committee. Its aim is to conduct a systematic campaign of instruction in the elements of patriotism; to inform the public of the causes, the aims, and the issues of the war; to teach how every citizen, every individual may serve the nation in the great crisis of war, and to stimulate public opinion and keep it alert and informed, so that Indiana may play its full part in support of the nation at war.

### Reserve Formed for Public Service

The Council of National Defense has sent a circular to the State Councils of Defense telling of the formation by the Department of Labor of the United States Public Service Reserve.

"This organization," the circular says, "has already begun its activities. The offers of service which have come, and still are coming, to the Council of National Defense will be furnished, as usual, in duplicate to the States, but will also be referred to the Public Service Reserve, which will render them available to the government in conjunction with similar offers received by the various departments of the government.

"The Secretary of Labor has appointed Mr. William B. Hall as national director of the United States Public Service Reserve. Mr. Hall is also director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, which is now well established. Director Hall is assisted by a council of men expert in industry and in labor, including delegates from various professional and technical societies.

"The United States Public Service Reserve will, for the present, be developed at the national headquarters in Washington, where all offers of services received by government departments will be assembled, classified and made readily available for emergent government service.

"Whenever the need appears the organization will be extended to the several States by the appointment of State directors. It will be desired at that time that the State director be appointed by the Secretary of Labor on the nomination of the State Council of Defense, and that each director, when so appointed, will act as a representative of the State Council of Defense in this field. As it appears advisable to take up this matter in any particular State, the national director will communicate with you, asking suggestions as to a director to represent your State."

"I urge every man in public life to persistently warn the farmer that the success of the present war depends on how much surplus food he can raise; that to raise this food he must have additional labor; that the only source of supply of this labor is from the ranks of the boys of the ages sixteen to twenty inclusive."

## Older Men Brought Back to Condition

(By Walter Camp of the Vigilantes, Famous Yale Coach.)

Many men past military age are these days anxiously and conscientiously inquiring, "What can I do in this time of stress for my country?" Such men know the folly of offering themselves for intensive training alongside the men of thirty, because such training would take too much out of the older man.

One of the best methods of utilizing the enthusiasm of these older men is the establishment of a senior service corps in each community. This corps is designed to put men of forty-five to sixty in physical condition to do a certain amount of active military work if necessary, but at least to put them in such a state of physical fitness that they will be more effective even in the ordinary work they are pursuing.

Some men over military age are in such shape as to be able to withstand a certain amount of physical exercise, but a great many, owing to the fact that the motor car has become their chief means of transit from place to place, have deteriorated physically more than even they themselves realize.

Most of these men can be brought back into condition by a very carefully graded system of training, beginning easily and gradually working up to a condition where a march of ten miles, even with some equipment, will be possible and practicable.

Men thus trained would, in case of emergency, act as guards to release the younger men for more active and arduous work.

### Say What You Please where No One Hears.

We have heard the expression often, "I'll say what I please about the war and the government." Sure you can, and we have devised a way that will allow you to do this in spite of all government officials. All you have to have is a well or a cistern, even a rain barrel will do. When you feel one of these brain storms coming on, hunt the cistern, and stick your head in and say anything that you have on your mind. Take your time to it. Get all this bile out of your system. Stop for meals or you will be helping the food conservation club. Don't be afraid of falling in. Anything filled with hot air will float.

When you can't think of anything more to say go into the house and read a little American history. It won't hurt you. It's a regular disinfectant. Read about what George Washington, Commodore Perry, Isaac Hull and Nathan Hale thought of this country before you took charge of it. Give a little time to what Abe Lincoln thought of this republic and its future. Then look around and see what every big American, regardless of his politics, or business, is doing for his country, cut out repeating what the little politicians of every party in Washington are doing to get votes and you may be able to say something that your children won't be ashamed of when the war is mentioned ten or twenty years from now.

### Why it Takes Wheat to Win the War.

Many people wonder why the government urges a larger production of wheat in preference to corn and other foodstuffs. Wheat is the food staple of Europe. Europeans know nothing of corn. They have no mills in which to grind it. Cornmeal will not keep for long periods, and even if it would, European soldiers would have to learn to use corn products.

A loaf of heavy, black wheat bread is a day's ration for a Serb soldier. Given that, he will fight. No substitute will be accepted. Neither chocolate nor extract of beef nor a dozen other things the American Sammy eats in an emergency can take the place of wheat bread. The soldier MUST have bread if he is to be kept in the trenches. And wheat is almost as vitally necessary to the other soldiers of Europe.

That is the reason why America is asked to raise more wheat and eat less of it.

### Think on These Things:

(From Indiana Editors.)

"Can it," is no longer slang.

Lick the plate and lick the Kaiser.

By saving food we save the world; by wasting food we dissipate health and happiness.

Let's all help, do what we know we must do, to overcome Kaiserism.

The time to eat is when you are hungry and at no other time.

If we could rid this nation of the meal-time slavery the amount of food that could be saved would feed all the soldiers now engaged in this terrific war.

The awful question, "What shall I have for dinner?" is easily answered if your shelves are full of home-canned products.

The war can be won, and will be, by unified effort—by the straining of every muscle in the great national body, by each line of endeavor concentrating its work to the same end.

One roundabout and expensive way to help a good cause is to spend \$5 for candy or cigars because the seller has agreed to give 10 per cent. of his gross receipts for the day to the charity selected.

The seed going to waste in the garden this week would provide first means for the feeding of many children next spring. If you have already gathered all you need, let your neighbors have the rest.

Register every jar for service; make them do their duty.

There is no age limit for a glass jar so long as it can pass the physical examination.

Wasting food is one of the surest and most direct methods of helping the Kaiser.

### Work for Woman in Her Own Line.

So many letters have been received by the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense from women asking for "man-sized" jobs in the war work of the nation that Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar authorizes the following statement:

"There is plenty of work for the women to do in their own field of labor; that is, in the field in which they have been working up to the present time.

The woman from Pennsylvania who tells us of her ability to be a soldier as valiant as any of the women who compose the Russian Legion of Death shows remarkable bravery, but there is really just as much courage to be found in the woman who is willing to conserve food at this particular crisis in the history of the war. She will be helping the women of France and England to stand up under the terrific strain imposed upon them. The most heroic thing we can do is to help these women who have come to the point of exhaustion, to help safeguard the devotion of those workers over there, lest irreparable harm come to the next generation.

### UNDRAMATIC BUT IMPORTANT.

"It is not so dramatic or inspiring or appealing, perhaps, to conserve food, but it is quite as important, and if we feel our responsibility as keenly as the men who are daring to do the actual fighting we will do our bit here at home with all our strength and make it possible to keep the men in the trenches.

"Don't scorn the clipping, the knitting, and the canning. It is a noble duty. If you are strong as a man, get out in the orchards of your own valleys and help pick the fruit. There is a scarcity of labor, and the farmers want the strong women to help. If you are in the city, cook attractive dishes for your family, using all your intelligence in the use of food materials which are not needed by the allies.

"In all democracies there is one serious defect, and that is the difficulty of arousing the people promptly in cases of emergency to the dangers of the situation. The chief danger confronting us today is the fact that in this great Republic of 100,000,000 population it may be difficult to get the people aroused quickly enough to enable them to strike the initial blows effectively enough to end this war as quickly as it ought to be ended and as it can be ended if the right sort of organization can be effected."—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.



## College Men Under Military Age Wanted

### Leaders of Training and Service Camps to be Chosen From Student Body.

College men under military age are earnestly urged to enroll in this work, in order that complete and workable plans for the utilization of their labor may be prepared, so that as soon as their vacations begin next year, they can at once be intelligently placed in such productive work as they are best fitted for.

It is from among these young college men that leaders will be chosen for training camps and for farmers' service camps.

Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York report thousands of college men have already been enrolled in the reserve and their attitude is best expressed by one fellow who said: "Why this is just the thing that every college boy needs. Most of us when we get out of school in June have a vague idea of doing something somewhere, but owing to lack of intelligent leadership and distribution, most of us knock around all summer without accomplishing much of anything. Enrollment in the reserve means a good job for us as soon as school is out, which enable us to help Uncle Sam win this war."

Yale University in recognizing the Boys' Working Reserve has announced that any boy who serves in the reserve in a capable manner will be permitted to enter Yale University with full standing in his freshman year provided that he passes only seven of the fourteen subjects usually required.

### Purpose Still Vague.

Notwithstanding the hundreds, even thousands of authoritative articles that have been printed in the daily newspapers, explaining that the Hoover food organization, the Canning Club and the League for Service are all purely voluntary in their nature, such letters as the following are constantly coming to the attention of the authorities and call for persistent effort in educating the women of Indiana as to just what is wanted of them, and why:

"August 21, 1917.

"H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Commissioner, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir—I have had splendid help among the workers for the food pledge campaign, but the results are rather disappointing. While some have responded readily, others have shown suspicion and distrust, others have been rude even to closing doors in faces of aides, and in a certain German community set the dogs on them. There seems to be some sinister influence at work, for many women have signed the cards and afterward withdrawn their names. Many think it is a scheme for drafting them and taking them from their homes, or for confiscating their stores.

"Sincerely yours."

### Fraternities Helping.

Captain Graves of Kokomo is endeavoring to enroll members of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, and other semi-military fraternal organizations in the reserve militia. On account of the nature of these organizations it is impossible to secure their official co-operation. However, there is nothing to prevent the individual members enrolling and assisting with their knowledge of drilling, military formations, etc.

### What Would Happen?

If Russia should collapse?  
If the British fleet should be overcome?  
If the food situation should yet bring the Allies to their knees?

If great reversals should be met on the western front?

If the submarine menace be not checked?

Other things less unexpected have already happened many times in this war. America will be in danger of invasion by Prussia until the Prussian military power is broken.

### Rush Tobacco to Troops in France, Says Appeal by Cable to Red Cross.

The Red Cross has just received the following cablegram from its French commission in Paris: "Please arrange ship 10 tons tobacco earliest date; 60 per cent. cigarette mixtures; 20 per cent. pipe tobacco; 20 per cent. chewing tobacco. For use of troops. No suitable tobacco obtainable here. Supply American tobacco exhausted. Y. M. C. A. shipment lost. Prompt shipment important."

The war council plans, therefore, to avail itself immediately of a very generous offer of Messrs. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., to donate through the Red Cross for the use of American troops abroad 1,500,000 cigarettes, twenty thousand 5-cent packages of smoking tobacco and ten thousand 10-cent cuts of chewing tobacco.

A large consignment of tobacco is accordingly to be forwarded immediately, the French government having arranged to admit free of duty all articles consigned to American troops. This allows free entry for chocolate, tobacco, cigarettes, games, playing cards, and other "comforts."

### The Devil Resigns His Job.

The devil sat by a lake of fire on a pile of sulphur kegs, his head was bowed upon his breast, his tail between his legs; a look of shame was on his face, the sparks dripped from his eyes—he had sent up his resignation to the throne up in the skies. "I'm down and out," the devil said—he said it with a sob—"there are others that outclass me and I want to quit the job. Hell isn't in it with the land that lies along the Rhine; I'm a has-been and a piker and therefore I resign; one ammunition maker with his bloody shot and shell knows more about damnation than all theimps of hell. Give my job to Kaiser William, the author of this war; he understands it better a million times by far. I hate to leave the old home, the spot I love so well, but I feel that I'm not up to date in the art of running hell."—Bicknell News-Herald.

### Mr. McAdoo Again Warns of Liberty Loan Rumors.

Secretary McAdoo has issued the following statement:

"Some time ago I warned the public against recurring unreliable reports with regard to the next liberty loan. These reports, purporting to give information as to the date, amount and other details relative to the next issue, continue to appear. I take occasion again to state that these publications are unauthorized and untrue. They are merely speculative, and the public should not be misled by them. These matters have not been determined. As soon as they are I shall make official announcement of the plans. Reports in the meantime may be regarded as unfounded."

"The home guard organizations throughout the country are recruited from the best type of business men who are eager to give patriotic service to the country. The companies will be effective not only for police work, but the members may be used later as drill masters and could be of much service in recruiting work, in aiding the Department of Justice, and in promoting many other departmental activities.

"It is with a realization of what a power the home guard could be if properly organized that the national committee of patriotic and defense societies is carrying on its campaign with the State Councils of Defense and the War Department to secure better co-ordination."

### Lessons of the War.

Whether or not we shall have to see long-continued service in the trenches, the fact remains that our people have during the present war excitement mastered valuable lessons in industry, efficiency and economy. Men and women who never worked before have a realizing sense of what it means to be up and doing. Life has had a new meaning for the idlers who have been ashamed to refuse to be up and doing. In one way the thought of war is a nightmare. In another it has been a valuable national stimulus, leading to enforced industry, with perhaps sobriety to follow in its wake.—Alexandria Press.

### The Market Basket.

Your great-grandfather carried the market basket on his arm and your great-grandmother never saw a delivery wagon from any store. There were none. Today, one Philadelphia merchant will pay over \$10,000 to carry home his customers' packages. It costs us not more than one cent to package an orange more than 3,000 miles from California, but your fruit dealer, two blocks away, will charge you double that commission to bring it to your house. Three busy tax-gatherers who dip into your pocket every day are, "Have it charged," "Have it exchanged," "Have it delivered." Pay cash. Keep what you buy and carry your package home, and the price of every commodity will fall.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Thorough Cultivation.

The housewife who wonders "where it will all end" will find her answer in continental Europe. There, long before the war, thrift had become an imperative necessity and every available acre, door yard and fence corner was cultivated intensively. We will never be a spendthrift nation again. Our agitation for bigger crops this year will be renewed each succeeding year until we have learned our lesson. Prices will not return to the old level even when we have eliminated the speculator, the unnecessary middleman and rendered transportation more efficient.—Indiana Times.

### Too Much of the Best is Bad.

Food Dictator Hoover said at a Washington reception:

"We mustn't have too many food rules. They're a good thing in moderation, but too much of the best of things is bad. A war profiteer visited a sculptor's and said:

"What's the very finest statue in the universe?"

"The Venus de Medici, undoubtedly," the sculptor answered.

"Well, put me down for five dozen Venus de Medicis, then," said the millionaire. "I want 'em to trim up the front lawn of that there eighty-room marble cottage I'm buildin' in Newport."

### Things You Can Do for the Country.

The fighting man can die for it.  
The saving man can buy for it.  
The aviator can fly for it.  
The thrifty cook can fry for it.  
The thirsty can go dry for it.  
The daring man can spy for it.  
The egotist can "I" for it.  
The diplomat can lie for it.  
The farmer can grow rye for it.  
The workman can ply for it.  
The very babies cry for it.  
And all of us can try for it—New York Sun.

### Patriotic Economy.

Patriotic economy does not mean the lowering of America's standard of living, which would make us less efficient physically and mentally, nationally and individually, and would kill the spirit and the will to do the truly self-sacrificing things to be done.

Patriotic economy means the elimination of waste and extravagance. It means the conservation of our food products, our natural wealth, our health, our energies, our labor, our very lives. It means putting more efficiency in everything we do so that each unit of money, energy and intelligence may accomplish the utmost.

### The Straus Farm Offer.

In announcing the offer of one of the Straus farms for a concentration and training camp for the United States Boys' Working Reserve, the Bulletin should have made it clear that the proposed gift is indicative of the generosity of Isaac D. Straus of Ligonier, Ind., Federal State Director of the Reserve, and his associates, S. J. Straus of Ligonier, and A. Ackerman of Fort Wayne.

Mr. Straus and his assistant, C. B. Fritzsche, went to Washington this week to attend a special council of Reserve leaders and organizers, called by Federal Director W. E. Hall.





The American People have suffered intolerable wrongs  
from the Imperial German Government.—Robert Lansing.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AUGUST 31, 1917

Number 3

## State Council Is With President

Message of Congratulation Sent Chief  
Executive on Reply to Pope.

"The President, Washington, D. C.:

"The Indiana State Council of Defense extends its congratulations on your answer to the Pope and expresses its gratitude that you have ended all danger of an inconclusive peace."

The above telegram, presented by Evans Woollen, was enthusiastically endorsed by the Indiana State Council of Defense, at its meeting August 29, and by unanimous vote dispatched to Washington.

State Senator Aaron Wolfson appeared before the council and stated that recently the county commissioners of Marion county had projected a road between Indianapolis and Ft. Benjamin Harrison, had considered it a military necessity, advertised specifications for bids, made a contract and issued bonds to pay for the road. It was then found that there had been some irregularity about the process and the bond issue had been held invalid. He said public-spirited citizens had arranged to buy or underwrite these bonds in the expectation that the next session of the General Assembly would validate them. He asked that the council make an investigation and if the construction of the road be found a military necessity, give the project its endorsement and moral support.

Mr. Brady said he was familiar with conditions described and regarded it as imperative that the work be done.

### COMMITTEE FAVORS PROJECT.

On motion of Mr. Keach the matter was referred to a special committee, which on an amendment offered by Mr. Woollen was requested to act with all possible dispatch. The committee, consisting of Mr. Brady, A. E. Reynolds and James L. Keach met immediately following the session and their report took the form of a communication as follows:

"Mr. Charles F. Coffin, Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Albert Glossbrenner, President, Board of Trade; Mr. Robt. Lieber, President, Merchants Association:

"Dear Sirs—Referring to the matter of the issue and sale of two hundred thousand dollars of bonds, by the authorities of Marion county, for the construction of hard-surfaced roads between Indianapolis and Ft. Benjamin Harrison, we beg to say that the Indiana State Council of Defense endorses the statements and recommendations of Governor Goodrich in his letter to the Board of Commissioners of Marion county, dated May 25, 1917, and will favor and work for the validation of such bonds by the legislature at the next session.

Respectfully,  
"INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.  
"Arthur W. Brady, A. E. Reynolds, J. L. Keach, Committee."

A. E. Reynolds reported that he had been visited by a committee representing the dairymen of his home city, Crawfordsville, who informed him that they had been operating at a loss, and many of them are quitting business. He says they report that they cannot afford to fill their silos and feed their stock and are afraid to raise prices for their product unless properly endorsed, and will not continue in business facing financial ruin.

E. M. Wilson said that definite figures are available on the cost of producing milk and that the

cost of raw material has advanced to a point where a milkman is "either a philanthropist or else doesn't know his business." He said that bran, which cost \$20 per ton two years ago, is now selling at \$40 per ton; patent feed, formerly \$22 per ton, is now \$55; hay has doubled in price and labor is so scarce that the dairyman is forced to work himself and his family day and night and then cannot make a fair profit.

### IN HANDS OF AUTHORITIES.

Dr. H. E. Barnard said that this matter is serious—even more serious than the discussion would indicate. He said, however, that it is being given consideration by the authorities, including a special dairy committee of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation, and that it is likely the State council will be asked to make an appeal to the farmer to keep his dairy cattle, the same as it had appealed to the farmer to increase production by increased acreage and more intensive cultivation.

Mr. Keach stated that he understood Herbert Hoover, national food administrator, has a plan whereby producer, distributor and consumer will be brought closer together, which may be of assistance in solving this problem.

Mr. Fox called attention to the impossibility of laborers to pay constantly increasing prices for necessities and urged that their claims be given consideration along with those of the producers.

Dr. Storms said the dairy supply question was more than local, that statistics show that from 20 to 60 per cent. of the cows in Europe have been slaughtered since the war began. He urged that a committee represent the State council in conference on the subject that must be called with other councils. He said milk is retailing at 15 cents per quart in Texas and that Indiana may face a similar situation unless steps were taken to prevent.

### NEW FOOD COMMITTEE NAMED.

The special committee consisting of A. W. Brady, E. M. Wilson and Evans Woollen appointed to consider the reorganization of the council's activity on the subject of food production and conservation reported as follows:

"Indianapolis, August 29, 1917.

"State Council of Defense:

"The committee appointed to consider a reorganization of the council's activity with reference to food recommends the discontinuance of the committees on food supply and conservation under Messrs. Keach, Barnard and Christie as chairmen, and the substitution in their place of a committee on food, composed of W. H. Hays, chairman, H. E. Barnard, G. I. Christie, Charles W. Fairbanks, Charles Fox, James L. Keach and Frank Stockton."

The report of the committee was ratified and the new committee inaugurated as proposed.

It was pointed out by Mr. Brady, who presented the report, that Mr. Stockton, the new committeeman, is a member of the faculty of Indiana University and is recognized as a leading economist.

The committee appointed to consider the recommendations of Albert Lieber, secretary of the State Park Board, that members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve be assigned to the gathering of waste wood on State lands, reported that this feature of the work might well be left to the administration of the reserve. The report was approved.

### COAL CAR SUPPLY INADEQUATE.

Will J. Freeman reported the coal car supply inadequate and threatening serious trouble. He

(Continued on Page 5.)

## Exemption Rule On Farm Labor

Provost Marshal Crowder Assists in Solving  
Question of Interest.

The difficulty of getting farm labor has suggested that crop workers should have some sort of exemption from the draft and various bodies interested in war food conservation, including the Committee on Food Supply and Conservation of the Indiana State Council of Defense, have urged the step. Provost Marshal-General E. H. Crowder has settled the question in the following manner: The mobilization of the drafted army to cantonment camps is to take place by groups from each district, say 20 per cent. of the quota at intervals of two weeks. Those men who are needed in the district for harvesting are to file claims for temporary discharge on this basis with the district exemption boards, which will send the claim on to the local boards with a note saying that the claim has been made and disallowed. This will furnish the local boards with information as to what men are needed for farm labor. The local boards will then refuse the claim for temporary discharge (unless in exceptional cases) but will postpone sending these men until the later calls, which probably will not come until the second or third week in September, when the most urgent need of harvesters is over.

## Market Advisors Fight High Prices

Twenty-two Have Established Curbstones  
Which Are Proving Effective.

The State marketing division of the Food Production and Conservation Committee has been doing some active work. Twenty-two marketing advisors have been appointed by the various county councils. The principal feature of the work has been the establishing of curb-stone markets and providing a local exchange for those having food products to sell and those wishing same.

Two of these markets, which have been unusually successful are the ones established at Bedford and at Lafayette. At a recent market day in Lafayette more than forty farmers had sold out their entire wagon load of provisions by ten o'clock in the morning.

The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture will provide two men about September 1 to assist in carrying forward this work.

### Lecture on War Subject.

One special lecture on a timely war subject will be included in every lyceum program offered during the season starting September 17 and continuing until the middle of April, 1918, by the Dennis Lyceum Bureau of Wabash, Ind. Leroy Dennis, the manager of the bureau, has assigned the following well known platform orators to war themes: Rev. Frank E. Jaynes of Wabash, Rev. Stewart I. Long of Sullivan and Rev. E. M. Kounen of Ambia, Ind. The services of these orators have been placed at the command of the Federal and State Defense Councils and their patriotic offers have been met with an appreciative response.

A few pecks of fall crop potatoes will provide seed for next spring.

I 355  
I 385cd



Please post this prominently on your barn door where you will see it often!

## OBSERVANCE OF THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS WILL REDUCE YOUR CHANCES OF FIRE MORE THAN 50%

**LIGHTNING** If this property is not properly rodged it can be protected temporarily, but quite effectively, by running a wire (No. 8 galvanized is preferred, but a wire clothes line will do) from the highest point in the roof, along the ridge and down the corner posts to metal rods at least 1/4 inch in diameter, driven into the ground deep enough to reach permanent moisture (at least four feet). Insulation is not necessary but be certain the connection is continuous. *Understand this is simply an emergency arrangement, as the wire will soon rust out, when it must be immediately replaced, or a standard system of rodging substituted for it.* Hay lofts are less likely to be struck by lightning if well ventilated. Baled hay attracts lightning on account of large quantity of baling wire.

**SMOKING** should not be done about farm outbuildings. It is the cause of innumerable fires in farm barns and warehouses, and **SUCH A FIRE this year particularly IS A CRIME.**

**MATCHES** should not be lighted in a barn or warehouse, nor kept there. Use only safe lanterns and light them at safe distances.

**LANTERNS** Discard the old lantern or the suspicious lantern. Provide perfectly safe and convenient places to hang or place them in the barn and never hang or place them elsewhere.

**Automobiles and Gasoline Tractors** must not be housed in or adjoining a building where grain or stock is kept. Keep your gasoline supply at an absolutely safe distance.

**Thrashing, Hay-baling, Shredding and Silo Filling** times are times of danger when the farmer must be all vigilance if he wishes to be safe.

**Remember—** We are at war. Your country needs the product of every man's labor, whether at the front or at home in civil pursuits, and although not under martial control, the civilian bears the same responsibility to support his government as does the soldier. The farmer will be largely excused from military service because he can be more valuable to his country upon the farm. He is doing his "bit" if he produces to the best of his ability and then conserves the product as long as it is in his possession.

Tippecanoe County Council of Defense

Be a Soldier of Uncle Sam—upon your own premises to protect the food stuffs in your control, that our beloved Nation, with the co-operation of all, may be victorious

Tippecanoe County Council of Defense has extended its conservation work to every farm in the county and has placed posters like the above illustration on farm barns and warehouses throughout the county. It is thought that farmers will be moved by patriotism and practical self-interest to give universal observance to the various directions. The plan, which has been devised by J. O. Beck, chairman of the Tippecanoe Council of Defense, has many important features. "In estimating its far-reaching importance, consideration should be given to the fact that the quantity of meat in the packing-house storage of the nation is small, when compared with that on the hoof; that at certain seasons of the year, far more grain is held on the farm than in the grain elevators,

and that in the fall and winter an enormous quantity of feed consisting largely of silage, hay, straw and corn fodder, convertible into beef, pork, mutton, milk, butter, eggs, wool and leather, also finds storage there. Thus it is probably proper to say that during a large part of the year the supply of foodstuffs on the farm exceeds that in the city and town."

As the township trustees in Indiana are, by virtue of their office, assistant fire marshals, they co-operate with the county council in making this particular movement effective. The plan is now regarded as so important that other State Councils have made arrangements to follow it in detail.

## How Indiana May Save Five Millions

Food Conservation Meeting of 12,000 at  
Seymour Told How to Win the War.

Food Conservation was the main topic discussed at a mammoth meeting held August 25 at Seymour, Ind., under the auspices of the County Food Conservation Association and the business men of Seymour. Twelve thousand people attended the meeting. Through the State Committee on Food Production and Conservation and the assistance of J. Kirby Risk of Lafayette, William Jennings Bryan was secured to give a talk on food conservation. Mr. Bryan is discussing this subject at the request of President Wilson and Secretary Houston and was able to give the people some first-hand facts.

Mr. Bryan in his address stated that he had been urged by Secretary Houston to make clear two words—"Minimum Price" and "Maximum Price." He stated that a minimum price was being set for wheat in order that the farmer might be protected and encouraged in crop production.

### MAXIMUM PRICE NECESSARY.

It is just as necessary that a maximum price be established in order that food gamblers may be eliminated and that the public may receive the product of the soil at a price they can afford to pay.

Mr. Bryan also urged the saving of foodstuffs by refusing to allow any grains to be used in the manufacture of whisky and beer. Under the Lever law no foodstuffs can be used for the manufacture of whisky after September 9. Large quantities will be used in the manufacture of beer. Mr. Bryan showed in a conclusive way that the drinking of beer by the people is most harmful and does not make for efficiency, and at the same time it robs thousands of women and men, boys and girls, of necessary bread and other staple foodstuffs.

Mr. Bryan complimented the State on the prohibition law passed by the last Legislature and on the stand and active work of Governor Good-

rich. He also urged the people to work for a new constitution in order that they might run their own business and so regulate the enterprises of the State that the people and their welfare might be protected.

### HOW TO SAVE \$5,000,000.

The afternoon session was addressed by Professor G. I. Christie, State Food Director, who urged the people to use every effort in conserving the food supply of the State. He stated that if during the next year each home in Indiana would save through meatless and wheatless days and other mediums of conservation, only ten pounds of meat, ten pounds of butter and twenty loaves of bread, the value of the food saved would amount to more than \$5,000,000. If each home will save by canning or drying one dozen quarts each of peas, beans, tomatoes and corn which would otherwise be wasted, the saving will exceed \$4,000,000. Large quantities of apples, pears and other fruits can be preserved and saved for winter's use and thus conserve the staple foods. All this and more is possible. Indiana people are in a position to make a large and worth while contribution to the necessary food supply.

Professor Christie also discussed the need for larger production another year on Indiana farms. The United States Department of Agriculture is asking now that the wheat crop of Indiana for 1918 be increased by 25 per cent., or approximately 2,800,000 acres, and that the rye crop be increased 35 per cent., and in addition the acreage of corn, which is now about 6,000,000 acres, be maintained. Indiana this year has had more than 500,000 gardens. These have produced immense quantities of foodstuffs and the number must be maintained and increased another year.

With the demands made by the government comes the call for men for the national army. The farmers are expected to furnish their quota. Therefore, the farmers are faced with the problem of increased production with a less amount of labor than they have had this year. The State food committee has recognized this situation and has urged upon the war department and the district exemption boards the absolute necessity of keeping on the farm the strong, efficient farm managers.

## President On Boys' Reserve

The White House,  
Washington, D. C., August 21, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

Permit me to express my great appreciation of the work undertaken by the United States Boys' Working Reserve of the Employment Service of the Department of Labor. To give to the young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one the privilege of spending their spare time in productive enterprise without interrupting their studies at school, while their older brothers are battling in the trenches and on the seas, must greatly increase the means of providing for the forces at the front and the maintenance of those whose services are needed here. It is a high privilege, no less than a patriotic duty, to help support the nation by devoted and intelligent work in this great crisis.

Let me express the hope that the young men of the country not now permanently employed may eagerly enter the Boys' Working Reserve to fit themselves by training and study for good citizenship and productive service. In this way they can show themselves worthy of patriotic fathers who have fought for democracy in the past, sustain their patriotic brothers who are fighting for it today, and command the affectionate pride of the brave mothers who are silently bearing the burdens at home.

Cordially and sincerely yours,  
WOODROW WILSON.  
Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.

### To Save Railroad Ties.

Governor James P. Goodrich will be appealed to by the Bartholomew County Council of Defense to assist in an attempt to prevent the wholesale burning of railroad ties. The council thinks the ties ought to be turned over to deserving poor persons, who could use them for fuel. This same council has arranged for the introduction of a course on thrift in the county schools, which open next month.



## America's Record Since War Began

London Times Writer Sees Many Results in This Country.

### AS THEY SEE US.

Can a real democracy continue and flourish on the earth? This is the question that continental Europe has asked ever since 1776. Her answer came with the Civil War, and she has since received repeated, emphatic responses. And now it is the Allies themselves who praise our democracy and its thoroughgoing methods. We ourselves must gain new confidence in our institutions when we read such an article as "AMERICA'S RECORD SINCE THE WAR BEGAN."—Editor.

The United States has been doing big things since the war started, a fact the American people may not fully appreciate in their frequently manifest impatience that more has not been done.

That appreciation of our enterprise is not altogether lacking abroad, among our allies, is evidenced by the following view of Ian Hay, a writer for the London Times:

"Now that she is at war, what is America going to do about it? \* \* \*

"The United States declared war upon Germany in the first week of April, 1917. Since then, what has been accomplished?

"It would have been a matter of small surprise and but little reproach if nothing had been accomplished at all. Democracy has many advantages over autocracy, but prompt and efficient direction of war is not one of them. It took our country more than two years to realize that sudden emergencies and critical situations can be better handled by a capable and absolute triumvirate than an amiable but academic committee of twenty-three. President Wilson grasped the essential requirements of the situation at once. These were:

- "1. National registration.
- "2. Compulsory military service.
- "3. The raising of money and an immediate and liberal vote of credit.
- "4. Organization of the country's resources, especially in food and munitions.
- "5. The immediate dispatch of an Expeditionary Force to France, first as an incentive to the country at large, and secondly as a guarantee of good faith to the Allies.

"This, admittedly, was a colossal program to lay before an unorganized and unmilitary nation. And no one knew better than the President that it contained measures which would be bitterly opposed. \* \* \*

"Congress on the whole responded nobly. There was a certain amount of opposition to universal service—some tainted, some sincere—but the scheme went through by large majorities. \* \* \*

### EXECUTION OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"So much for the inception of the campaign. What of the execution? Pessimists feared, and interested axe-grinders darkly hinted, that there would be a public upheaval throughout the country upon the day when American citizens were called upon to register for national service, and that in any case very few would register.

"Registration Day came. Nearly ten million men registered within the space of twelve hours; there were no disturbances, and defaulters barely comprised one-tenth per cent., or one in a thousand.

"The first War Loan—the Liberty Loan, as it was happily named—was oversubscribed by about a billion dollars.

"Finally, an Expeditionary Force set sail, and landed without a mishap upon the soil of France. It was a mere advance guard of the millions to follow—and its exact strength need not be set down here; but in due course its members will doubtless afford the Kaiser some further (and extremely wholesome) food for thought upon the subject of 'contemptible little armies.'

"Such is America's record for less than three months of war. \* \* \*

"So we are all in it at last. And one thing seems certain: As the war progresses towards its appointed end, the chief burden, which was borne in the first instance with almost superhuman endurance by the people of France—to be subsequently transferred in ever-growing measure to the broadening shoulders of the British Army—will ultimately come to rest, until the finish, upon the shoulders, jointly, of the British Empire and the United States. Their reserves of strength are greater; their soil is not invaded; their industrial resources are unimpaired; and their wealth seems inexhaustible. So upon our two peoples will rest the responsibility of bringing this war to a conclusion which will for all time render the world 'safe for Democracy.'

"Such is the situation today. In the beginning of 1915 we were fighting for existence; in the beginning of 1916 we were fighting for time. Now we are fighting for one thing only—victory."

## Farmers Show Why They Need Laborers

### Letter Addressed to Secretary of War Sets Out Reasons for Appeal.

In view of the agitation among agricultural people for the exemption of farm boys and laborers, a farm labor committee was appointed by the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation consisting of Director G. I. Christie, W. A. Guthrie, Warren T. McCray, Dr. H. E. Barnard, W. S. Robbins, W. W. Bonner, L. H. Wright.

This committee met in Indianapolis August 20 to discuss the farm labor situation. Governor Goodrich and Dr. R. A. Pearson of the United States Department of Agriculture met with them and as a result of the meeting the following letter was sent to the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker.

August 21, 1917.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—The farm labor problem is one which is before our people in a strong way. The situation is becoming more serious as the government is calling many of the agricultural laborers into the national army.

It is a fact that Indiana, located in the Mississippi valley, is one of the important agricultural States of the Union. Indiana is therefore one of the States which must be depended upon to furnish a food surplus to help win the war. Every acre of this State must be tilled to produce a maximum crop.

The estimated production for Indiana August 1, 1917, is as follows:

Crop.	Acreage.	Yield.
Corn .....	5,651,000	214,000,000 bu.
Wheat .....	1,805,000	31,600,000 bu.
Oats .....	1,820,000	73,700,000 bu.
Rye .....	194,000	3,107,000 bu.
Hay .....	200,000	2,870,000 tons
Cow peas and Soy beans	100,000	
Potatoes .....	90,000	9,310,000 bu.
Onions .....	6,500	130,000 bu.
Sugar beets .....	9,000	
Tomatoes .....	36,300	181,500 tons
Melons .....	12,000	78% Nor. Crop
Apples (Agri. & Com.).		7,699,000 bu.

The United States Department of Agriculture is asking now that the wheat crop of Indiana for 1918 be increased by 25 per cent., or approximately 2,800,000 acres, and that the rye acreage be increased 35 per cent. and in addition the acreage of corn and oats be maintained.

During 1917 over a half million gardens were grown. This number should not only be maintained but increased.

Indiana farmers operate more than 3,000 farm tractors and it is expected 2,000 more will be used next season, the operation of which calls for high-class labor.

The farmers are faced with the problem of increasing production. They are urged to make every acre produce a maximum of foodstuffs.

This can be accomplished only by keeping on

the farms efficient, strong farm managers. This is not the time to plead for the farm laborer or farm boy who are not charged with the responsibilities of active management of farms. It may be possible to replace these people. But the man who directs the farm operations and whose absence means reduced production or in many cases forces the farms to lay idle, is a "key man" and necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment and the effective operation of the military forces and should be retained on the farm.

The experiences of Great Britain, Canada and other countries where the farmers have been allowed to enlist in the army should be a warning. In these countries the army was secured at the expense of agricultural production—land remains idle—large areas are operated with inefficient labor—with the result that the cry today is for bread as well as for ammunition and soldiers.

We therefore respectfully request that the district exemption boards of Indiana be instructed to give serious consideration to requests for exemption of men engaged in the active management of farms that the production of foodstuffs may be increased to meet the demands of our own country and those of our allies.

Respectfully submitted,  
INDIANA COMMITTEE ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION.

## Big Ideas in War Literature

"As we mobilize we generate a spirit of nationalism that will unify our people, dissipate doubts of foreign-born and pacifist and summon to the colors all the men we need for willing service in a democratic army."—Charles Zueblin.

"That great end and hope," says Walter Lippman, in an article on the war conflict, reprinted by Indiana University, "is nothing less than the Federation of the World. I know it sounds a little old-fashioned to use that phrase because we have abused it so long in empty rhetoric. But no other idea is big enough to describe the alliance. It is no longer an offensive-defensive military agreement among diplomats. That is how it started, to be sure. But it has grown and is growing into a union of peoples determined to end forever that intriguing, adventurous nationalism which has torn the world for three centuries."

"We ought never to lose sight of the fact that the purpose of this war is not aggression, is not punishment; it is not inspired by resentments nor fed by ambitions, but it is loyalty to an ideal, and that ideal is freeing the world from an impossible international philosophy, a philosophy in which, if it should prevail, no freedom is left or is safe."—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

It has taken us all these centuries to learn that as an expressive word "Hell" is quite inadequate.

How about putting a collection box in your home? If you sacrifice a few cigars and a couple of sodas each week you will soon find that you are automatically saving up money for French and Belgian children.

Are you sending your magazines to the army camps? The boys would particularly enjoy selected reading matter. Clip a number of articles that have interested you, place them in a large envelope and send them to the boys.

This is a good time for some one to write, a rousing, new national anthem.

The newspaper cartoon is exercising a great influence over the public mind.

### Girls Save Cherry Crop.

The cherry crop near Denver has been handled almost exclusively by girls. Nearly ten tons of fruit has been handled daily, with the girls working in three shifts of eight hours each.

There can be no peace made in Germany.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 3

## Editorial Comment

Nearly 5,400 Harvard men are engaged in the war.

A million khaki Bibles have been ordered for American soldiers and sailors.

The extensive manufacture of flying machines promises to result in a reduction of two-thirds of their cost.

Booth Tarkington, the Indiana author, has written a new play with a patriotic appeal called "The Country Cousin."

Orville Wright is said to be perfecting a stabilizer, which automatically balances the flying machine, leaving only the steering to the operator.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, a member of the Committee of Women for National Defense, is occupied in maintaining standards for the protection of the children and the health and welfare of people during the war.

Army Y. M. C. A. work is very comprehensive. It furnishes moving pictures, lectures, reading rooms, writing tables and stationery, and in the South, plenty of ice water, where that liquid is regarded as a luxury. There are Testaments for those who wish them and advice for those who will take it.

The first step has been taken toward settling the constitutionality of the draft. Judge Speer of Georgia, before whom the case came to trial, declares: "The nation has a right to use every man to defeat the migration to its soil of mighty nations or ferocious warriors whose barbarous inhumanity for three years has surpassed all others since the death of Attila, the scourge of God."

The work of restoring devastated France is said to be progressing at a wonderful rate. Trees have been given first-aid treatment by French soldiers working under able generals and with the assistance of Red Cross surgeons and ambulance drivers. The process has been described thus: "The circle where the bark had been cut away was first covered with a special grafting cement, and the entire wound then bandaged up—often with the same bandages that had been prepared for human limbs. When the supply of this cement was exhausted a substitute was found in loamy clay, tar and moss."

It is not strange that the hard-working farmer, pressed to extremities by the war, should feel a certain annoyance at the endless farm talk that is filling the daily papers, the magazines and bulletins. He has gained most of his valuable experience through actual experience and prolonged effort and naturally he feels a certain contempt for a method that would appear to be too easy. But let the farmer not lose patience with the efforts of the novice and the seeming harangue of the press. In reality, both are striving to assist the practical farmer and to further his work. This fact has been brilliantly evidenced by the success of the recent garden campaign, a cam-

paign in which Indiana took first rank, as a State. In this campaign the people learned much more than how to plant a garden. They learned the work, the patience and the energy that are required for even simple farm measures. Their eyes were opened to the beauty of the farmer's work. They have come nearer to a knowledge of the real value of the things which they eat. Let us have more farm literature of the worthy sort, well-edited and pertinent. It makes us conscious of the farmer's daily importance and the significance of his work.

## Tippecanoe Has An Active Council

County Has Been Organized Along Lines Suggested by State Body.

Varied and notable has been the work of the Tippecanoe county section of the State Council of Defense. The individual members of the council have been so efficient that they have succeeded in making their local organization one of the strongest in the State. The members include J. O. Beck, insurance agent, Lafayette; Mrs. Charles B. Stuart, Lafayette; William H. Robinson, editor of the Lafayette Journal; Charles H. Murdock, banker, Lafayette; Robert H. Williamson, West Lafayette; Sidney H. Saltzgaber, member of labor union; Jesse Andrew, West Point. The activities of the council have been directed toward the county, as a whole, and toward Lafayette, in particular. Consistent effort has been made to follow the directions of the State council and to regulate local conditions as occasion demands.

Through the efforts of the council, the women of the county have been guided in knitting, cooking and conservation campaigns. The Red Cross holds weekly sewings and representatives of Purdue University give lectures and demonstrations.

## ALL VAGRANTS ARE EMPLOYED.

Believing that the city should have no unemployed, the council has made special arrangements for employing vagrants. Under the direction of Carl Dexter, principal of the West Lafayette high school, a branch of the United States Boys' Working Reserves has been organized. The branch catalogues boys of the county. Efforts have also been made to prevent the loss by fire of farm barns and products. To secure effective fire prevention the attention of farmers has been called, by means of the press, special posters and personal interviews, to the danger of loss of farm products by fire and water.

In addition to recommending the conservation of food products, the council has been instrumental in eliminating the merchandise delivery system and in establishing a local curb market that has been unusually successful and popular. It has been instrumental in creating a desire for a local group of Four-Minute Men and a unit of the new military reserves. Through the efforts of Mr. Saltzgaber, the entire uniform rank of the local Knights of Pythias has volunteered to form a unit of the reserves.

The council has been active in furthering patriotic affairs, in suggesting celebrations for Independence Day and in fostering a national spirit in the schools.

## Our Present Business.

"Every other thing in the United States today is incidental and secondary to our principal business of winning the war, and the quicker the American people awake to a realization of the task ahead of us the sooner will victory come with everlasting peace and guaranteed safety for democracy throughout the world."—Congressman McKeown.

"EVERY MAN WHO ATTEMPTS TO OBSTRUCT THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THIS TIME OF NATIONAL PERIL STANDS WITH A STILETTO AT THE BACK OF EACH LAD WHO IS PREPARING TO FIGHT FOR HIS COUNTRY."—Brigadier-General Roy Hoffman.

## Food Authorities Will Enforce Law

Instructions Given Hoover Aides Who Have Power to Execute Law.

Washington.—The food administration authorizes the following:

The federal food administrators for nineteen States, who were in conference with the national food administration for two days, took their oaths of office and left for their respective jurisdictions to take up their duties. These men are agents in their States for the national food administration, whose appointments have been approved by President Wilson, and they are clothed with considerable power to carry out the provisions of the food administration law.

## INSTRUCTED AS TO DUTIES.

They were called to Washington for consultation and to receive instructions in their duties. They were told that the purpose of the law which they are to help to enforce and the policy of the food administration, of which they are now agents, is to stabilize and not to disturb conditions, and to defend honest enterprise against illegitimate competition. The object is to correct the abnormalities and abuses that have crept into trade by reason of the world disturbance and to restore business, as far as may be, to a reasonable basis.

## NOT TO TOLERATE EXPLOITATION.

They were instructed that the food administration feels justified by its experience so far in counting on the patriotic co-operation of the great bulk of business men, but they were told that if any persons try to exploit the country in this time of war, they should not hesitate to take steps to see that the drastic powers that Congress has conferred on the food administration for such cases are employed.

The men who have been selected as federal food administrators for the various States represent a wide variety of interests, including leading business men, college presidents and educators and farmers.

## Teachers May Win Prizes for Essay

Historical Writings Wanted on Why United States Is at War.

"Why the United States is at War" is the subject for the teachers' prize essay competition being carried on in Indiana by the National Board for Historical Service. The competition is open to teachers in high and elementary schools in this State, the prizes being as follows: Group A, for teachers in high schools, five prizes of \$75, \$30, \$20, \$15, and \$10; Group B, for teachers in public elementary schools, first and second prizes of \$75 and \$25, with five prizes of \$10 each.

The essays are to be primarily historical, to bring out facts of recent or remote history leading up to the present war situation in the United States. The emphasis, however, will be laid on the intelligent use of material rather than on elaborate research. All contributions should be directed to Waldo G. Leland, Secretary, National Board for Historical Service, 1133 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Similar competitions are being held in other States and the first prize essays of both classes in each State will be considered in a national contest for two added prizes of \$75 each.

## State Farmers' Congress.

The State Farmers' Congress, co-operating with the State Food Committee, are to hold their annual meeting September 19 to 21 at Lafayette. Governor Goodrich will deliver the principal address at the opening of the conference. Will H. Hays, Chairman, State Council of Defense, has been secured to speak before the body on the nineteenth. Professor G. I. Christie, State Food Director, will speak on Thursday, September 20.



## No Falling Off In Public School Work

Commissioner Appeals to Labor Unions, Parents, Teachers, Clubs and Others.

Commissioner Claxton of the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, has made the following appeal to leaders of labor unions:

"Dear Sir—For the protection of our boys and girls against unusual temptations to fall into delinquencies of many kinds and that they may be prepared more fully for the work of life and the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, it is of the utmost importance that our schools be maintained in full efficiency, both as to attendance and standards of work, during the continuance of the war, and everything possible should be done to increase their efficiency in both respects. The various labor organizations and their members throughout the country can render most valuable help in this respect. I am therefore appealing to all these organizations to use their influence and to urge their individual members to do all they can to the end that the standards of the schools in their several States and cities shall not be lowered in any way and that no children of school age shall remain out of school except because of absolute necessity.

"For the sake of this great cause, in which I feel sure you are no less interested than I am, I am taking the liberty of requesting you to bring this matter to the attention of all the labor organizations of your city. May I also suggest that, since schools in many cities open very soon after Labor Day, it might be very helpful if special attention should be given to this matter on that day."

### MANY UNUSUAL TEMPTATIONS.

The commissioner also has issued the following to parent-teacher associations, mothers' clubs, etc:

"During the present school year, and while the war continues, there will be many unusual temptations for parents and guardians of children to keep their children out of school, and there will be many difficulties in the way of maintaining schools at their full measure of efficiency. On the other hand, it is of the very greatest importance that the efficiency of the schools shall be maintained in every way and that there shall be no falling off in attendance. This is necessary both for the present defense of the country and for the welfare and safety when the war is over. While we are fighting for the maintenance of democracy we must do everything possible to make the democracy strong and efficient in every way. This will depend on the schools more than on any other one agency; and I am therefore taking the liberty of suggesting to all parent-teacher associations and other similar organizations that they immediately use all of their influence in this direction. Of course, each association will know of what is best to do for its particular school and community."

### MUST MAINTAIN STANDARDS.

To All Club Women in the United States:

Everywhere there seems to be fear lest our schools of all kinds and grades, and especially the public schools, will suffer this year because of conditions growing out of our entrance into the war. On the other hand, both for the present defense and for the future welfare of our country, as well as for the individual benefit of the children, it is of the greatest importance that the schools shall be maintained in their full efficiency, both as to standards of work and attendance of children.

While the war continues there will be many unusual temptations to many kinds of juvenile delinquencies. Prompt and regular attendance at school and proper employment during out-of-school hours will be the children's surest protection against such temptations.

When the boys and girls now of school age have reached manhood and womanhood there will be need for a higher standard of intelligence, skill, and wisdom for the work of life and for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship than we have ever yet attained. Our schools must now be so

sustained and improved as to enable them better to prepare our boys and girls for life and work in the new age which will follow the close of the war and the coming of peace. No boys and girls must now be neglected or exploited for selfish ends.

In all this probably no others can be quite so helpful as the club women of the country, most of whom are also mothers of children. For this reason I am taking the liberty of suggesting to them that in all women's clubs this should be made a subject of discussion at their first meetings this fall and from time to time throughout the year; a suggestion to which they will, I feel quite sure, respond heartily and gladly.

## State Council Is With President

(Continued from Page 1.)

said that Judge Lovett, the new federal transportation director, is sending coal cars to the Northwest in such numbers as to threaten a hardship on Indiana consumers. He said there is an "assumed shortage" in the Northwest, with no actual figures on which to base the claim. "There may be a gap there, but the government is making another gap here in order to fill it," he said. Indiana, Mr. Freeman added, has at all times had a coal car supply lower than that of any other State, with the exception of two weeks, when Ohio was equally short.

Mr. Keach urged that the consumers be educated to eat foodstuff known as "highly perishable," instead of hoarding it. This he said is the Hoover idea of fighting the high cost of living. He pointed out that under the new federal law the farmer is permitted to hold his produce for higher prices, which is conducive of hoarding.

Mr. Reynolds urged that shippers be requested to anticipate their future needs, in order that the military necessities of the next two months limit the available car supply. Mr. Keach said that the most effective work in this connection be done through the agency of county councils.

Dr. Storms presented a communication addressed to Governor Goodrich requesting that the governor appoint a day in the third week of September on which public school children of the State be asked to contribute one cent each for the benefit of French war orphans. The matter was referred to Miss Julia Landers, to be reported back.

### SITUATION IS FAVORABLE.

Dr. Storms also presented figures showing more than 200 cases in the Indianapolis city court from June 14 to July 26. He said the records showed the court was handling the cases fairly and vigorously, and that a representative of the federal government had reported that so far as appearances go, Indianapolis ranks favorably with other cities in which military camps are situated.

Miss Julia Landers reported favorable progress in the enrollment of Indiana women in the Hoover food organization and the league for service. She said 300,000 cards had been sent out and that indications are that most of them will be returned, signed, by September 1.

A resolution presented by Dr. Storms expressing the sympathy of the council for Governor James P. Goodrich in his present illness, and hope for his speedy recovery, was unanimously adopted.

Frank Wampler reported that the State council's connection with the State-wide farewell reception for the new national army, conducted under the auspices of the civic organizations and other public spirited citizens of Indianapolis, Sunday, August 26, had been entirely successful.

Chairman Hays reported on the second conference on the coal situation by State councils of defense at Chicago. He said resolutions commending the prompt action of the President had been presented by the Indiana council's representatives and adopted. Mr. Hays reported that a standing committee representing each of thirteen coal-producing States to advise with and cooperate with the Federal Trade Commission in adjusting all questions relative to the production and distribution of coal is contemplated, and the special coal committee of the Indiana council, consisting of Messrs. Fox, Woollen, Kurrie, Wilson and Irwin was asked to select the Indiana committeeman.

## Speculators in Car Lots Are Exposed

Bureau of Markets Advises Shippers of Grain, Hay and Feed to Watch.

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

Shippers of grain, hay and feed are advised by the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, to be on the lookout for what is known as "shipper's order bill of lading" transactions with unknown or irresponsible persons. Shipping car lots to such buyers under no obligation other than to pay for the shipment, if they finally take it out of the car, tends to encourage speculation and is liable to increase freight congestion.

Some of these buyers order products shipped in the hope that the price will go up in the meantime and enable them to sell locally to a dealer who will pay cash. Unless they succeed in selling to others, many of these "shipper's order" consignees have insufficient capital to pay for the goods which sometimes fall back on the shipper.

### A TYPICAL CASE.

In a case recently investigated by the department a man, without financial standing, who posed as a commercial company, succeeded in purchasing large shipments of hay and mill feed. As there was no advance in price and as he had no cash with which to meet the drafts, he held the goods for several weeks in the cars on the track. Some of the cars were on the track for over twenty days before unloading. When he succeeded in selling a car, instead of paying his own cash for it, he sent his customer to the bank to release the draft.

The day the department investigator was on the ground this man had thirteen cars of hay and nine cars of mill feed on the track, papers for seventeen more cars en route, and a number more still to be shipped. It was stated locally that in the same kind of transaction in the past a severe decline in the price rendered this individual unable to pay for thirty cars of produce, which the shipper was forced to sell at a material loss.

## Gasoline Needed to Save Our Boys

Critic Overlooked Angle of Request That Joy Riding be Curtailed.

"That is one place where they have gone a little too far," remarked someone on reading the request of the Council of National Defense that the use of gasoline for pleasure riding be discontinued. That person didn't think.

Despite the enormous production, America will face a shortage of gasoline and crude oil products for the use of our thousands of airplanes, battleships, torpedo boats, destroyers, etc. If we are to compete with our enemies, it is necessary that these war machines be efficient in the highest degree.

And there is another angle. The more of the struggle that can be borne by iron and steel, the less must be borne by the flesh of American boys. Conservation of gasoline is necessary to the use of machines of war. When you burn a barrel of gasoline for your own selfish pleasure, you are thrusting the lads of your own community just that much closer to the mouths of Prussian cannon.

### Teachers' Institutes.

Director G. I. Christie gave two addresses on August 28 before the Marion County Teachers' Institute. His addresses were on the subject of food production and conservation and how this work could be accomplished through agriculture in the schools.

The Vanderburg County Teachers' Institute held a meeting August 29 to 31. Director Christie took part in a three days' program, emphasizing the need for food production and conservation.



## Indiana's Success Told by Mr. Straus

State Director of Boys' Working Reserve  
Instructs Others in Plan.

Complying with a request from National Director William E. Hall, Isaac D. Straus of Indiana, federal State director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, told a conference of State directors in Washington last week how this State attained leadership in the work of organizing the boys' reserve. Mr. Straus was on the program for a report entitled "Indiana Tells How it Can be Put Over." The conference lasted two days, August 23-24, and was featured by the report of the success of the work in Indiana and the methods pursued to make such success possible.

Mr. Straus, in his report, called attention to the fact that regardless of how low the federal government reduces the prices of coal, the available supply of this commodity will not be increased. On the contrary the physiological effect of regulation by the federal government of prices is to decrease production. Therefore, he suggests that the United States Boys' Working Reserve in co-operation with the field agents of the United States Forestry Department and the forestry departments of the several States can contribute to the material welfare of the country by cutting into stove-wood the fallen timber that lies in wood lots and forests everywhere.

Mr. Straus presented to the conference a letter from Richard Lieber, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Forestry, in which the latter calls attention to the fact that many farmers in Indiana will be glad to have this fallen timber removed from their wood lots for little or no compensation.

Mr. Lieber advises in the letter that the fuel value of one cord of wood is equal to one ton of coal and that an ordinary man can cut a cord of wood in eight hours.

Mr. Lieber suggests that on Friday afternoons and Saturdays, school boys can be successfully employed under intelligent supervision in reducing this fallen timber to stove-wood lengths for home consumption or for sale to municipal wood yards. This suggestion was received very favorably by those who attended the conference.

The new Department of Vocational Education at Washington, of which C. A. Prosser of Indiana is national director, proposes to furnish a man who will devote his full time in co-operating with the United States Boys' Working Reserve in reducing to a practical basis the various plans suggested which propose to give vocational training that will be of important value to boys working in the various industries and on farms.

Mr. Carris, who represented Mr. Prosser at this conference, called attention to the fact that employers are everywhere crying for boys and that educators are insisting that boys should remain in school. Therefore, there must be a compromise of some kind and the only solution that he could see is for the high schools to arrange to meet the demand of the manufacturers by introducing wherever practical and necessary part work and part school programs, wherein a boy is employed part of the day and attends school the balance.

### SPEAKERS FOR COUNTY INSTITUTES.

Through the co-operation of State Superintendent Horace Ellis, Chairman of the Educational Section, and Professor J. J. Pettijohn, head of the Speakers' Bureau of the Indiana Council, speakers are being sent to every County Institute in the State for the purpose of securing the permanent active co-operation of every school teacher in the capacity of a permanent enrolling officer of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

The slogan in Indiana is, "Every Schoolhouse in the State a Permanent Enrollment Office of the Reserve."

Later it is proposed to issue to the pupils of all schools from the eighth grade up a text book for the purpose of teaching the vital necessity of the war measures resorted to by the Federal government. One of the most important subjects of this text book will be the United States Boys' Working Reserve, and therefore it is considered

highly important that every school teacher in Indiana should become familiar with the purpose and need of this movement.

The speakers who are volunteering their services for this educational work are:

Professor C. N. Curry, Indiana State Normal School.

Professor Ray Trent, Indiana University.

Benjamin Blumberg, Terre Haute.

Professor Harlow Lindley, Earlham College.

President W. A. Millis, Hanover College.

President H. G. Laurence, Winona College.

Dr. A. H. Backus, Dunkirk, Ind.

Ross Lockridge, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Hoover's Six Rules for Food Economy

In an article in the September Woman's Home Companion a writer gives Herbert Hoover's six rules for food economy. They are:

"First—To save the wheat. If we eat as usual from our harvest this year we shall have little more than enough for our own supply, but we can divide with our allies if each individual makes some sacrifice by eating at least one wheatless meal a day.

"Second—We want to save the meat for our cattle and hogs are decreasing, and we must send meat to our allies.

"Third—We wish to save the fats. We wish no butter used in cooking, less served on the table; we want less lard, bacon and other pork products used.

"Fourth—Deficiencies in food supply can be amply covered by increasing the use of fish, potatoes, beans, turnips, cabbages and vegetables generally, corn, buckwheat, rye and rice, of which we will have in abundance this harvest.

"Fifth—We want to save transportation. To meet the war pressure for munitions, men and coal, everyone should consume products of local origin so far as possible.

"Sixth—We want all to preach the 'gospel of the clean plate'; to see that nothing of value goes into the garbage can.

"Aside from eating an increased proportion of these commodities in order to save on the staples, it is extremely important that any surplus of these commodities shall be preserved or well stored for winter use."

## You Can't Fool This Man

"I don't get excited nor let my feelings run away with me like some folks I know. Smith and Jones were around last Saturday wantin' me to chip in the Red Cross donation. I made it a rule never to give anything until it is needed and I see it is needed myself; and I ain't ever seen anything of that kind yet. The government ought to look after the soldier boys anyway—and they didn't get a cent out of me—not a dang red cent. I'm willing to admit this much: Maybe my boy will have to go to war, mebbe the surgeon will have to saw off his arm or legs, just because there was no one right there Johnnie-on-the-spot to bind up his wounds on the battlefield. It is true a Red Cross nurse might be the means of savin' his life or limb, but I ain't doing what Uncle Samuel ought to be doing himself. We got through the Civil War without a Red Cross and we can do it ag'in, so Jones and Smith didn't get a cent out of me, not a dang red cent! As I said I always aim to be fair and look at both sides, and I'll admit mebbe my boy will have typhoid fever and have to lay in a hot tent without steady nurse or doctor because there ain't enough to go 'round. And flies will swarm on his face because there ain't any screens or fans and there won't be anyone steady to keep the flies off and like as not he will moan in pain and call for ice water when there ain't any—and cry child-like for his Ma! But there ain't any sense in chippin' in a hundred million dollars to send nurses, helpers, bandages, ointments, fans, ice, speedy aid on the battlefield and the soothing touch of a woman's hand in the hospital when it wasn't done in the Civil War and Uncle Sam ought to do it anyway. So Smith nor Jones never got a red cent out of me—not a dang red cent."—Culver Citizen.

## Patriotism in Indiana

Rockport—Charges that the Spencer county exemption board had been influenced to exempt a young man from military service because he "had money" were made in a letter to the Provost Marshal-General by a Rockport young man. The letter was returned to the board and the writer of the letter summoned to explain. He admitted that he had no proof of the charge and was prompted to write the letter because of a personal feeling against a brother-in-law, who had been exempted. The medical record of the case in question showed exemption to have been because of hernia. The writer of the letter was warned of the seriousness of his act and paroled.

South Bend—Thirty merchants of Lake, Porter, Laporte, Starke, Pulaski, Fulton, Marshall, Elkhart, Kosciusko and St. Joseph counties will meet here September 5 to take preliminary steps toward organizing each county to conserve the men and resources of the mercantile business, particularly as concerns delivery of merchandise, as a measure of national defense. The chairmen of the county councils of defense have nominated three representative merchants from each county to attend the meeting.

Kokomo—Earl Graves, who is organizing the local unit of State militia intended to replace the national guard, has distributed blanks for prospective militiamen to sign, as follows:

I, ....., being over eighteen years of age and not subject to service under the selective draft, do hereby present myself to the Governor of Indiana for service in the State militia.

I pledge myself to attend drill at least once a week or offer a reasonable excuse to my superior officer for not doing so.

Name .....

Address .....

Rochester—Mayor Brinkman heads the committee on arrangements that will bid farewell to the local members of the national army who will enter service soon. The exercises will be held at the fair grounds Tuesday, September 4. Cy Davis has been named to organize a company of militia in place of Ralph Richardson, who declined to serve. John Holman is chairman of a committee that will see that home folks are kept in touch with the boys at the front.

Warsaw—Kosciusko county will say good-by to her soldier boys Wednesday, September 5, in a public way. An appropriate program will follow a parade.

Greensburg—Valuable hogs on the Frank R. Robbins farm, a mile south of this place, are dead of a mysterious ailment, believed to have been due to ground glass in their patent tankage feed. A Purdue investigator is making an inquiry into an alleged wholesale plot to kill live stock. Mr. Robbins' loss is said to be near \$5,000.

Sergeant E. J. Harbison is drilling twenty-five candidates for places in the State militia.

Gary—Mayor R. O. Johnson ordered the police to prevent an alleged "peace meeting" scheduled for Thursday evening, August 30. The meeting was arranged by the so-called People's Council, which is alleged to have the backing of pro-German influences.

Columbus—Constable Ebert Shaw has opened a recruiting office for a new company of State militia in the office of his brother, Sheriff Matt Shaw.

Knox—A "great patriotic awakening of the people of Starke county" is scheduled for this place about September-15. A speaking program designed to arouse the people to the significance of the present international situation will follow a street demonstration.

Waste in the kitchen means a short bank account and is near treason.



## County Councils Urged to Action

### Committee's Appeal Seeks to Arouse Public Conscience to the War.

Dr. A. B. Storms, Chairman of the Committee on Public Morals of the State Council of Defense, has addressed the following letter to the chairmen of the various County Councils of the State:

Dear Sir—The general purposes of the Committee on Moral, Religious and Social Forces may be stated briefly as follows. Will you make such reference to this statement as seems best to you in your County Council that there may be an understanding of the functions of this committee both in the State and County Councils, and then refer this letter to your chairman on morals and religion for the guidance of his committee?

#### PURPOSE OF COMMITTEE.

First, it is the purpose of the Committee on Moral, Religious and Social Forces to bring to the support of the national government in this trying hour the aroused conscience of the people. Our cause is just and righteousness is the keynote of the nation's policies.

#### IMPORTANCE OF UNITY.

To this end we seek to unite all our people toward this unity, essential to the strength of the nation at this time. The churches and other organizations can contribute by emphasizing the ideals for which we as a nation now stand by appealing to the loyalty of our citizens, especially on grounds of moral obligations, by taking leadership in the mobilization of the spiritual forces of State and Nation. The hour is come when disloyalty is treason, for patriots now "to doubt would be disloyalty, to falter would be sin."

#### FOLLOW-UP WORK.

Second, suggestions have already gone out through the State Council concerning follow-up work to keep the churches in touch with the young men who have gone out from their own communions and communities. It has also been suggested that special meetings be held in honor of the boys who enter the nation's service, preceding their departure. Also, that committees be appointed in each church, and in all organizations of a social character, to prepare suitable remembrances for the boys who will be in the battle front, at holiday seasons. Such thoughtfulness will wonderfully cheer and hearten them.

#### NEED OF RELIGIOUS SUPPORT.

Third, the time will come, if this hideous war continues, and continue it must until decision is reached and enduring peace made possible, when the support of religion and the consolation of faith will be sorely needed in ten thousand American homes and communities, as is now and as has been the case in Europe for many terrible months. Every effort must be made to bring to our people the undergirding strength of religious faith and to encourage the sense of national solidarity.

#### CONSERVATION.

The moral obligation of giving every possible encouragement to policies of conservation of food and other resources advocated by State and Federal authorities should receive conscientious attention and be given all possible emphasis by the councils of defense.

#### PATRIOTISM IN BUSINESS.

The demand for patriotism in business is increasingly strong. The keenness with which American business seizes opportunities for commercial profits is being justly rebuked when such enterprise leads to a lust for "war profits" in business in disregard of public and national welfare. Business, big and little, as for instance the steel interests in their recent response to the government's appeal, and the equally patriotic attitude of multitudes of smaller concerns and thousands of business men, should receive recognition, appreciation and encouragement. Americans will not fail to respond to the appeal of patriotism when that appeal is directed to their national concerns, and especially when made, as it now is being made in the light of the supreme

devotion of life itself which our sons are preparing to offer on the battle fronts of Europe.

#### PATRIOTISM OF LABOR.

Appeal likewise should be made to labor. Organized labor especially is ready to show patriotism and we believe will do so as the emergencies and tests arise. With its laboring men and women apathetic and indifferent the nation would be hampered at every initial movement. With every possible effort to secure and to insure economic and industrial justice to the workers of America, the appeal to their patriotism will not fail of loyal response. In every industrial center especially this insistence upon fair dealing and this appeal to the patriotism of labor should receive constant emphasis.

Any effort to take advantage of labor in the present emergency would be as mean as it would be unpatriotic. We can, by open fairness of method and spirit, avoid many of the mistakes our European allies have made.

This appeal of patriotism to business and to labor can and should be made by the councils of defense until it reaches the conscience of every business man and every working man in the nation. The tremendous power of this phase of patriotic devotion can scarcely be exaggerated.

Closely akin to the importance of this appeal to business and to labor is the duty and importance of rebuking unpatriotic sentiment wherever it comes to the surface. If necessary, treasonable utterances and propaganda should be brought promptly to the attention of federal authority.

As to organization of the county committees, it seems to the committee of the State council that each county council should be governed largely by local conditions. In general, it seems wise to include in the morals committee, ministers of representative churches, leading laymen and leaders in social and philanthropic organizations.

As to the more negative aspect of the work of the committees on morals and religion, in communities in proximity to training camps, or in counties in which large cities are situated or where soldiers are likely to be in transit, there should be persistent effort made to repress vicious influences preying upon our boys in khaki and to see to the strict enforcement of the law governing these matters.

Every effort should be made to secure effective co-operation of local authorities in law enforcement. It is much better, wherever possible, to secure such enforcement through willing co-operation than by outside coercion. The appeal to patriotism promises to receive hearty and sincere response here as elsewhere. But there should be definite and persistent attempt to keep posted as to the moral conditions surrounding our troops in training and in transit, and care taken not to place too easy confidence in the mere verbal assurance of local police authorities that the law is or will be enforced. Here as elsewhere eternal vigilance is the price of efficiency.

There should also be organized and continuous effort to have thoughtful provision made wherever possible for the comfort of the soldiers and to bring to them the knowledge that good people are caring for them.

The committee of the State council will be very glad to have the co-operation of the corresponding committee of the county councils and particularly:

1. In carrying out the suggestions made from time to time from the State council. The county councils are next to the people and little can be done without their active assistance.

2. By sending to the State council any suggestions or information of importance.

Let us hear from you.

Yours in our country's service,

A. B. STORMS,  
Chairman, Committee on Moral, Religious and Social Forces, State Council of Defense.

#### America Had to Fight.

"Submission to the brute force of Germany by France, by Russia or by England in the last two years would probably have ended the democracies of the world; would have put the United States in the most deadly peril, and for us to submit to her brute force now would put both our present and our future in deadly peril."—Senator R. L. Owen.

## Headquarters for Council at Fair

### Important Divisions of Food Production Will be Featured Next Week.

The headquarters for the State Council of Defense will be in a large tent just east of the Oliver building at the State fair grounds September 3 to 7. The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation will also have its headquarters in this tent.

Important divisions of the Food Production and Conservation work will be featured. The Food Conservation Headquarters, of which Mrs. Carl G. Fisher is chairman, will conduct its demonstrations at this place. Miss Eleanor Ferris, who has been demonstrating for this committee for some weeks, will have a complete equipment and will be prepared to give demonstrations both on drying and canning.

Maurice Douglas, in charge of the silo campaign in Indiana, will also be established here.

### Is It Ignorance or Malice?

Why is it that even now, after the vindication by the Catholic hierarchy of the accusations brought against the Red Cross, some people still insist that the spirit, at least, of that organization is opposed to the doctrine and practices of the Catholic church? I defy anyone in any way familiar with the constitution of the Red Cross and with its doings to prove such assertion.

Will suggest that anyone who still entertains doubts about it will read the last issue of the "Columbiad," the official paper of the Knights of Columbus. Absolute evidence is given in said issue that there is nothing whatever in the constitution of the Red Cross or in the management of the affairs of the Red Cross that is opposed in any way to the Catholic doctrine or Catholic practices.

I hope we are mistaken, but we cannot help feeling that the remarks that are made against the Red Cross by some people are inspired by lack of patriotism more than by zeal for the Catholic church.—Charles Dhe of the Benton County Council of Defense, Fowler, Ind.

#### New Coal Committee.

Will J. Freeman, Chairman of the Committee on Coal Production of the State Council of Defense, has revised his committee, and its present membership follows:

Will J. Freeman, Chairman;  
Frank J. Hayes, Vice-President United Mine Workers of America;

Ed. Stewart, President Indiana Mine Workers;	• M. L. Gould,
James Shill,	• A. M. Ogle,
William Mitch,	• H. M. Ferguson,
John Grange,	• William Johnson,
W. H. Rainey,	• J. Wooley,
Marion Head,	• Dr. T. D. Scales,
Archie Forbes,	• C. G. Hall.
Phil. H. Penna,	

#### Woman's Work Is Clearly Defined.

The woman's committee of the Council of National Defense authorizes the following: "There is no woman's work more clearly marked out just now than getting behind the bill just introduced providing for family allowances, indemnification, re-education, and insurance for our soldiers. This is a great opportunity for women to urge the maintenance of families from the outset, to prevent untold suffering, to bring us through this war with families stronger than they otherwise could be, to keep the mortality of children low and their standard of living reasonably high."

The committee is making a drive to bring about a complete understanding of this measure. Accompanying a letter which is being sent to every State chairman go 50 copies of Secretary McAdoo's digest of the bill, which will be sent to county chairmen. The latter will be urged to write or telegraph congressmen urging prompt passage of the law. Ten thousand messages a day should, according to Dr. Shaw, reach Washington until the bill becomes a law.



## Reports on Boys' Reserve Untrue

Investigation Discloses Stories of Traitorous Origin Have Been Spread.

County Councils of the State have been investigating the reports that have been circulated in regard to the United States Boys' Working Reserve and are finding them unfounded, malicious and misleading. The statements, evidently of treasonable origin, have been made in order to keep the boys from joining this organization and to cause the parents to oppose their sons' joining. The State Council has sent a request to each of the County Councils of Defense asking that they appoint in their respective counties five reputable and representative citizens to examine into and make report as to the actual purpose of this organization.

The findings of the Montgomery Council of Defense are, in part, as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens, having been requested to make such examination for this county, find that there is no connection whatever with this organization and the military matters of the country; that there will be no attempt in any way whatever through this organization to draw members into the army or navy or in any way press them into military service, and that through this organization the boy will in no way take any obligation that will in any way connect him with such service. The Boys' Reserve is an organization made up of the boys of sixteen and twenty-one and the purpose is to see that they are not idle.

"You have the assurance of the President of the United States, of the Governor of the State of Indiana, of the Secretary of Labor, and of your own County Council of Defense, that the organization is in good faith; that no fraud of any kind will be practiced upon the boy or the parent.

(Signed) "JERE WEST,  
"Judge Montgomery County Circuit Court."  
"L. N. HINES,  
"Supt. of Public Schools, Crawfordsville.  
"WILLIAM C. MURPHY,  
"Mayor of City of Crawfordsville.  
"BENNETT B. ENGLE,  
"Ex-Auditor of Montgomery County.  
"A. D. THOMAS,  
"Of the Firm of Thomas, Foley & Lindley."

One of the most important and necessary organizations that the war has brought into existence is the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. The purposes and aims of this organization are highly significant and involve the careers of those young men of the country not of an age to be called upon to fight. It is these young men who must now conserve and develop the resources of the nation. It is these men who must undertake to fill the places of those who are at the front or in the training camp. It is imperative that those who remain at home and who are between the ages of sixteen and twenty realize, at once, that they have a great and wonderful work to do, and that they can do that work by means of just such organization as the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve provides.

### NEED.

The men of the nation are leaving daily to form the national guard and the national army and their places must be filled at once. By next May or June the need will be greater than ever, for by that time we will have to be feeding and clothing our army and providing the necessities for those who remain at home. The task is no easy one, but it is one that will appeal to the patriotic, red-blooded young man.

### THE SOLUTION.

The United States government has great confidence in such young men and it recognizes in those who are between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one a potential power for great good and efficiency. It has, therefore, initiated an organization known as the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, not for the purpose of sending boys to the trenches, not with any intention of interfering with their present occupations or retarding their

education, but, on the contrary, for the splendid purpose of inspiring young men to a conception of their own power and providing them with a means for exerting that power in a helpful, patriotic way.

### A MAN'S JOB.

The truth is, that unless the boys will help us we cannot master the tremendous job that confronts us. We need the boys right now and desperately. They must grow into men at once and they must begin immediately to do a grown man's work. If they are already working they must perfect themselves in their regular duties and become highly efficient. They must regard their school duties with the utmost seriousness. Since the very beginning of the war the government has been asking for trained and educated men. The reserve camps have been filled with college men while skilled mechanics have rushed forward to fill various needs. The young man must not idle away his school hours. He must regard the lesson of each day as a definite implement that will help him to conquer the enemy and to care for those who are at home. The after school hours and the days of vacation must be now employed to the very best advantage. They can be made priceless. It will be the purpose of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve to help the boys to be useful. It will intelligently place these boys in touch with various tasks which would otherwise be left undone. It will enroll the boys in businesslike order and help them to do the work that must be done.

### PLACING THE BOYS.

There will be a demand for boys this fall and winter to supply the emigrant labor necessary to replace the men who are in the training camps and at the front. But the great demand will doubtless come next spring when the farmers will need much additional help to aid them in cultivating and harvesting their increased crops.

### EARNINGS.

The boys, however, are not to give their services for nothing. They will be paid for their work. Already many Indiana boys on farms have been earning \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day, without board. Others have been receiving \$30.00 per month and board. They have been gaining also something in addition to the actual payment. They have been enjoying the wholesome experiences of farm life. They have learned to see the picturesque in nature. They have become familiar with a new profession. They have become conscious of the beauty of honest toil.

### FEDERAL AWARD.

The national government, out of recognition of the work which the boy has rendered, awards him a special mark of distinction or "Award of Merit," known as the "Federal Bronze Badge." The service will have many interesting features in addition that will leave a worthy and memorable impression in the mind of the boy.

### Surgeon-General on Flat Feet in Draft.

The Provost Marshal-General has sent the following to the governors of all States:

The following ruling of the Surgeon-General is published for the information of local boards:

The rules governing the matter of flat foot for men subject to the selective draft are fully set forth under the heading, "Lower extremities," paragraph 3 of the Regulations Governing Physical Examinations. In this paragraph it is specifically set forth that a broad, flat sole is common in laboring classes, particularly among negroes, and it is in no way disabling.

In this connection attention is invited to paragraph 4 of the regulations. It would seem, if the provisions of this paragraph are closely observed, that there would be no necessity for asking many of the questions now sent in by members of the local boards. This paragraph is as follows:

"Any of the physical deficiencies mentioned above must be present in such degree as to clearly and unmistakably disqualify the man for military service before he can be found to be physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service."

A just and lasting peace may come high, but it is the only kind worth having.

## Roadside Markets Benefit Everyone

Both Producer and Consumer Have Much To Gain, Says Expert.

"The roadside market will benefit both producer and consumer," states Professor C. G. Woodbury, chief in horticulture at Purdue University. "It will tend to increase the consumption of these healthful foods, at the same time reducing the price to the consumer. Much waste will thus be prevented, while the farmer will secure a reasonable profit for his labor. While thus benefiting every American, more staple foods will also be released for needy Europe.

"The simplest plan which will interest the public in roadside market requires a bulletin board in front of the farm home. This bulletin may take the form of a blackboard or poster, on which should be neatly printed a list of the articles for sale. Sales will be increased by displaying a small basket of fruit or vegetables. Make the price as well as the product attractive."

### Red Cross Efficiency.

There is misunderstanding in some localities as to how much of the Red Cross funds collected is actually used for relief work and how much is used to pay the expense of collecting, etc. Some misinformed person made the statement that only half of the funds really reached the front.

The cost of collecting the recent vast war fund was less than one per cent. When one donates \$10 to the Red Cross he can be assured that at least \$9.90 of the amount will remain for the purchase of ambulance wagons, bandages, medicine and other relief materials after all collecting expenses are paid.

### France and Her Schools.

The people of France realize that the future of the nation depends upon their educating today's boys and girls. Stories from near the front tell of schools being kept, even in regions where children must be provided with gas masks against possible air attacks. Leaders throughout the country are appealing to American mothers and fathers to keep their children in school, from the grades through college, just as long as it is possible for them to do so.

### Objects of Food Control.

1. Full inquiry into available stocks of food.
2. Inquiry into actual costs and practices of producing and distributing.
3. Prevention of hoarding of and speculation in foodstuffs.
4. Requisition of food supplies and equipment for handling them when necessary.
5. Prohibition of wasteful uses of food.—Herbert Hoover.

### Germany Must Rule the Earth!

"I dedicate this stone to the youth of Germany, to the future of our German fatherland. May it, in the time to come, by the united action of its princes and its peoples, their armies and their citizens, become as powerful, as unique, as strongly united as the universal Roman empire. Germany is the necessary instructress of the humanity of today and of the humanity to come."  
—Emperor William, dedicating Roman museum, Saalburg, Oct. 4, 1900.

### Canning and Drying During State Fair.

Canning and drying demonstrations will be conducted under the direction of Purdue University in the Oliver building at the State fair grounds. Miss McNeil of the Home Economics Department will be the principal demonstrator. In connection with this work an educational exhibit will be on display. The principal features of the exhibit will be to show in a graphic way substitutes for wheat and meat, also the ways in which various wastes may be eliminated in the home.





"As well go to sleep with a burglar sitting in your front hall as to talk  
about the peace and security of a democracy with Germany".—Elihu Root

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SEPTEMBER 7, 1917

Number 4

## Campaign for Food Production Goes On

Steps Taken to Encourage More and Better  
Live Stock and Added Acreage of  
Grain.

"Shall I Fill My Silo With High-Priced Corn?" is the title of a very interesting little pamphlet distributed by the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, live stock division, at the Indiana State Fair this week. The pamphlet was carried away and studied by thousands of interested Indiana farmers and the following "answers" to the query will no doubt be productive of results of a substantial character:

### FOR BEEF CATTLE? YES.

The average of eight years' feeding at Purdue shows a profit of \$15.24 per head for steers fed silage as compared with \$8.85 for those fed no silage, or \$6.39 in favor of silage-fed cattle. In 1916-17 steers fed principally on silage returned a profit of \$17.80 per head when silage was figured at \$6.00 per ton, or approximately \$1.20 per bushel for the corn.

With the increased corn acreage and the present crop prospects and the present meat situation, which product is more likely to hold its price upon the market this winter?

The live stock in the United States is barely up to the normal level, while the world is 54,000,000 short. Certainly there was never a time when livestock producers and growers should take courage and produce more live stock than at the present time. Every county in the State where data has been taken shows that more money is made on live stock farming than on grain farming.

It will pay to feed cattle this winter and corn silage will be your cheapest feed.

### FOR SHEEP? CERTAINLY!

The average of several years work in lamb feeding at Purdue shows that corn silage reduced the cost of grain from \$6.26 to \$5.52 when fed in connection with corn, cottonseed meal and clover hay, and that 368 pounds of corn silage replaced 233 pounds of clover hay. With corn at \$1.50 per bushel and clover hay at \$15.00 per ton, the sheep feeder can make approximately a dollar per ton over and above the cost of the corn silage and the cost of putting the corn into the silo. A fifty-bushel corn crop will make ten tons of silage per acre. Ten dollars per acre from your corn will mean more real money.

Silo your corn. Make more money and retain the farm's fertility.

### FOR DAIRY CATTLE? ABSOLUTELY!

Seventeen per cent. more milk and 28 per cent. more butter fat is what the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station obtained from cows fed largely silage as compared with cows fed a heavy grain ration. The silage ration produced butter fat at 13 cents a pound and the grain ration at 22 cents a pound. One hundred pounds of silage more than replaced 20 pounds of grain, and its value as feed would have direct relation to the market price of grain feeds as shown by the following table:

When Grain Costs	Silage is Worth
\$1.25 per hundred.....	\$5.00 per ton
1.50 per hundred.....	6.00 per ton
1.75 per hundred.....	7.00 per ton
2.00 per hundred.....	8.00 per ton
2.25 per hundred.....	9.00 per ton
2.50 per hundred.....	10.00 per ton

2.75 per hundred.....	11.00 per ton
3.00 per hundred.....	12.00 per ton

Silage should be the dairyman's feed foundation.

### WHEAT CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

A series of wheat meetings has been held in the various counties of the State. On the 11th and 12th of September meetings will be held in Starke, Cass and Clinton counties. On the 13th and 14th in Miami, Howard, Warren and Dubois counties. This closes the wheat campaign under the direction of the Food Production and Conservation Committee.

The price of \$2.20 fixed for the 1918 wheat crop is causing the farmers to prepare a large wheat acreage this fall. Aside from the patriotic standpoint this minimum price will undoubtedly result in Indiana increasing her wheat acreage to 2,800,000 acres, the amount asked for by the United States Department of Agriculture.

### IMPROVING OUR FUTURE FARMERS.

Eager to know more about what constitutes a good farm product, thirty-seven boys appeared for the boys' judging contest at the State Fair. They were there to compete for an opportunity to improve their knowledge of agriculture; they were there to fight for an opportunity to attend the school of agriculture of Purdue University; they were there to demonstrate what their agricultural training in the public schools and in the boys' club work has been doing for them. Classes of draft geldings, dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, hogs, corn and wheat were judged. Iliff Boaz of Franklin made the high score of 637 out of a possible 800 and won the \$100 Purdue scholarship offered by the State Board of Agriculture. H. Harold Hilligoss, Anderson, got second place and a scholarship of \$75, Clarence Yoder of Middlebury made third place with a \$50 scholarship and John L. Wamsley of Indianapolis was fourth, obtaining a \$25 scholarship.

In the special prizes Eugene McCoy, Greensburg, carried off the silver cup offered by the Holstein Friesian Association of America for the best work in dairy cattle, while Iliff Boaz, the winner of first place in the contest, also carried off the special prize of one share of stock in the American Shropshire Registry Association, presented by it for the best sheep judge.

Twenty counties were represented and Professor C. F. Gobble of Purdue University, who had charge of the work, says they were as fine a bunch as one could find. J. A. McCarty, who superintended the corn judging work, said that Indiana had some good corn growers started on the right road.

### MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION.

The United States Bureau of Crop Estimates is planning to give greater assistance than ever to the marketing and distribution committee. Much assistance has already been given through their representative, George C. Bryant, in locating the surplus horticulture crops.

The Indiana Horticulture Society will be in position to give better co-operation than it has since the appointing of their new secretary, Frank Odell of Perry county. The former secretary, M. W. Richards, went into the first officers' reserve camp and has been out of the work since that time. Naturally the society felt a great loss in Mr. Richards.

### STATE FAIR HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters for the State Council of Defense and the Food Production and Conservation

(Continued on Page 5.)

## Women Responding to Call for Service

Enrollment Will Furnish a Record for  
Workers if Need Should Arise.

Indiana women are responding with enthusiasm to the call of the State Council of Defense for the Woman's War Service Census.

In many European countries it has been the custom to ask women to sign enrollment cards and in times of emergency all of the citizens were registered. It is the first duty of a citizen to be willing to take a part in all movements for the public welfare and the women of Indiana are now ready to be counted among the citizens of our great State.

This registration of women is being made as a part of the plan for State defense on the request and under the general direction of the woman's committee of the National Council of Defense. It is being taken by the Committee on "Enrollment of Women and Women's Service" of the State Council, of which committee Miss Julia Landers is chairman. The work was originally instituted by the Indiana League for Women's Service, which has been merged into the Committee on Enrollment of Women and Women's Service of the State Council. Other lines of important activities will later be undertaken by this committee.

### AVAILABLE IF NECESSARY.

This enrollment is simply a record of the work women are already doing as housewives or in business or the professions in order that it may be available should it ever become necessary for the State to ask direct help from its patriotic women. This enrollment does not mean that women are to be drafted into any kind of service for the State or Nation. In an emergency women would be given the opportunity to volunteer their services to the State and Nation in the lines indicated on the Service Card, either in paid or voluntary positions.

The general plan of organization of woman's activities contemplates a general committee of women, of which Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, a member of the State Council, will be chairman. The work will be divided into several departments, an important one of which will be the Committee on Enrollment and Woman's Service, which has already accomplished a great deal. The entire plan of the organization of the woman's activities will soon be formulated and executed.

### Rogers One of Sixty-Six.

In a list of sixty-six representatives engaged in sixty-six communities of the country "to prepare recreation and relaxational facilities for soldiers on leave from the camps, just announced by Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the commission on training camp activities of the war department, appears the name of James Edward Rogers of Indianapolis. Mr. Rogers has been very actively and successfully engaged in the work here for some time. In reference to the purpose of his organization, Mr. Fosdick says:

"The instinctive desire of the soldier in camp with an hour of free time is to 'go to town,' if the town is only a crossroads. There is every necessity, therefore, that when the soldier comes to town, there should be no lack of places to go where he will be welcome, and of things to do that will add to his pleasure and entertainment."

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## Council Will Ask Definition of Policy

In Order That Intelligent Advice May be  
Given on Public Work.

In order that the Indiana State Council of Defense be the better enabled to patriotically and intelligently advise with citizens of the State, the council at its regular meeting, September 5, adopted a resolution directing the chairman to request of the Council of National Defense a definition of its position in reference to the execution of contracts for public improvements, and the letting of additional contracts for work of this character.

The question was presented by City Attorney John McPhee of Muncie, who asked the attitude of the State Council, and of the National Council, if known here, as to the enforcement of an ordinance passed by the city council of Muncie requiring the elevation of eleven railroad tracks on a street approaching a proposed new public school building. The contract would involve an expenditure of between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

Mr. McPhee presented correspondence with the officials of the Lake Erie & Western and Big Four railroads, the lines affected, pointing out their instructions from the Federal government and also citing the practical impossibility to secure prompt shipments of fabricated steel and other essential material.

### DIFFICULTIES OF THE RAILROADS.

The difficulties of the railroads or others attempting such construction was confirmed by H. R. Kurrie of the council. Mr. Kurrie stated that it had taken a year and a half to secure the steel for a bridge needed on the Monon railroad. He stated, too, that the railroads are postponing all work not related to the traffic that can be postponed.

J. L. Keach commended the attitude of the city officials of Muncie, which he interpreted as exhibiting a high degree of patriotism.

A. E. Reynolds moved the adoption of a resolution that all work of this character that does not interfere with the public necessities be postponed until a more favorable time, which motion was adopted.

Evans Woollen then moved that the chairman secure from the Council of National Defense a definition of its attitude on matters of this kind, which motion was adopted unanimously.

### EDUCATION OF TELEGRAPHERS.

The matter of educating the 900 telegraphers wanted from Indiana by the war department for the new national army was referred to the educational section. A letter from the chief of the signal corps reported that many Indiana schools are anticipating this need with courses of teaching. It was suggested by Mr. Reynolds that Indiana University and Purdue, being State schools, ought to make provision for such teaching.

In this connection attention was called to the commendation of the Council of National Defense to the proposed modification of the course of study in the public schools of Indiana, to meet the exigencies of the war and the request from the National Council for further details of the plan, which will be recommended to the State Councils of other States.

Communications relative to the second Liberty loan received by the chairman of the council were referred to the finance committee, to determine how best to carry out the wishes of the treasury department and report a later meeting. The loan will be floated October 1 and subscriptions will close November 1.

### PROFESSOR STOCKTON RESIGNS.

A letter was presented to the council conveying the resignation of Prof. Frank Stockton from the food committee of the council. Mr. Stockton has resigned from the department of political economy at Indiana University to accept a similar position in the University of North Dakota. The vacancy will be supplied by the chairman of the committee.

The report of the special committee to investi-

gate the matter of the \$200,000 bond issue by the Marion County Council, which endorsed the proposition as a military necessity, and quoting the endorsement given in May, 1917, by Governor Goodrich, was approved. The report was conveyed to the heads of interested Indianapolis commercial organizations.

On motion of Frank Wampler the report of the Merchants' Economy section, received at the previous meeting of the council, was taken up for reconsideration and referred to a special committee consisting of Mr. Wampler, Mr. Keach and Rev. A. B. Storms.

The following resolution was presented by Charles Fox and referred to the Medical section of the council, with power to act, if it sees fit, before the next meeting of the council; if not, to be reported on next week:

"Whereas:

"1. The dental profession is recognized as an important branch of medicine, and particularly of preventive medicine, and is so recognized and accepted by all medical authorities.

"2. The supply of dentists is inadequate to the needs of the population in times of peace.

"3. No person can possibly perform the services of the dentist without adequate training in a four years' college course in a standard dental college, of which there are but forty-six (46) in the United States and Canada.

"4. Under instruction from the Surgeon-General of the Army and the Medical Council of National Defense dental students were discouraged from applying for the officers' reserve corps and, therefore, through no fault of their own, have lost every chance to qualify as officers in that corps.

"5. The first call of the draft for the national army has called over 40 per cent. of the eligibles into the service.

"6. This depletion of the dental college of their raw material (students) is a menace to the entire population, including the army and navy, inasmuch as thousands of dentists are already under commission for service in the army and navy, and there is no other source of supply possible.

"7. The experience of England and France has shown that the maintenance of the military establishment, the effective operation of the military forces and the national interest during the emergency were seriously threatened by permitting the enlistment of ungraduated medical and dental students and the output of physicians and dentists during the three years of war has, for this reason, been seriously reduced.

"Therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Indiana State Council of Defense, in session in State House, Indianapolis, Ind., September 5, 1917:

"1. That it is the belief of this body that the conservation of the dental student is as necessary to the well-being of the nation as that of the medical student.

"2. That the dental students in the junior and senior classes should be given the same exemption that has been accorded medical students and medical internes.

"3. That this body hereby respectfully requests the President of the United States and the Secretary of War to enter a ruling, putting the dental students of this country on the same footing as the medical students and internes."

### SHOULD BE NO DISTINCTION.

In discussing the resolution Mr. Fox said he felt that the government should make no distinction between medical and dental students and the latter ought to be exempted from military service in order to complete their college training. He said five States, including California and Pennsylvania, have exempted dental students, on action by State exemption boards, on their own motion. He said the quota of dentists wanted for the army is short 66 per cent.

Evans Woollen presented the following report for the finance committee, which, on motion of Mr. Wampler, was approved and placed on record:

Indianapolis, Ind., August 31, 1917.

To the State Council of Defense:

We submit the following statement of receipts and disbursements for the month of August, 1917:

### —Receipts—

Balance on hand July 31, 1917.....\$4,181.93  
Reported disbursed in last monthly report by mistake and not disbursed.... 25.25

\$4,206.64

### —Disbursements—

Postage .....\$ 430.00  
Pay roll ..... 1,017.00  
Printing and stationery..... 509.35  
Interest .....  
Traveling expenses ..... 475.40  
Miscellaneous ..... 669.12

Balance ..... 1,105.77—\$4,206.64

Correct: JOHN VAJEN WILSON,  
Assistant Secretary.

J. E. REED,

Deputy Auditor.

The council passed a proposal that Governor Goodrich proclaim a day the third week in September on which public school children would be asked to contribute 1 cent each for the benefit of French war orphans, without recommendation.

The committee on public morals was asked to investigate a proposal from James Edward Rogers of the recreational bureau that Indiana women be asked to take up the matter of a foster-mother for each of the soldiers who leave the State. Miss Julia Landers, who presented the proposition, stated that the bureau has a card catalog of soldiers by counties and the enrollment committee of the State Council is cataloging the women in a similar manner, so that there would be no great difficulty in making selections or assignment of women whose business it would be to clip newspapers of matter interesting to the individual, and otherwise cater to his individual tastes, supplementing the work already projected for the men who have enrolled as "Sammy backers," and the family correspondence.



Linton A. Cox, Jr.

Linton A. Cox, Jr., who has been actively associated with the State office of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, has given up his duties in order to enter the service of the United States Army. Mr. Cox, who is nineteen years old, has passed the examinations in the aviation branch of the United States Signal Corps, and is now in training at Columbus, Ohio. Young Cox has completed his sophomore year at the University of Wisconsin. He has been remarkably successful as an organizer and leader for the boys' reserve.

### Stockton on Markets.

Indiana University has published a bulletin by Frank T. Stockton, assistant professor of Economics and Sociology, and a member of the food committee of the State Council of Defense, entitled, "City Markets, How to Start and Operate a City Public Retail Market." The bulletin discusses the distribution of food productions, the advantages of public markets to buyers and sellers, the elimination of middlemen and supervision.



## Patriotism in Indiana

Adams--Decatur is raising \$1,000 toward a fund for local guard volunteers.

Bartholomew--Local dealers of Columbus are preparing to fill out schedules of commodities in accordance with the requirements of the recent government food production bill. Dr. Horace E. Ellis is scheduled to talk at the Bartholomew County Teachers' Institute. He will speak also at the Delaware County Teachers' Institute.

Cass--Miss Bema Singer is the new "trouble man" for the Logansport Telephone Company. She replaced a man who has joined the new national army.

Delaware--Henry Lane Wilson, former United States ambassador to European capitals, to Chili and Mexico, was the principal speaker at a big farewell reception held here for departing soldiers, September 3.

Decatur--The Greensburg Delivery Company, operating for the stores of that city, has announced a reduction in the number of deliveries to three daily, in conformity with the suggestion of the Merchants' Economy Committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense. The plan became effective this week.

Knox--Vincennes and Knox county bade farewell to their soldier boys with a dance at the Grand Hotel, Vincennes, August 24. The proceeds were devoted to the purchase of yarn for Red Cross knitters. Mrs. John B. Bayard, Mrs. William Ewing, Jr., and Miss Loretta Bruner were patronesses for the dance, which was featured by the presence of the recently commissioned officers in the national army. Knox county boasts of having had two native sons at the head of the United States navy, Rear Admiral Nathaniel Usher and Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, a distinction not approached by any county in the State or Nation.

Lake--Grocers of Michigan City have inaugurated a "Cash and Carry Away" plan of merchandising. The result has been to give the customers the benefit of price reductions ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. on staples. The dealers are enthusiastic over the success of the scheme, declaring that they are profiting more by a prompt payment for their goods and the customers are better satisfied in knowing just what they are getting for their money.

Laporte--In line with the recommendations of the Merchants' Economy Committee, L. M. Vaughn of the Laporte Chamber of Commerce, has presented a plan for a co-operative delivery system that has met with the approval of a large number of retailers of the city and is to be given a trial.

The plan, in a general way, is to have a single system owned by all the merchants. This system delivers for all the grocers. It employs sufficient wagons to deliver for all. A central delivery depot is established. At definite hours during the day--generally 8, 10:30 and 3 o'clock--the several wagons of this system gather up all the groceries and carry them to the depot, where they are quickly loaded into the route wagons. These wagons each have a district in which they deliver. There is no duplication. System is not lacking. The orders are carried promptly. The housewife knows that to get her merchandise on the first delivery she must have her order in before 8 o'clock, and if she fails, it will not be delivered until the 10 o'clock delivery. Generally on Saturday there are more deliveries.

The plan is working out very successfully in a number of cities over the country.

Investigation shows that it costs an average of 7 3/4 cents per order to deliver in Laporte.

Auditor Hausheer of Laporte county, asked the county council for an appropriation of \$2,500 at its meeting September 4. The appropriation had

the unanimous indorsement of the business and manufacturing interests of the county.

Marshall--The patriotism of the teachers of Marshall county was attested in the unanimous adoption at their regular institute of the following resolutions:

Whereas, The loyalty and patriotism of a part of the Indiana teaching force has been called in question, and

Whereas, In the present crisis our government must be upheld by every citizen; be it

Resolved, That we, the teachers of Marshall county, pledge ourselves to refrain from adverse criticism of the acts or decisions of the authorities, and that we agree to teach patriotism by precept and example; further be it

Resolved, That we express our appreciations for the self-sacrifice of our former co-workers, namely; Vernon Swihart, Adam Mummy, Lester Yarian, Vance Fenstermaker, Wallace Roth and Daniel Bolinger, who have enlisted in military service, and we are united in the wish that all may be well with them; further be it

Resolved, That when the country has no further need of their services, we cherish the hope that they may find places among us in the schools.

Montgomery--One thousand four hundred dollars has already been subscribed by firms and individuals of Crawfordsville as a first quarterly payment to the government sewing fund.

A. S. Pett, florist of Crawfordsville, gave a large donation of cut flowers to the members of the C. H. S. Sunshine Society, who will sell them for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Red Cross work in Montgomery county is under the direction of Mrs. Harry Michael, Mrs. F. A. Turner, Mrs. Jas. Harding and Miss Harriet Harding. The Crawfordsville committee includes Mrs. George W. Graham, Mrs. Clifford Peterson, Mrs. Dumont Kennedy, Mrs. W. W. Goltra and Mrs. W. A. Collins.

Newton--Steps have been taken to employ a county agricultural agent for Newton county. The county council has been asked for a sufficient appropriation. The action is in line with a determination to increase crop production here next season. Four hundred knitters of Newton county have agreed to furnish for the national army 150 sweaters, 150 pairs of socks, 150 wristlets and 150 scarfs. Mrs. Harry Little has charge of the knitting campaign, for which \$400 worth of yarn has been purchased.

Posey--T. S. McCulloch, county agent, has interested a local bank in a calf club for the encouragement of breeding registered live stock. Within one week after the contest was announced forty-three calves were promised. The next bank proposed to furnish a pure bred or extra good grade calf to any boy or girl of the county who is prepared to care for a calf. Each boy or girl agrees to sign a note for the calf, the same to cover the cost of calf delivery charges to Mount Vernon and insurance. These notes are to run for ten months, to one year at 6 per cent. interest. In each case the parent or guardians signs the note as security. The boy or girl who feeds the calf for nine months and on a set date all the calves are to be brought to Mount Vernon and put up at public auction. If a member wants the calf he has been raising he may bid for it and retain the calf by paying the cost of the note, otherwise he is to receive what the calf brings after the cost of the note is paid.

St. Joseph--At the initial meeting for the organization of home defense units in South Bend and Mishawaka, Major Charles Calvert, in charge of the organization, enrolled 310 men. The number has been steadily increasing since and these communities promise to furnish a large well-drilled force for any emergency that may arise in the absence of the National Guard.

Shelby--One hundred and forty women have knit 170 pairs of socks for Indiana soldiers in Shelbyville. Most of the work has been done at the homes of Mrs. Sam Kennedy and Miss Nellie Leefer. Every township in Shelby county is being organized for Red Cross work. Following are

the chairmen of their respective districts:

Noble Bassett, Morristown; Charles Rhodes, R. 7, Shelbyville; Richard Gallagher, R. R. 21, Needham; J. C. Briley, Rays Crossing; Dr. G. I. Inlow, R. R. 6, Shelbyville; John McCain, R. R. 5, Shelbyville; Dalzell Neibert, St. Paul; Lee Fortner, R. R. 2, Shelbyville; Ira Worland, R. R., Shelbyville; Newton Williams, Fairland; Dr. O. H. McDonald, London; Dr. Clarence Shaw, Flat Rock; Harvey Oltman, R. R. 4, Edinburg.

Vermilion--At a meeting of the Vermilion County Council of Defense it was decided that this county should have a Home Guard and to give the movement for a Home Guard a start H. M. Ferguson of Clinton was appointed chairman or captain of the guards. He is authorized to name helpers.

Four "Four-Minute Men" were also named. It is the duty of these men to appear at the "movies" and make talks between reels about the work of the defense council. Their talks will not be longer than four minutes, hence the name. The following is the copy of the minutes of the council furnished by the secretary:

The Vermilion County Council of Defense met in regular session August 14, 1917, with five members present.

In compliance with instructions from the State Council of Defense the following committees were appointed:

H. M. Ferguson, Clinton, was selected as chairman of the Vermilion County Home Guard, with the privilege of selecting helpers in each township.

Rev. J. S. Brown of Newport was selected county chairman of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

On the Food Conservation Commission a chairman was selected for each township, as follows:

Miss Edna Benefiel, Highland township; Mrs. M. W. Coffin, Eugene township; Mrs. B. S. Aikman, Vermilion township; Miss Hallie Newton, Helt township; Mrs. F. L. Swinehart and Mrs. H. M. Ferguson, Clinton township.

The following persons were named as "Four-Minute Men":

Mont Padgett, Cayuga; Mark Lyday, Clinton; O. L. Chivington, Dana; H. B. Aikman, Newport.

Council then adjourned to meet the second Tuesday in September.

FRANK R. MILLER, President.

NELLE M. WAIT, Secretary.

Vevay--An unknown man has been traveling through Switzerland county, offering to demonstrate canning of fruits and vegetables for farmers' wives. He called at the home of Mrs. Charles McVey last week and requested that he be permitted to can some tomatoes for her. The request was refused. Officials know of no person having been sent by the defense board to demonstrate canning, and as a precaution, suggestion that all persons refuse to permit any stranger to touch any food stuffs that are to be canned.

Wayne--A parade of fraternal societies, civilians on foot and in automobiles marked the farewell for soldiers held here September 3. A dance on an asphalt pavement at night netted several hundred dollars for the Red Cross. In the parade was a company of Home Guards from Hagers-town.

## Friends of the Kaiser-- Beware!

"Here in America and there in Russia, German propaganda is seeking to sap the strength of a free democracy.

"German money is buying men and inspiring the press here and there to build up a great concealed structure of treason.

"Here and there are sentimentalists who, while speaking for peace and justice, are lending themselves to the greatest enemy of peace and justice.

"Here and there are men who proclaim their conscience and sell their country.

"When American democracy exerts itself against the enemy within let these men beware."--Elihu Root.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 4

## Editorial Comment

## THE NATURE OF FOOD CONTROL.

As a federal law, with H. C. Hoover as food administrator, the food control bill assumes a tremendous and interesting significance. The reasons for the bill are attributed to the abnormal demand for food due to the reduction of producing powers in England; to the isolation of Russia from the world's food market; to the destruction of foodstuffs by submarines; to the inflation of currency; to the competition among our allies on short markets, and to embargoes. The bill will act as a normal economic machine for the regulation and stabilizing of prices, and it will at the same time serve to increase exports and protect our own consuming public as to prices. It will mobilize and systematize the efforts of every woman, and incidentally utilize boys through such an organization as the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

The larger means for making the bill effective will include the following: elevators and mills of over 100 barrels daily capacity must take out a government license and store no wheat for over thirty days without government approval. The government will open agencies for the purchase of wheat at the principal terminals. A committee, under the direction of President H. A. Garfield of Williams College will determine from time to time a fair price for the fall harvests. The co-operation of the leading millers of the country and of hotels and homes will be sought in order that flour may be exported instead of wheat, thereby retaining the employment of our mills and preventing a shortage in feed for dairy cattle.

The bill is to be made effective also through the individual. Co-operation, not compulsion, is its aim, that people be not forced to buy by ticket and eat by governmental edict. They are put on their own responsibility to do that which patriotism demands. To be successful the bill must become a "volunteer movement" for economy. The housewife, and the head of the household, the boy and the girl, each has his own share in making the bill effective. Each person should eat all the food that is served him and avoid unnecessary eating. Whenever possible, local products should be used instead of such as may be exported to our allies. Meals should be prepared according to principles of dietetics. Perishables should be eaten first. Food must be cooked and handled properly.

Instructions of this sort are characteristic of the statements Mr. Hoover is making about his campaign, a campaign in which every woman and girl is an active agent, a campaign in which every male civilian and every youth is an important part.

To understand the food bill is, in a measure, to understand the war, for, as has been said, "this is a conflict of destruction against conservation. The issue depends on the ability of the world to conserve its resources in the presence of the Central Powers running wild in the work of destruction."

"Let every man," says President Wilson, "assume the duty of careful provident use and expenditure as a dictate of patriotism, which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring."

Here is the situation as presented in a government pamphlet:

"Half a cup of milk—whole, skimmed or sour—a seemingly trifling matter—hardly worth the trouble to keep or use. Now, if every home—there are 20,000,000 of them—should waste on an average one-half cup daily, it would mean a waste of 2,500,000 quarts daily—9,912,500,000 quarts a year—the total product of more than 400,000 cows. It takes a lot of grass to make that much milk and an army of people to produce and deliver it."

"An ounce of edible meat, lean meat, fat and lean, suet or fat trimmed from steak, chop or roast—seems hardly worth saving. Yet if every one of our 20,000,000 American families on the average wastes each day only one ounce of edible meat or fat, it means a daily waste of 1,250,000 pounds of animal food—456,000,000 pounds of valuable animal food a year."

To understand and appreciate the great significance of Hoover's campaign it is necessary to know some of the following statements that have been made about it and to apply them conscientiously.

"The nearer we approach to the ideal of being self-supporting the safer we shall be."

"One never repents of having eaten too little." (One of Thomas Jefferson's ten rules of living.)

"Every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation."—The President of the United States.

## Why is America at War?

"Why is America at war?" An indictment of the Kaiser by Congressman George Edmond Foss of Illinois follows:

"As a reward for our neutrality what have we received at the hands of William II?

"He has set the torch of the incendiary to our factories, our workshops, our ships, and our wharves.

"He has laid the bomb of the assassin in our munition plants and the holds of our ships.

"He has sought to corrupt our manhood with a selfish dream of peace when there is no peace.

"He has wilfully butchered our citizens on the high seas.

"He has destroyed our commerce.

"He seeks to terrorize us with his devilish policy of frightfulness.

"He has violated every canon of international decency and set at naught every solemn treaty and every precept of international law.

"He has plunged the world into the maddest orgy of blood, rapine and murder which history records.

"He has intrigued against our peace at home and abroad.

"He seeks to destroy our civilization. Patience is no longer a virtue, further endurance is cowardice, submission to Prussian demands is slavery."

## An Old Fake Branded

Friends of Editor Dufendach of the Huntingburg, Ind., Independent have been condoling him because of the alleged tragedy that "cost the life" of his son, Mark C. Dufendach, with Company I, 18th U. S. Infantry, now in France. It was reported that Editor Dufendach had received a letter from his son in which it was suggested that the stamp be saved, inasmuch as it "might be the last" they would ever receive from him. Acting on the suggestion, they were supposed to have "steamed off" the stamp and found inscribed thereunder the words, "I am starving." Editor Dufendach has been kept busy explaining, first that the soldiers are not using stamps on their messages home; second, that they received no such letter from Mark; third, the letter they did receive, only recently, says he is well, enjoying good health and eager for the fray. Aside from "these minor non-essentials" Mr. Dufendach admits the story is "probably true."

## Suggestion for Men.

A woman has suggested that the men do their "bit" with one smokeless day each week. Another plan is for the smoker to lay aside every other cigarette or cigar and send them to the soldiers in France.

## Indiana State Council of Defense

Will H. Hays, Chairman.  
Frank C. Dailey, Secretary.  
George Ade.  
A. W. Brady.  
Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.  
Dr. Chas. P. Emerson.  
Charles W. Fairbanks.  
Charles Fox.  
Will J. Freeman.  
Wm. G. Irwin.  
J. L. Keach.  
H. R. Kurrie.  
A. E. Reynolds.  
N. E. Squibb.  
Rev. Albert B. Storms.  
Isaac D. Straus.  
Thomas Taggart.  
Frank Wampler.  
E. M. Wilson.  
Evans Woolen.

## Form of the Organization.

Public Policy—C. W. Fairbanks, Chairman.  
Advisory Committee—Thos. Taggart, Chairman.

Finance—Evans Woolen, Chairman.

Publicity—George Ade, Chairman.

Legal—Frank C. Dailey, Chairman.

Co-ordination of Societies—Wm. G. Irwin, Chairman.

Sanitation and Medicine—Medical Section—Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Chairman.

Food—Will H. Hays, Chairman.

Industrial Survey and Preparedness—N. E. Squibb, Chairman, Indiana Representative on National Safety Council.

Survey and Organization of Man-Power—Isaac D. Straus, Chairman, Indiana Representative on United States Boys' Working Reserve.

Labor—Charles Fox, Chairman.

Military Affairs—E. M. Wilson, Chairman.  
Protection—Colonel Harry B. Smith, Chairman.

Transportation—

Steam—H. R. Kurrie, Chairman.

Electric and Motor—A. W. Brady, Chairman.

Communications—Frank Wampler, Ch'man.

Shipping Interests—A. E. Reynolds, Chairman.

Public Morals—Rev. A. B. Storms, Chairman.

Coal Committee—W. J. Freeman, Chairman.

Educational Section—Dr. Horace Ellis, Chairman.

Women's Activities—Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.

Socks for Soldiers—Mary Helen Boyd, Chairman.

Committee on Enrollment and Women's Service—Miss Julia E. Landers, Chairman.

Employers' Co-operation Committee—Frank Wampler, Chairman.

Commercial Economy Committee—Fred M. Ayres, Chairman.

Four-Minute Men—Philip T. White, Chairman.

Scientific Research Committee—Cleo Mees, Chairman.

Training Camp Activities and Recreation—Hugh McK. Landon, Chairman.

## Uniform for Chauffeurs.

The following uniform is adopted for chauffeurs, messengers and other civilians, except army field clerks and field clerks, quartermaster corps, accompanying expeditionary forces to Europe, and will be sold to them at cost by the quartermaster corps: Campaign hats without cord, woolen service uniform with bronze button insignia, U. S., for both sides of collar, canvas leggings and white brassards, to be sewed around the left arm on blouse and overcoat, half way between the shoulder and the elbow.



## Children Must Be Safe From Slavery

Uncle Sam Will Enforce Law in Reference to Young Toilers.

Though the nation is at war and its men and women are being pressed into new lines of service, often arduous and difficult, the American child is to be protected in order that he may grow to healthy maturity. The Official Bulletin states that rules and regulations for the enforcement of the United States child labor law have been approved by the board of secretaries, composed of the Attorney-General, Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Labor. The act provides that "in any States designated by the board an employment certificate or other similar paper as to the age of the child, issued under the laws of the State and not inconsistent with the provisions of the act, shall have the same force and effect as a Federal certificate." The following States have been conditionally designated for a six months' period by the board: Arkansas, Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, California, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin. Other States are being considered, and announcements of decisions will soon be made. The rules and regulations having to do with the law are entitled, "An act to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor, and for other purposes." The act has to do with certificates of age, the acceptance of State certificates, the revocation of certificates, hours of employment, days of employment, time records, inspection, guaranties, alteration and amendment.

### WHAT MUST BE CERTIFIED.

Certificates of age, in order to protect the producer, manufacturer, or dealer from prosecution, shall be either:

1. Federal age certificates issued by persons hereafter to be designated by the board for children between sixteen and seventeen years of age when employment in a mine or quarry is contemplated and for children between fourteen and sixteen years of age when employment in a mill, cannery, factory, workshop or manufacturing establishment is contemplated. Such certificates shall contain the following information: (1) Name of child; (2) place and date of birth of child, together with statement of evidence on which this is based, except when physicians' certificates of physical age are accepted by the issuing officer, in which case physical age shall be shown; (3) sex and color; (4) signature of child; (5) name and address of child's parent, guardian, or custodian; (6) signature of issuing officer; and (7) date and place of issuance.

2. Employment, age, or working certificate, permit, or paper issued under State authority in such States as are hereafter designated by the board.

In determining whether children between fourteen and sixteen years of age have been employed more than eight hours in any day the hours of employment shall be computed from the time the child is required or permitted or suffered to be at the place of employment up to the time when he leaves off work for the day, exclusive of a single continuous period of a definite length of time during which the child is off work and not subject to call.

### DAYS OF EMPLOYMENT.

A child may not be employed for more than six consecutive days.

An inspector duly authorized under this act shall have the right to enter and inspect any mine or quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment and other places in which goods are produced or held for interstate commerce; to inspect the certificates of age kept on file, time records, and such other records of the producer or manufacturer as may aid in the enforcement of the act; to have access to freight bills, shippers' receipts, or other records of shipment in interstate or foreign commerce kept by railroads, express companies, steamship lines, or other transportation companies so far as they may aid in the enforcement of the act.

## "Send Him Away With a Smile"

Wayne county said farewell to her soldier boys at Richmond, September 3. The slogan of the occasion was "Send him away with a smile," and Strickland W. Gillilan, an Indiana humorist, dedicated the following appropriate verses to the occasion:

They are leaving today on a mission  
That rouses our uttermost pride.  
They'll soon be in fighting condition  
Far over the turbulent tide.  
Are there tears in your heart? Kindly keep them  
Winked back from your eyes for a while.  
In the sight of the boys do not weep them—  
Send our soldiers away with a smile.

Let their last sound of home be our laughter;  
Their last glimpse of home be a grin,  
That through every charge follows after  
And nerves them to fight till they win.  
Let the home-thought be glad; it will cheer them  
O'er many a shell-ridden mile,  
Till the butcherly foeman shall fear them—  
Let us send them away with a smile.

"But," you say, "for the never-returning"—  
We smile all the more; that their way  
Shall be bright while their candle's still burning.  
Smile, smile with them now, while you may!  
Let us save all our grief till 'tis needed—  
God make it a merciful while!  
Only pride in them now should be heeded;  
We will send them away with a smile!

## Campaign for Food Production Goes On

(Continued from Page 1.)

Committee at the Indiana State Fair was a very great success. The food conservation headquarters held a series of canning and drying demonstrations supplemented by short talks by various prominent speakers. Practically all of the speakers appealed to the audience to conserve the food in some way as a patriotic duty. These talks aided much in drawing the crowd and aroused considerable interest.

The object of the Boys' Working Reserve and the Hoover cards were explained and everyone interested was given an opportunity to pledge their assistance in winning the war.

\* \* \* \*

### FOOD CONSERVATION WORK.

The food conservation work was further featured by Purdue University in the Oliver building. Misses McNeill, Gaddis, Garvin and Beal conducted the demonstrations. The educational exhibit which supplemented this work was of considerable interest by showing actual rations which were meatless and wheatless. A graphic display of the common wastes and means of avoiding these were also featured.

The other exhibits by Purdue were especially good this year in that they were simple, attractive and educational.

The county agent work was unique in that no products were placed on display. All of the exhibit was composed of actual demonstrational work which had been done by the various county agents. The major part of the demonstrational work was confined to the problems affecting the soils and the principal farm crops, and were self-explanatory. An automatic lantern was used to assist in setting out the results of these demonstrations, in which fifty lantern slides were used.

The boys' and girls' club work in Indiana plays a very important part in the future of our State. In 1917 40,000 boys and girls were enrolled from sixty-three counties in the State, doing work in corn, pig, calf, poultry, dairy, sheep, potato, tomato, garden, canning, bread making and sewing clubs. These young people are making the future farmers and home keepers and a worthy class of citizens for our commonwealth.

Brazil's first appropriation for armament for fighting Germany is \$26,000,000. Not much, it is true, but pretty ambitious for Brazil.

## Milk Question Is More Than Local

Entire Nation is Affected and a Federal Inquiry is Planned.

Crawfordsville is not the only city in Indiana where the question of a milk supply is causing public concern. South Bend recently experienced a "milk strike" because of differences on the wholesale supply, between producers and distributors. As to conditions in Logansport, the Pharos-Reporter says editorially:

What will happen to the milk, butter and general dairy interests of the country is difficult to forecast. War conditions seem to have upset all the orderly processes of the days of peace, and today sends no message to tomorrow of what may be expected.

Last Saturday two of the old established dairies, which delivered milk to the people of Logansport, quit the retail milk business, and it is rumored that others are contemplating the same move.

The food administration has issued a bulletin on the subject in which the statement is made that milk and butter supplies are decreasing in the United States, while our population is increasing. The dairy herds of Europe are diminishing rapidly because of the conditions created by war, and there is no probability of improvement in these conditions. The dairy problem in this country, therefore, is not only a war emergency problem, but one that will continue after the war.

The world's dairy supplies are decreasing rapidly for two important reasons. First, the dairy cattle of Europe are diminishing, for Europe is being driven to eat its cattle for meat; second, the diversion of labor to war has decreased the fodder supplies, and the shortage of shipping has limited the amount of imported fodder, and therefore the cattle which can be supported and productivity of the individual cow have been reduced. Even our own dairy supplies are not keeping pace with our growth of population, for our per capita milk supply has fallen from 90 to 75 gallons annually in the past fifteen years. Yet today we must ship increasing amounts of dairy products to our allies.

The dairy situation resolves itself into several phases. First, it is to be hoped that the forthcoming abundant harvest will result in lower prices of food and diminish the impetus to sell the cattle for meat. Second, the industry needs encouragement, so as to increase the dairy herd, and thus our dairy supplies, for the sake first of our own people and second of the allies. The people must realize the vital dependence of the well-being of their children, and thus of the nation, upon the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. Third, we must save the wastes in milk and butter if we are to provide milk supplies to all, especially including the children of the crowded districts of our cities.

Since the matter first came to the attention of the Indiana State Council of Defense, through the statement of A. E. Reynolds of Crawfordsville, the announcement has been made that a nationwide investigation into the business is contemplated at once under the new federal food administration.

### Two Educational Days.

The Rush County Fair Association, acting on the suggestion of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Horace Ellis, who is head of the educational section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, the Rush County Fair Association set aside two days of the fair, to be held the week of September 11, for educational purposes and patriotic gatherings. The Hon. Charles Warren Fairbanks of the Indiana Council has been asked to make an address September 12, when a demonstration will be held for the men drafted for service in the new national army. Features of the demonstration will be a big free dinner for the soldiers and a patriotic musical program. Frank Dailey, also of the State Council, has been invited to make an address September 14 at the fair grounds.



## Barnard Calls on Indiana Officials

### New Food Commissioner Sends Orders to Inspectors of the State.

Federal Food Commissioner H. E. Barnard has addressed the following notice to inspectors of weights and measures, food inspectors, meat inspectors and deputy health commissioners of Indiana:

"The President has appointed me Federal Food Commissioner for Indiana and Mr. Hoover expects me to see that the Food Administration Law is enforced in this State. If you have read the law you know that it is the most drastic measure ever enacted. It prohibits food hoarding and food wasting. In your capacity as a city or county official and a deputy of my department, advise me immediately of all authoritative information which comes to you concerning the wastage of food in the fields, orchards or markets, or the hoarding of food in violation of the law. Get the facts in all such cases so that if the law is violated we can take quick action in the Federal Court to punish the offender.

"This is a vitally important matter. I am asking you to help me because you are on the ground and know what is going on in your community. I shall frequently call upon you for special service."

Dr. Barnard has sent the following communication to the women of Indiana in reference to enrollment in the Hoover food conservation movement:

"I am advised that many aides have found women unresponsive. You will remember that I have asked you to save the names of these women. While I do not believe there are many women in Indiana who are so pro-German that they will deliberately work to injure the food conservation movement, we ought to know where such sentiment exists. I shall be glad to have you report to me just how your work has gone. If you have met definite opposition please tell me what form it has taken. It is quite as important to know those who are against us as those who are with us and if any opposition has developed in your county I shall be glad to have you make a record of it there and advise me fully concerning the facts.

"Herbert Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, wires me: 'Congratulate the women of Indiana for their splendid work in the food pledge campaign. Women are everywhere proving their claims that they are ready to serve their country and do their part in bringing a speedy victory to the cause of justice and democracy.'"

### Governor Thanks Civil War Veteran.

W. R. Gibbons of West Baden, Ind., has received a personal letter from Governor James P. Goodrich thanking him for his interest in the organization of a Home Guard Company. Mr. Gibbons is a veteran of the Civil War and the first man in Orangeville township to offer himself for this service. Commenting on the incident the Orleans, Ind., Progressive-Examiner says:

At the close of the great Civil War of 1861-65, a veteran of that conflict returned to his rural home in Northwest township, and in the years after, at the close of many winter days, this veteran father sat near the glow of the open fire and amid cracking of beech wood and hickory off and again he told to the then small lad, and his younger brothers, the story of victory and defeat, and how amid the canons' roar the rain of shot and shell—the Stars and Stripes in final triumph waved. And this, the lad of long years ago, is the man who was first from Orangeville township to tender services to his State and nation. Would that all men were thus inspired with the spirit of patriotism. Sooner would we know of peace on earth and the name "slacker" be unknown.

### Indiana is First.

Government reports give Indiana first rank for her gardening campaign, under the direction of Professor G. I. Christie.

## News of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve

Great activity has been manifested during the past week by the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. The importance of this splendid organization is now being recognized and as a result the membership has increased noticeably. Many county organizations are sending in reports and endorsements of the organization.

\* \* \* \*

The report of the Rush County Investigating Committee concludes as follows:

"We most heartily endorse the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve and urge every boy in Rush county, who is eligible, to enroll as soon as opportunity offers and thus show the true spirit of patriotism which should repose in the breast of every Rush county boy." The report is signed by Arie M. Taylor, chairman; Carl E. Webb, secretary, Scoutmaster Troup No. 2, Rushville, Ind.; M. W. Lyons, W. E. Wagoner and J. T. Arbuckle.

\* \* \* \*

The Lawrence county report is signed by W. E. McCormick, chairman; W. C. Roberts, superintendent of schools of Bedford and Lawrence county; R. M. Tirey, superintendent of Mitchell public schools; John A. Rowe and George E. Lary. The report is very interesting and contains the following important passages:

"We find that the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve is absolutely necessary to take the place of the millions of men who have been and will be called into the military service of the country. The parents should encourage their boys to enroll immediately and should feel special pride to have a boy patriotic enough to respond to the call of his country."

\* \* \* \*

In speaking of the working reserve, Superintendent Sharp of Bartholomew county says: "The boys who enroll will not be taken away from home to fight. They will not be even taken away to work, unless they want to go."

\* \* \* \*

Major Fred L. Dennis of the St. Joseph county section of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve has resigned from the chairmanship in order to accept the assistant chairmanship of the Home Guard organization. J. G. Yeagley was appointed to take his place.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. H. W. McDowell of Winamac, Pulaski county director of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, has resigned his position to serve his country. He has joined the Officers' Reserve Training Camp at Fort Harrison. His work for the Boys' Reserve was efficient and successful.

\* \* \* \*

The United States Department of Agriculture advises that rabbits be raised more extensively in America, by way of reducing the demand on the ordinary meat supply. Here is new work for the members of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. Rabbits are raised easily. They eat grass, hay, lawn cuttings and green vegetation of many kinds.

### Red Cross Activities.

Charles R. Gardner, secretary of the Newport Red Cross, is urging active co-operation with the local organization. Edith A. Conley is chairman of the sewing committee.

\* \* \* \*

The Plymouth Red Cross is making a study of bandaging under the direction of a Chicago instructor.

\* \* \* \*

The Red Cross Sewing Circle of East Chicago is under the direction of Mrs. J. W. Funkey, president, and Mrs. G. W. Lewis, secretary.

### Bank Finances Calf Club.

T. S. McCulloch, county agent of Posey county, reports how a local bank is co-operating with the young people in the surrounding country in encouraging them to raise stock. The bank referred to is financing a calf club.

## Girls Serve Best Going to School

### Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Advises Patriotic Young Women of America.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, is acting in the capacity of adviser to the school girl of the country at present. Every day letters appear in the files of the committee headquarters from school girls in every part of the United States begging to be of service to their country in the world war crisis. They offer to do patriotic duty of every kind, from driving motor trucks to stenography.

"I hope your ardor for patriotic duty will not be dampened," writes the chairman of the woman's committee in response to these appeals, which show the greatest and sincerest feeling of patriotism, "when I tell you that the very best service you can perform for your country is to remain at school this year.

"If our young people grow restless and leave their schools the crying need of the country, when the war is over, will be for educated and trained young men and women, and there will be none to answer the call. By remaining in school you are not a slacker. It is not heroic nor spectacular work, but it is sane and reasonable work and the kind of work that is most needed by your country from girls of your age."

## How to Harvest Apples

National Food Administrator Hoover says:

This year's apple crop will be harvested in most sections with volunteer pickers, men and women, boys and girls, who will be intelligent and interested, but very likely quite unfamiliar with fruit picking. The crews are now being recruited all over the country by State councils of defense, chambers of commerce, women's organizations and other people anxious to help with the apple crop.

Each grower should now get in touch with the chamber of commerce, or some other representative business organization in his nearest town, tell how many pickers he will need, when he will need them, for how long and what arrangements he can make for housing or boarding them.

### MUST OPEN SCHOOL FOR PICKERS.

When his crew of volunteer pickers reports for duty he must open a little school for a day or two, and give them practical instruction in their new work. Many of them perhaps never climbed into an apple tree, and even those who have may not understand that apple picking is a kind of work that requires as much delicacy as gathering eggs.

Let the grower tell his pickers how the skin of an apple, or any other kind of fruit or vegetable, is like the tin that protects canned goods. As the tin that incloses a can of tomatoes guards the sterilized contents from the air, and as even a slight pin hole in this tin would allow the air to enter and carry germs of decay, so the skin of an apple protects its flesh, which is perfectly sterile, and the least cut, even a dent made by a finger nail, allows germs to enter and start decay.

This year's crop will have to be managed along somewhat different lines in many sections. With a crew of trained pickers and packers it is customary to grade and pack much of the fruit as fast as it comes from the trees. There will probably be a shortage of packers, and many growers will have to devote all their efforts to picking the crop and getting it into temporary storage first, and then packing it later.

### Blackberries for Troops.

The United States Department of Agriculture authorizes the following: Wild blackberries picked by children will help the army and navy to get the 11,000,000 pounds of blackberry jam they must have. In view of the shortage of cultivated blackberries the United States Department of Agriculture urges the women and girls and boys to gather all the wild blackberries they can find, to supply commercial canning establishments.



## Babies Croon in Midst of Horror

Pierson Gives Cable Reply to Question  
Why We Are at War.

### ARE THE BABIES WORTH IT?

No more convincing evidence of the great justice of this war can be secured than the single picture presented in this article. The treatment herein described brings tears to the eyes and makes red blood rise in righteous wrath. How different has been the American treatment of the babies! For months and years physicians, nurses and social workers have worked faithfully in the slums and settlements to save the health and lives of the babies. They have sacrificed their personal comfort and given up more ambitious work in order to devote their time to experimentation, study and service. The results of their efforts have been notable. Mortuary lists have been cut down; disease has been conquered, and babies have been saved. They have happier homes; they have healthier homes; they have ice, milk and medicine. Last year the whole nation was concerned over the infantile paralysis plague. During an entire lifetime Jane Addams has devoted herself to the problems of Hull House and the city streets. In the heart of America there is a great and beautiful love for the babies.

Joseph Pierson, in a special cable to the Chicago Tribune, tells of a visit of officials of the American Red Cross to a village in France which had been retaken from the Germans. Before the Germans came it was a happy town of 3,000 souls. When they left it was a ruin beneath which burrowed the women and the children. American women were there to take the children further behind the line. Mr. Pierson says:

"A low crooning, strange, pitiful, penetrating—like winds in a cave—filled the air.

"What's that?" cried an American woman, leaning forward to speak to an English chauffeur who for two years had looked on the most horrible of wars.

"A tear rolled down the driver's cheeks.

"The children of France."

"Why are they crooning like that?"

"Because they've been in caves all day. They are happy because with the French back in this town they don't have to stay in the caves all night, too. When you see the caves where the babies, boys, girls and women have been compelled to live for two years and a half while the Germans were here, you'll understand. \* \* \*

"Many little children have lost their lives in the gas attacks." \* \* \*

"The captain halted the party. A poilu lifted his lantern.

"An aged woman, lying on a cot, her hair disheveled, her face lined with care, looked at the party—stared with startled eyes of flaming coals. She crawled back into the darkness. Two children lay at her feet, not yet asleep.

"The Germans took her two daughters," the captain said. "One was nineteen and the other twenty-two. They kept them prisoners in a cave on the other side of the town. The girls endured living torture until children were about to be born to them, when they died \* \* \* Whether by disease, this dirty wretchedness, or by their own hand, I do not know.

"But don't wonder at that, madame. More than a hundred girls had like experiences. Others were killed by bayonets, because they refused the advances of German soldiers.

"You'll not see any baby boys. The Germans sent the baby boys to Germany, although some of them have French fathers. The mothers were allowed only to keep the girl babies."

"The party found some babies two years old and less who had never been out of their subterranean birthplaces. They were covered with scales, their skin was red with constant rash.

"Their eyes were caked. Their nurses feared

to bring them suddenly into the sunlight, because of the danger of blindness.

"Everywhere there was vermin, skin and intestinal diseases, malnutrition, and wide opened eyes of months of horror.

"Some had lost their minds through shell-shock and wandered about in isolated spots. Others, maimed by explosions and splinters, or by convulsions caused by inhaled gases, limped about or lay on the banks. Some were startled by strangers. Others seemed dumb to all impressions."

America is in this war to make certain that conditions described in the foregoing shall not be repeated in this country.

### Mr. Hoover Told Them To.

They are bottling juice to beat the deuce, and beans to beat the Dutch. You growl and chew, they'll can you, too—you don't amount to much. While on the floor in streaks of gore, the ketchup paints a frieze from leaky pans, for she who cans must mind her q's and p's. Oh, the penetrating, palpitating, pungent sauerkraut brings back memories of the days before we turned the rascals out! But the missus and the hired girl are proud to boil and stew, and keep on canning cabbage—Mister Hoover told them to.

But when all this canning's over and you think you've had enough, you're just beginning, for next spring you have to eat the stuff. You'll have picked beets for breakfast eats and chow-chow for desert; you'll feed yourself from pantry shelves until your tummies hurt. Oh, the long and cruel winter, with its surplus of preserves! Oh, the fast expanding waistcoat and its ever-widening curves! But the missus and the hired girl are bound to see it through. They'll eat until they burst—Mister Hoover told them to.

Daddy, dear, and did you hear the stuff that's going roun'? The house is crammed with jelly and jam—there's no place to sit down. The parlor chairs are full of pears, the floor is strewn with pits, and other stuff—it is enough to give a body fits. Oh, the sickening, boiling sugar and the pungent smell of spice, fill our noses till we holler, "Give us peace at any price!" But the missus and the hired girl come back with this at you: "We're canning corn and onions—Mister Hoover told us to!"

They are cutting corn in early morn, and shelling peas at noon; and if the night is very bright, they'll dry them by the moon. The walls are sprayed with marmalade, the ceiling drips with steam. You can not sleep, the demons keep on teasing while you dream. Oh, the smelly mustard pickle and the odoriferous clove, and the surplus syrup scorching as it spills upon the stove! But the missus and the hired girl don't give a hang for you they're canning grapes and apples—Mister Hoover told them to.—Anonymous.

### Symphony of the Can

Can, lady, can with care,  
So there may be food to spare;  
While your knight adjusts his visor  
And goes forth to can the Kaiser.

—B. L. T." in Chicago Tribune.

### Telephone Publicity.

In North Carolina and in one of the counties of Wisconsin the rural telephone exchange has been utilized as a means of disseminating information. At a certain hour every day the local central rings all the branches on the circuit and, when they are all connected, gives them news of the war, questions of national and international importance and activities of central and local defense organizations. This is not only useful as a source of news, but most effective as a means of spreading propaganda. It is economical of time and enables the community to receive fresh and dependable information in place of stale news or uncertain rumors. It is just these less accessible rural districts which are most in need of sound publicity and which welcomes it most.

"It is around the cause of civilization that today, in the gigantic struggle, above all grouping of nations, of all treaties, of all hopes of self-interest, rages the supreme battle."—Arnaldo Cervasato.

## Hangers Admonish Against Wasting

Cardboards designed to hang in the kitchen have been sent broadcast by the Department of Home Economics and Thrift of the Pennsylvania Women's Council of National Defense. The cards have the approval of the committee of public safety, department of food supply, for the State of Pennsylvania. The cards follow:

### WATCH YOUR KITCHEN WASTE.

A large part of the \$700,000,000 estimated food waste in this country is good food which is allowed to get into the garbage pails and kitchen sinks.

—Ask Yourself—"Can It Be Eaten?"—

Don't throw out any left-overs that can be reheated or combined with other foods to make palatable and nourishing dishes.

—Do You Know—

That every bit of uneaten cereals can be used to thicken soups, stews or gravies?

That stale bread can be used as a basis for many attractive meat dishes, hot breads and desserts?

That every ounce of skim milk or whole milk contains valuable nourishment? Use every drop of milk to drink or to add nourishment to cereals, soups, sauces and other foods. If you do not want milk to sour, keep it cool, clean and covered continually. Remember, too, that sour milk, buttermilk and sour cream are valuable in cookery; so do not waste any. Sour milk and buttermilk can be used with soda in making hot breads, or sour milk can be turned easily into cottage cheese or clabber.

That every bit of meat and fish can be combined with cereals or vegetables for making meat cakes, meat or fish pies and so on, and to add flavor and food value to many dishes?

That when meat is boiled the water dissolves out some valuable food and flavoring materials? Save such water for soup or for use in stews or gravies, or for cooking vegetables.

That the outside leaves of lettuce and the tops of many vegetables make desirable cooked "greens" or even "salads"?

### LET NOTHING SPOIL.

—Heat, Dirt, Flies, Insects and Rats Are Great-  
est Food Wasters—

Keep Perishable Food Cold.

The moment meat, fish, milk and eggs are allowed to get warm they begin to spoil.

Germs multiply rapidly in slightly warm food and quickly make it dangerous and unfit to eat.

Keep perishable food in the cleanest places and in covered vessels in the coolest place possible.

Do not keep perishable food in the hot kitchen a moment longer than necessary.

Keep Food Covered and Clean.

The dust in the air carries germs and disease. Meat, fish and milk are favorite breeding places for disease germs.

House flies, better called typhoid flies, are among the dirtiest things that enter our homes. They fly from the sewers and manure heaps, carrying the filth on their feet to your baby's milk and even to the baby itself.

Guard Food Against Vermin.

Keep your food where pests cannot touch it. Keep household pets away from the food.

Look on every mouse as your enemy.

Kill roaches and ants, and keep weevils out of cereals.

### Short in Man-Power.

Estimating that 16,000 men have been withdrawn from their regular employment to the army training camps, and there is a labor shortage of 7,000 men in West Virginia at this time, the West Virginia State Council is urging every merchant in the State to conform to the recommendations of the National Commercial Economy Board in the elimination of unnecessary deliveries and the release of men thus engaged to more needful occupations.



## The Doctors Urge Food Conservation As a Public Health Problem

We have been shrinking at the thought that we must forego the pleasures of the table in an endeavor to "do our bit" toward conserving the food supply. It has not been pleasant to look forward to meatless days or wheatless bread, but now come the doctors with a resolution in which they urge us to eat less meat and more corn, rice and barley products. They tell us that if we use meal, hominy and other corn products in place of wheat and cut our meat orders to one small portion a day we will extend the average life of the nation's adults ten years. These men, wise in the problems of public health and proper feeding, point out that food conservation is not only an economic problem, but the greatest and most acute public health problem. And while we are making sacrifices at the dinner table it may develop that all the time we have been gaining in health, strength and bodily vigor.

Of course, the gourmet, who is satisfied with no natural food flavor and whose every dish must be bathed in rich sauces before it has any appeal to his jaded palate, will not easily learn that good corn may be transformed into many dishes of delicious flavors. But the mass of consumers once convinced that more corn and less meat is a cheaper and better way of living, will do their share toward conserving food and at the same time so improve their health that the doctors who urged them to better eating habits will find their practice diminishing.

H. E. BARNARD,  
Federal Food Commissioner for Indiana.

## Seven Days Without Wheat Bread

White bread at every meal is a habit, not a necessity, and yet the habit is so fixed that it will not be an easy thing even when we know we must deny ourselves that our soldiers may be fed to do without toast for breakfast, sandwiches for lunch and crisp slices of Vienna bread for dinner. The State Food Administrator of Massachusetts is not advocating one wheatless meal a day, nor is he content simply to urge the economical use of white bread. He goes the whole way and his recommendation to hotels, clubs and restaurants is to cut out white bread altogether for a full week. The success of his war policy will only be known when the week is done.

White bread is a staple food and a breadless table will no doubt fail to satisfy everyone, yet anyone who will not agree to sacrifice for one week his fondness for white bread will show himself to be unpleasantly selfish and unpatriotic. There are so many substitutes for white bread—rye bread, corn bread of many kinds, brown bread and oatmeal muffins that no one should have any difficulty in forgetting for the present that there is such a thing as white bread. It ought to be especially easy to change one's eating habits now when such delectable foods as corn on the cob, butter beans, tomatoes, beats and all the other products of the garden are so abundant and so cheap.

It is one thing to talk of a war diet and personal sacrifice when we are merely omitting a single article of food from our ample dietary, and quite another when bread and almost every other necessity is measured by card as in France and Germany.—H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Commissioner for Indiana.

## To Educate the Blind.

Mrs. Julia B. Kendall of Laporte has charge of the collection of a fund to be used for the education of men blinded in battle. More than 500 men have been made self-sustaining after having been deprived of their sight by liquid fire on European battlefields.

"The people of the United States," says Walter Ackermann, "are better informed about the war as a whole than are the people of any European country."

## Red Cross in Schools.

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, announces the launching of a Junior Red Cross, open to all school children in the country. The new organization hopes to become a channel for patriotic service and interest to the 22,000,000 boys and girls of school age in the United States. Membership in the Junior Red Cross is to be by schools. Whenever there has been placed in the local school fund an amount equal to 25 cents for every pupil the school becomes a school auxiliary of the Red Cross, and is entitled to display a special Red Cross banner. At the same time every pupil becomes a junior member, and is entitled to wear the membership button.

## Women Ready to Fight.

An organization of women in Texas and Oklahoma has been quietly formed and offered to the government as a regiment to go to France, and if necessary to fight in the trenches. The women are the wives of soldiers in the regular army, national guard and of men who are entering the national army. They enroll their membership to train and enter the army either as a fighting unit 1,500 strong, or for such other service as the war department may designate.

Believing the war department would not accept them as a military organization similar to the Battalion of Death of Russian women, they are taking the places of the men soldiers on guard duty, patrol and scout work and other service for which women are especially fitted.

## A Splendid Public Service.

The South Bend News-Times is doing some notable publicity work as a part of the campaign to stimulate thrift. It has been running display "copy" based on the weekly bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture, with all the salient points on food conservation attractively emphasized.

## Looney on Committee.

J. F. Looney of Indianapolis, superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Company's lines in Indiana, has been named by Chairman Frank Wampler, a member of the committee on communications of the Indiana State Council of Defense. He succeeds Mr. E. J. Huber of the same company.

## Stump Stops Speaking.

Albert Stump, a prominent lawyer of Auburn, Ind., who has lived up to his name, by speaking as field organizer for the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, has taken on a new patriotic work. He is now a member of the Second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

## Lockridge Lecturing.

Ross F. Lockridge has been lecturing successfully on the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve before Teachers' Institutes at Kokomo, Lafayette, Peru, Logansport and Delphi.

## No Meat on Tuesdays.

The Hotel Severin, Indianapolis, has established Tuesday as a meatless day. This is the first instance of the Hoover recommendations being followed on such a large scale in Indiana.

## Volland Favors Guard.

Mayor Volland of Columbus, Ind., has endorsed the formation of a local militia company to replace the National Guard. "Even in time of peace such a company could render services valuable to the community," said Mayor Volland.

## Do Your Bit—Climb.

As a war measure the Western Union Telegraph Company has closed its telegraph office at the Plymouth, Ind., depot. The public is asked to do its bit by climbing the steps to the tower when desiring to send a telegram.

Food control only asks that you diet for your country; not die.—Baltimore American.

## Thin Potato Skins Mean Mighty Saving

When potatoes are a penny a pound they are prosaic and uninteresting food. Not so now—we appreciate them at a dollar a peck. They are so costly that experts have begun to study them and a science in preparing potatoes is being developed that is far more valuable to our every day life than we realize. They point out that when medium-sized potatoes are very carefully pared about 20 per cent. of the total potato substance is lost. When these same potatoes were boiled in their skins and then peeled, the loss of the potato substance was diminished by one-half. When the small potatoes, which the housewife once carelessly threw away as too small to bother about, are boiled and then peeled, her loss is only half as much as when potatoes of average size are pared and then boiled. But there is another saving in using small potatoes. They cook very quickly and save fuel and time.

The use of extra large potatoes is not advisable from an economic point of view. Such potatoes are usually irregular in outline and much more substance is lost in paring them than in the case of smaller, more uniform tubers. If, however, the potato is boiled in the skin so that it can be peeled without cutting away any of the potato, the loss of food is very small.

Old potatoes, which are wilted or shriveled, should be soaked before they are prepared for cooking. This soaking fills up the wasted tissue and makes it possible to take off a thinner paring.

Another important point in this study of the scientific handling of the potato is the fact that the mineral salts and most of the protein lies close to the skin. The customary method of paring wastes these most important foods. So soak potatoes before paring if they must be stripped of their jackets before cooking. The better practice, of course, is to boil or bake them in the skins.

—H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Commissioner for Indiana.

## Do Not Hoard Food

Food conservation is a slogan that has swept the country. Thrift is the watchword of the kitchen. Every housewife is piling up stores of canned food in her endeavor to conserve the surplus of her garden. Any practice which prevents wastage is laudible, but whenever housewives with an eye to future need store more than the family can use they are guilty of hoarding food. When food is scarce it is selfish and unpatriotic to hoard it. If the housekeeper is not a home gardener she should consider carefully how much food she has a right to buy and can for her family. If you have a friend who has more in his garden than he can use, help him save it. If you have relatives in the country who are not marketing all their products, get it from them and save it. Not everyone can go to the country, but those who are so fortunate, plan always to return full handed. They will save a surplus that would otherwise waste and they will cut out some of the profits of the middleman.

In buying food to hold against a time of scarcity, a good rule to follow is to buy in quantity only of those things which are plentiful and likely to waste. Buy apples when they are cheap in the fall and store them either in the cellar or in the form of jellies and apple butter. But do not buy peaches when they are scarce and high-priced, even if pickled peaches and peach marmalades are a table delight. Let those who can afford it buy the rare and expensive foods. Be thrifty by limiting your purchases to those things which nature has furnished in abundance.—H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Commissioner for Indiana.

## Hydrophobia Peril.

Rockport—The hydrophobia peril is always present where there are unrestrained dogs. Fifteen people from this township have been sent to Pasture institutes the past year for treatment on account of having been bitten by rabid dogs, and one man at Huntingburg died not long ago a horrible death from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog.





"This great war draws us all together, makes  
us all comrades and brothers."—Woodrow Wilson.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SEPTEMBER 14, 1917

Number 5

## Educators Awake To Need of Times

### Army Will be Supplied With Specially Trained Men as Needed.

In anticipation of the need of telegraphers, linemen, and other skilled men in the signal corps of the United States army, when the second and additional calls are made for troops, the educational section of the Indiana State Council of Defense has arranged for the necessary education of men of conscript age. The Council, in special session, September 10, heard a comprehensive statement of the situation that confronts the war department from Captain John A. Kick of the central department, with headquarters in Chicago, after which it inaugurated plans that are expected to guarantee more than Indiana's quota of 900 men, calculated on the basis of a federal need of 25,000.

The educational section was requested also to anticipate further demands for trained men, and will arrange for the intensive training of engineers, ordnance experts, and other specialists as the needs of the service become apparent.

#### NEED OF TELEGRAPHERS STATED.

The meeting of the section was called to order by J. G. Collicott, head of vocational training in the schools of Indiana. Mr. Collicott stated that the presence of the educational section was rendered necessary by demands that had been made upon the Indiana State Council of Defense by the federal government, and he called upon Chairman Will H. Hays to state these demands. Mr. Hays, in response referred to the following letter, which he said represented a "present need for 900 specially trained men from Indiana, and it's up to this section to get the men":

War Department, Headquarters Central Department. Office Department Signal Officer, Chicago, Ill., September 1, 1917.

—From Office Department Signal Officer—

To Mr. Will H. Hays, Chairman, State Council of Defense, 83 State House, Indianapolis, Ind.:

—Subject: Training Telegraphers for the United States Army—

1. Permit this Department to call your attention to the very serious situation that confronts the war department at the present time as relates to the training of telegraphers for service in the signal corps of the United States army.

2. It is requested that your State Council of Defense co-operate with this office in establishing classes in the schools and institutions throughout your State for training as telegraphers young men who will be included in the second and later calls under the draft. For your use in this connection we are attaching hereto a classified list of the schools whose assistance in this patriotic work has been solicited.

3. Upon the basis of a given requirement for the entire country, the quota for the central department has been established and subdivided by States. Accordingly it is desired that at least 900 telegraphers be secured through the educational institutions of the State of Indiana.

4. Your immediate and most earnest attention to this very important matter is respectfully requested.

(Signed) L. D. WILDMAN,  
Lt.-Col., Signal Corps, U. S. R.

## Children of Liberty.

(William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Ind.)

Children of liberty, whereso'er ye be,  
Forward to battle till the world is free!  
Come from sturdy England, from heroic France,  
Rise from holy Russia; Italy, advance!  
Look! We stand beside you, freedom's eldest born,  
We would share the laurels from the tyrant torn.  
Glorious the gospel comes across the sea;  
On then to battle till the world is free!

Listen to the tocsin, how it sways and rings,  
Strikes the doom of empire, tolls the knell of kings!

Crush the proud oppressor, smite him stroke on stroke—

Free the plains of Poland—break the Belgian yoke!

Rescue for the captives! Shatter every chain!

Succor for the helpless! Honor for the slain!

Children of liberty, whereso'er ye be,

Forward to battle till the world is free!

#### DEMAND IS VERY INSISTENT.

Captain Kick then explained to the section that the present needs of the signal corps have been supplied, but there is no reserve, either for the army or for the commercial demand, which is very insistent. He said 2,000 students are in training in the Central division to supply the requirements of the corps when the army begins to move.

"The signal corps is the army's means of communication," said Captain Kick. "Specialists of the Illinois State Council of Defense are now working out a course of study or plan of education that is intended to produce telegraphers capable of twenty words a minute within a period of three months. The training should be selective. The men accepted should be of the highest type of citizenship, entirely trustworthy, such as will avoid errors and do some original thinking as opportunity affords. In Chicago industrial leaders have been called in to assist in the selection of desirable students. In this they have recognized an opportunity to discharge a patriotic duty and at the same time to do something for worthy young men."

Captain Kick recommended some training of a military nature, or other kind, in order to retain the interest of the student. He said elemental courses in electricity are being worked out by the United States Department of Education, which will be offered as supplemental to the more mechanical training.

#### MUNCIE HAS A CLASS OF FIFTY.

Superintendent Moore of the Muncie schools reported that they had already enrolled fifty students in a course in telegraphy and expected soon to increase their facilities so as to be able to train 200. He said the class was divided into two sections, each reporting three nights a week.

Assistant State Federal Director Carl Fritsche, speaking for State Director Isaac D. Straus, then informed the section that 10,000 Indiana youths have been enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, making this State first in the entire union in number enrolled. He asked endorsement of a recommendation to the State Board of Education that a text book be prepared on the subject of food production and conservation, the primary purpose of the U. S. Boys' Reserve, and its study be made mandatory for both boys and girls in the public high schools of the State. The section by unanimous vote endorsed Mr. Fritsche's proposal and will urge its adoption by the State Board of Education at the next regular session of the latter board.

Mr. Fritsche presented the first illustration of  
(Continued on Page 3.)

## Fraternal Orders Ready For Service

### Membership Loyal and Awaiting Orders from State Council, They Say.

Pledges of support, in whatever duties are assigned them, were received by Chairman Will H. Hays of the Indiana State Council of Defense from the representatives of hundreds of thousands of members of fraternal societies of the commonwealth. More than twenty-five accredited representatives of the State organizations were present and others who were unable to arrange to attend joined in the unanimity of expression of whole-hearted loyalty to Indiana and the nation in everything that may have a bearing on the successful prosecution of the war with Germany.

Speeches of an appropriate and enthusiastic nature were made by a number of the lodge representatives. Resolutions of sympathy for Governor James P. Goodrich were adopted and before adjournment the meeting subscribed a fund with which a beautiful floral tribute was purchased and sent to the Governor's bedside at the Methodist Hospital, with the resolutions.

As a result of the meeting Chairman Hays appointed a committee that will develop a plan of organization of what will become the Fraternal Orders section of the State Council, and act with it and at its direction in the prosecution of measures pertaining to the winning of the war. This committee includes the following:

Harry Wade, Indianapolis, Knights of Pythias.

Madison J. Walsh, Washington, Knights of Columbus.

E. L. Branigan, Franklin, Free and Accepted Masons.

A. A. Spear, Brazil, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Archibald H. Hobbs, Indianapolis, Improved Order of Red Men.

Miss Tarquinia Voss, Indianapolis, Daughters of the Revolution, will advise with the committee as a representative of the women's lodges and auxiliaries of the State.

#### INDIANA IS OBEYING ORDERS.

In opening the meeting Chairman Hays reviewed the history and purpose of the Indiana State Council of Defense. "Indiana is doing what the Council of National Defense, the War Department and the President want done, and will continue so to do."

Mr. Hays said he recognized the potentiality of the fraternal orders and deemed it the duty of the State Council to avail itself of every opportunity to develop the effectiveness of the war organization, and for that reason he had called in these representatives of perhaps hundreds of thousands "of the best men and women of the State, of unquestioned patriotism and willingness to serve, once they find the opportunity to be of service."

Mr. Hays said he would ask for an expression of those present and, speaking for the Knights of Pythias, Robert A. Brown of Indianapolis made a patriotic talk that was enthusiastically received. Mr. Brown said he had been suffering physically, so that he was advised not to come, but recognized in the meeting and its contemplated purpose such an opportunity for service that he "simply couldn't stay away."

#### SEES HERE AN OPPORTUNITY.

"I can't conceive of anything more consistent than that the fraternal orders of Indiana be

(Continued on Page 7.)



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—The regular semi-monthly business meeting of the County Council of Defense was held recently in Judge D. E. Smith's office in the court room. Four members of the board were present and a number of business matters were taken up and disposed of. The Council of Defense complying with the request from the State Council, appointed a chairman to head the Liberty Loan committee and named Hugh Hite for the place. Mr. Hite will be chairman for the county and will in turn appoint sub-committees. The Adams County Council of Defense has made and fulfilled every request made by the State and since the organization has been accomplishing a great deal.

**Bartholomew County.**—Professor Harlow Lindley of Earlham College spoke before the Bartholomew County Teachers' Institute on the United States Boys' Working Reserve. He said in part: "If Uncle Sam desired to take the boys for military service you know he would do so without hesitation and he would not hesitate to tell the boys about it, either. He doesn't want them for military service, though; he wants them to help in keeping the country going financially and industrially and he wants them to help on the farms."

**Benton County.**—The Benton County Council at its regular September session appropriated for the use of the Benton County Council of Defense \$350, with the assurance that more would be forthcoming if found needed. The fund is subject to vouchers having the endorsement of the Council of Defense.

Attorney Charles M. Snyder has been chosen to direct the activities of the "Four-Minute Men" under the direction of the County Council of Defense. He will organize a squad of speakers for patriotic talks in the moving picture houses of the county and be ready for service at once.

**Cass County.**—Only one member of the County Council supported the appropriation of \$500 requested for the Cass County Council of Defense. Judge Nelson of the Circuit Court presented the request for funds for the use of the Council of Defense, but the county council took the position that in view of the fact that other patriotic activities were being financed by popular subscription and voluntary contribution, the Defense Council might do likewise.

**Clinton County.**—Frankfort's curb market, established as a result of the recommendation of the committee on food production and conservation of the Indiana State Council of Defense, is proving popular and profitable. Market is held Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings under the direction of Walter Corns, market master.

**Delaware County.**—Miss Mabel Hollis of Fargo, N. D., baked some "war bread" of corn meal, oat meal, yeast and water at the Delaware County Teachers' Institute. Those who partook of it declared it palatable and nutritious.

The Gaston Gazette publishes a monthly bulletin of Red Cross activities. Prominent in the work are Mesdames C. W. Barnhart, Genette Case, Isaac Parkinson, Willard Carmichael, Chester King, Julia Higdon, Bert Powers and Rose Woodring.

**Dubois County.**—Robert E. Eckert, superintendent of Dubois county public schools, reports that the Dubois county teachers' institute was notable for its patriotism. Prominent on the program was a series of lectures under the direction of Dr. L. N. Sherwood, who presented fundamental truths about the war in an able manner. His series of lectures included such subjects as "The Monroe Doctrine," "The Near Eastern Question," "What Germany Thinks of Herself" and "The Issues of War." The lectures were so successful that Dr. Sherwood was called to Huntington to repeat some of them. At the institute a County Educational Council of Defense was organized consisting of a representative of each township and city. Superintendent H. N. Hutchinson of Huntington was elected president and Alvin T. Whaley of Birdseye, secretary and treasurer. The council resolved that every teacher ought to be a member of the Red Cross. It also encouraged a series of wheat meetings that are to be held soon in Dubois county.

**Fulton County.**—Of the \$2,000 appropriated for the use of the Fulton County Council of Defense \$1,000 is available in 1917 and a like amount in 1918. The appropriation was made without a dissenting vote, after the purpose of the council was explained. Harry Shildmeyer, a well known Marion baritone, who will soon leave for service in the army, will contribute to a patriotic musical program to be given under the auspices of the Rochester chapter, Tri Kappa, for the benefit of the Red Cross, September 17. Mrs. Robert Spencer, soprano, and Miss Leah Gardner, the former of Marion and the latter of North Manchester, will also appear on the program.

**Gibson County.**—At the regular meeting of the County Council of Defense, presided over by Dr. J. N. Williams of Owensville, former Sheriff J. W. Barton was named as government representative to investigate and report all acts of treason and anti-war demonstrations or words and the person to whom all citizens may report such occurrences if any arise. The appointment was made following request from the State Council of De-

fense that such action be taken. Mr. Barton was the unanimous choice of the County Council.

Many other matters were discussed at the meeting, which was attended by Chairman Williams, R. N. Parrett, Mrs. Leonora Walker, W. B. Bingham and Lawrence Sullivan, members of the council, and James Robinson, in charge of the Boys' Working Reserve. The committee named to secure knitters reported good progress in the work and many pairs of warm socks for the soldiers are being knitted in all parts of the county. The committee in charge of the woman's reserve also reported good progress, but stated that ignorance as to the real meaning of the work caused many to refuse to sign, they having gained the impression that they might be drafted into government works or that the government might seize their supply of canned fruits and vegetables.

At a meeting of the County Council the sum of \$500 was set aside for the use of the County Council of Defense to be used in defraying legitimate expenses. Action was taken following recommendation by the board of county commissioners.

The Defense Council now has funds to carry on any work which must be done. To secure yarn for the knitting of socks and other wearing apparel a subscription was taken, but not enough was secured to defray all expenses.

The council adjourned to meet again the first Wednesday in October.

One battalion of infantry for the new State militia will be organized in Gibson county. Owensville, Fort Branch and Oakland City have been asked to furnish a company of fifty men each. Princeton is already responding to the call and has thirty men enrolled under Captain Rumor. R. M. Davenport, whom all know, has been selected by the State Council of Defense and given authority to organize the company here. To date he has ten men enrolled.

**Grant County.**—The Grant County Council of Defense has been doing effective work under the direction of Chairman Albert Boley and Secretary Zach C. Sanderson. In spite of the fact that there has been a scarcity of funds, the officers many times being compelled to meet the necessary expenses, extensive work has been done in the various departments of the organization.

They have held several meetings with farmers called in from all over the county. The purpose is to get an idea of the amount of food production and the necessary amount of labor needed to take care of it.

The Boys' Working Reserve has been thoroughly organized under the direction of Ernest Hoisinger. In this department the boys under military age have been enrolled for work on farms or at the different phases of labor the council may deem advisable. Grant county's quota was placed by the State Council at 920. Names of all the boys in each township who are not of military age have been compiled and a list given to the township director, who, with the aid of a captain and two lieutenants, determine how many of these boys will work in connection with the council.

The County Council has now taken up the work of obtaining members for the United States Public Service Reserve, which is an official national organization of adult males who desire to find their place for service to the country in the war emergency.

Throughout the country the public is taking hold of the reserve proposition with a vim, and Mr. Sanderson of the Council of Defense predicts a large membership from this county.

**Greene County.**—The County Council at its regular September session appropriated \$600 for the use of the Greene County Council of Defense.

**Hancock County.**—The Hancock County Council of Defense has the following officers: Omer S. Jackson, chairman; Albert L. New, vice-chairman, and F. Harrison Warner, secretary. The other members are John S. Souder, Mrs. Nora Roberts, Elbert L. Tyner and Dr. William A. Justice. The headquarters are located in the Thayer Block at Greensfield. In connection with the Business Men's Association a picnic was held recently for which the council furnished the speaker, Philip Zoercher, who gave a rousing patriotic address. Mr. Amos R. Elsberry has charge of organizing a home guard; George J. Richman is director of the Boys' Working Reserve, and General A. L. New, John S. Souder and Dr. William A. Justice are on a committee to have charge of the "Four-Minute Men."

**Harrison County.**—The County Council of Harrison county appropriated for the use of the Harrison County Council of Defense \$250 for use in 1917 and \$600 for 1918.

**Hendricks County.**—The county council of Hendricks appropriated for the use of the Hendricks County Council of Defense \$300 for 1917 and \$500 for 1918, with the assurance that additional moneys would be set aside for the use of the defense council should it be needed.

**Henry County.**—Mrs. Arch Davis is recovering from a broken arm, received in a fall while canvassing for signatures to the service cards.

**Howard County.**—J. C. Blackledge required the Trades and Labor Council to vacate his property for the reason that he was unwilling that meetings whose patriotism might be of a doubtful or debatable character be held there.

A military drill will be a compulsory part of the course of study in the Kokomo high school this winter. Principal C. E. Hinshaw has worked out the program

and drilling will be under the direction of Professor T. A. Hanson, who had four years of training at Purdue University. A fraction of a credit will be given for proficiency in the drills. The school officials expect the drills to be of benefit physically and to encourage a broader degree of patriotism.

**Jasper County.**—At the meeting of the Jasper County Council of Defense the following form of organization was effected: Legal committee, Moses Leopold, chairman; Sanitation and Medicine, Dr. E. C. English, chairman; Food Supply and Conservation, Stewart Leaming, chairman; Survey and Organization of Man-power, Harvey W. Wood, Jr., chairman; Public Morals, Rev. J. B. Fleming, chairman; Military Affairs, J. M. Sausser, chairman; Educational section, County Superintendent M. L. Sterrett, chairman.

An appropriation of \$700 was asked of the county council and granted.

Mrs. Ross, head of the committee on women's activities, reported that 135 pairs of socks had been sent in, the State having apportioned only seventy pairs for Jasper county.

Chairman Sausser reported the formation of a military company with Moses Leopold, captain; E. W. Hickman, first lieutenant; A. E. Wallace, second lieutenant. Rev. Fleming reported having held several public meetings and asked the co-operation of ministers of the county.

Reports of disloyalty in Keener township were ordered investigated and if treasurable utterances have been made the federal officials will be asked to administer punishment.

An educational campaign covering the causes and objects of the war is contemplated by Superintendent Sterrett.

**Lake County.**—Hammond housewives are attending "instruction meetings" in various neighborhoods of the city, being conducted by Frank O'Rourke, local representative of the State and national food administration. Demonstrations and lectures are being conducted in the public schools.

Attorneys Joseph Conroy and D. E. Boone are making four-minute talks for the purpose of raising the necessary money for the food campaign.

Vocational Director Sylvester of the Hammond schools is in charge of the domestic science teachers who are conducting the demonstration work.

**Laporte County.**—The Laporte County Council of Defense was allowed \$2,500 at the regular session of the County Council last week. The fund becomes available immediately and is to be used at the discretion of the Council of Defense.

**Marion County.**—"What Our Enemy Really Is" was the subject of a four-minute talk by Douglass Pierce at the Alhambra theater here, this week, before the local Four-Minute men. The Marion county corps of four-minute speakers now consists of the following: C. R. Raithe Eggeston, city chairman; John J. Sheagnessy, secretary; Henry Abrams, Ralph Bamberger, Ernest Cohn, Leo Kaminsky, Hugh McVeagh, Roy McGregor, Don A. McKinnon, Douglas Pierce, H. E. Robertson, Dr. Louis H. Segar, Dr. Herbert T. Wagner, James H. Hibben, Edward R. Sitzman, Robert Peele Noble and R. O. Johnson.

**Marshall County.**—Relative to persistent reports of disloyalty among the citizens of Bremen, German township, this county, the Bremen Enquirer says:

"Mr. Draughtsbaugh refused to give the names of any men under surveillance, but stated that Bremen is a hotbed of pro-Germanism and that he was going to 'clean up' in that town pretty soon. It is understood from other sources that a merchant of Bremen was told by a federal agent that he would not be prosecuted for what he had said, but if he uttered seditious statements from now on he would be interned for the period of the war and his possessions confiscated.

"That is a humiliating statement to read concerning one's home community, and the deepest humiliation lies in the knowledge that it is true. There is some consolation in the knowledge that arrangements are on the way to take care of local disloyals. If they find themselves in prison and their property confiscated they will have nobody but themselves to blame. The great majority of the people of this community are loyal and patriotic. If a relative few persist in disloyal acts and utterances they may confidently expect to pay the penalty with compound interest."

**Miami County.**—H. G. Anderson, State leader in horticultural marketing, has proposed a county-wide market system for this county, and with the co-operation of Hal C. Phelps, county adviser, it will be undertaken. The plan is for local producers to bring in their surplus and after the wants of consumers have been satisfied, representatives of the government will take over the remainder, and conserve it, so as to prevent waste. Miami county producers who have been consulted are willing to make the experiment and will assist in making it a success. The Miami County Council of Defense has been given an appropriation of \$500 for its use and the appointment of Mr. Phelps as market adviser was in line with its recommendations.

**Newton County.**—At a session of the County Council of Defense it was decided to give a banquet to the men called to the colors in this first draft and they hereby extend a cordial invitation for all of them to be present on Monday evening, September 17, at the Presbyterian church in Kentland at 7 o'clock. The general public



will be entertained by speeches and music and all are invited to honor our boys before their departure for the training camp. The council regrets very much that its limited means compel them to banquet only the men, but the speaking will be enjoyed by everybody.

**Putnam County.**—The Putnam County Council of Defense is following out many of the plans suggested by the State Council. Publicity matter and "Four-Minute Men" are in charge of C. T. Peck; L. G. Wright has charge of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve and Heber Ellis, well known as a DePauw athlete, is organizing the home guard. Eleven home guards have been planned for the county and three of these have already been formed, one in Putnamville, one in Fillmore and one in Belle Union. The council brought Miss Julia Landers of Indianapolis to speak on organizing the women. At a recent meeting Charles Crawley was appointed to take charge of securing a building for the storage of food. The secretary of the council is not Mr. Lockridge, as previously stated in the Indiana Bulletin, but Mrs. Lou Allen Baker.

**Ripley County.**—The County Council at its meeting in Versailles last week appropriated \$2,000 for the use of the Ripley County Council of Defense. This money will be at the disposal of the Defense Council for use as it sees fit.

**Rush County.**—Miss Mary Sleeth, Librarian Garvey D. Allen and Will S. Meredith are compiling a list of soldiers and their addresses who are going from Rush county into the federal service.

**Shelby County.**—"Kill no cattle under two years of age" is the slogan of a movement started at Shelbyville.

**Steuben County.**—An appropriation of \$100 for the use of the Steuben County Council of Defense was made last week by the County Council. The appropriation was to cover postage and necessary printing.

**St. Joseph County.**—Mayor Fred L. Dennis and Charles Calvert have reviewed the ten companies of home guards in this county and have praised the personnel and efficiency of those who have enlisted.

In addition to the regular company and squad drill the men are being put through a course in military courtesy, military definitions and the school of a soldier. According to Major Dennis the guard has enrolled 150 more men than it requires for full war strength. The quota is 650, while there are some 800 enlistments.

**Sullivan County.**—At a recent meeting of the Sullivan County Council of Defense the council was promised an appropriation of from \$500 to \$1,000 for defense work. The Boys' Working Reserve is under the direction of Donald B. Maple and the enrollment is very high. Lee Ellis, who has had considerable military experience, is in charge of the home guard movement. The board has appointed James Willis, local patrolman, head of the protection committee and he has already done some practical work. William W. Parsons, president of the State Normal at Terre Haute, gave a patriotic address before the Sullivan County Teachers' Institute.

Mrs. J. B. Young writes as follows:

"In Greene and Sullivan counties designing men made house-to-house visits urging our women not to sign the Hoover Food Cards or the Women's Service Cards. They represented that the government would send them away to work and would confiscate their canned fruits and vegetables. The woman who did not sign the cards lost a personal opportunity. But the gang, that the men are a part of, will in all probability call on these same homes and represent themselves as being sent by the government to take up the fruit and cart it away for their own use.

"Our great national government is trying to protect its women and keep her citizens as happy and contented as possible through this great crisis and anyone purporting that the government will plan to try her people in that way needs to be watched."

**Tippecanoe County.**—Tippecanoe County Council of Defense is making extensive plans for a home guard. W. B. Foresman is chairman of a committee on organization and he will be assisted by Professor A. G. Phillips of Purdue, who has had extensive military training. County Agent Otis Crane was recently made an auxiliary member of the County Council and a reciprocal arrangement will be made for the purpose of increasing and husbanding food supplies. Charles Murdock was named as chairman on a committee to promote the sale of the next Liberty bonds. Arrangements are being made to invite Will Hays, chairman of the State Council, to deliver an address at a forthcoming meeting.

The Lafayette Boy Scouts, who have been very helpful in assisting the Tippecanoe County Council of Defense in registration canvasses, Red Cross and Liberty Bond campaigns, completed recently a membership campaign that resulted in the enrollment of nearly eighty new members. In accordance with the national movement to have all boys' organizations co-operate with the United States Boys' Working Reserve, the Lafayette Rotary Club has decided to assume sponsorship for the Boy Scouts and the Boys' Reserve. The plan of the Rotary Club, working in connection with the local director, Carl J. Dexter, is to build up the Boy Scouts from the nucleus of their present organization and then set them to work to organize the Boys' Working Reserve. Splendid results are anticipated.

**Vigo County.**—Mrs. Lewis J. Cox of Terre Haute ex-

pects to enroll 5,000 boys and girls in the Junior Red Cross. Teachers of the public schools are assisting in the organization.

**Wabash County.**—Red Cross work at Wabash is under the direction of Mrs. J. C. Teague, who is assisted by Mrs. Arthur Carpenter and Mrs. Henry. This committee has started a branch of the Red Cross at Laketon. The officers of the Laketon society are: Mrs. Luella S. Little, chairman; Mrs. Quincy C. Stangle, secretary, and Mrs. Ruth Henry, treasurer.

**Warwick County.**—Seventeen boys and girls of Warwick county have organized a Pure-bred Calf Club. The officers of the club are: President, Adrian Watt; vice-president, Byron Smith; secretary-treasurer, Lenais Ringham. The above three and the following act as directors: Leupha Harry and Paul Rauth. Additional members of the association are: Fay Rudolph, Joe Batteiger, Elmo Rudolph, Ralph Wilson, Gordon Crenshaw, George Crenshaw, Gladys Bruce, Leroy Houghland, George Elvin Lant, Mary Jenner, Prentice Harry, Ora Harry and Katherine Batteiger.

## Educators Awake to Need of Times

(Continued from Page 1.)

the practical value of the reserve, in a call from Clinton county, where it was reported a heavy tomato crop was in danger of complete loss unless enough boys are released from their school work to make the harvest. The educational section accordingly adopted, unanimously, a resolution to recommend to all county superintendents of the State that they release boys of working age and ability for all or part time, as is deemed necessary, to harvest perishable crops, the boys remaining under the authority of the school officials. This action will be communicated to all school officials of the State, and is expected to result in a great saving to the food supply of the State. It was the sense of the section that the boys thus released be assisted to make up their school work at the earliest possible time.

### STIRRING APPEAL FROM DR. ELLIS.

Before adjournment the section heard a stirring appeal from State Superintendent Horace Ellis, who has just returned from a trip through western Canada, and there had opportunity to observe conditions there due to the great war.

"We must smash tradition; discontinue, if necessary, all present practices," said Dr. Ellis, "in order to succor the soldiers.

"As usual," said Dr. Ellis, "is a dangerous phrase. He said school must go on, but not 'as usual.' He recommended that 'we convert the whole enginery of the schools to the prosecution of the war.

"We must prepare to defend the ideals we have established and know are correct when this war is over.

"The boys and girls must be made to understand that 'over there' men are dying and for principles that ought to make them love their country just a little bit more because of it.

"We ought to modify every decree we have ever made so as to bring the net result a little more favorable to the successful prosecution of the war.

"And in our practical school work we must smash traditions that would sacrifice the lives of hundreds of boys and girls during the months of September, October and November, depriving them of a bit of freedom from the grind of the school room, for the sake of a little arithmetic," concluded Dr. Ellis in a sweeping endorsement of outdoor exercise and athletic training of school children.

At the conclusion of the meeting Captain Kick explained to the section that the army has the necessary equipment, which it will furnish gratuitously to schools as a loan. It will also provide all suggestions gathered from experience and such text books as are being compiled for the purpose.

Reports received by Director Collicott show that classes in telegraphy are being organized at Indianapolis, Centerville, Muncie, Lafayette, Marion, East Chicago, Gary, Fairland, Winona Lake, Bloomington, Elkhart and Logansport, and preparations for inaugurating instruction have been made at Terre Haute, New Albany, Richmond, Vincennes and Anderson.

One sure way of stirring up a fight these days is to start a peace demonstration.—Sioux City Tribune.

## War Library Work Endorsed by Council

Librarians are to do their part for the soldiers. At a meeting of the State Council of Defense, Louis J. Bailey, director of the Indiana War Council and Librarian of the Gary public library, made this fact apparent and received an endorsement of his plans. Mr. Bailey will assist in securing desired library accommodations for the men at the front and the men in the training camps. Up to the present, these men have not been provided with the proper kind of literary matter. They have been given cast-off books and old magazines, and reading matter that has not appealed to them or benefited them. Mr. Bailey's plan is to give them what they want, what will interest them, and what will educate them, if they so desire. He expects to help raise over a million dollars for soldiers' libraries and to supply thereby reading matter for troop trains, fifty-five camps, transports, navy vessels of all kinds, and foreign camps. He intends also to send books to the delivery stations in the second trench lines and the base hospitals. The organization of camp libraries will include Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A. and K. of C. buildings, central buildings in large camps, with proper distributing points, and co-operation through Red Cross nurses.

Soldiers are in need of books because most of them are accustomed to having them at home. They are usually anxious for recreative reading and, in many cases, ask for technical and trade literature, histories, biographies and geographies.

The War Department has asked the American Library Association, with its four thousand members, to organize a campaign for soldiers' libraries, and it was as one of the agitators of the movement that Director Bailey presented the following resolutions, which the Indiana State Council of Defense endorsed:

"Resolved, That the far-sighted provisions which the War Department is making through its Commission on Training Camp Activities for the welfare of our military and naval forces are deserving of the hearty approval and co-operation of all citizens;

"Resolved, That the task of providing libraries at the several training camps and furnishing reading matter to soldiers and sailors at home and abroad is peculiarly within the province of the organized libraries of this country, and that the designation by the Secretary of War of the American Library Association as the agency for the carrying out of this work and the appointment of a National Library War Council to co-operate in the work are eminently fitting;

"Resolved, That this meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense cordially endorses the plans which have been formulated by the American Library Association for securing the sum of one million dollars required;

"Resolved, That the Indiana State Council of Defense pledge its support and co-operation to the State organization formed for this purpose, and that they recommend to all local councils throughout the State hearty approval and support in all communities."

The Indiana campaign is to take place the week of September 24 to 29.

H. B. Ehler of Washington, field director for the Central division of the United States of the Library War Council with which to buy books for the soldiers and sailors of the nation, delivered an address Wednesday afternoon in the State House before the members of the Indianapolis committee which will have charge of the campaign in this city.

Charles Rush, the new city librarian, is chairman and among the members is William Fortune, head of the Red Cross work in Indianapolis.

### Practical Patriotism.

Manager Edwin R. Spooner and Steward Charles Goepper of the Hotel Washington, Indianapolis, have decided to cancel from the bill of fare all unmatured fowls, pork, lamb or veal; young chickens not to weigh under two pounds, no suckling pigs, no lamb or veal, in order to let nature produce more weight in these needy times.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

No. 5

## Editorial Comment

## LET'S DO IT LIKE MEN.

Americans must stop whining about the war. We have undertaken a man's job; let us tighten our belts and go to it like men.

America is not going to starve, nor go broke, nor lose all its young men. Its cities are not going to be sacked, nor blown up by U-boats, nor destroyed by airships.

We have been driven into the war. It was unavoidable, inevitable, just part of the everlasting struggle between Kings on one hand and liberty-loving peoples everywhere on the other. Let us muzzle the croaker and prophet of evil; trample on the speculator; jail the traitor.

What we need is divine courage and the faith which will remove mountains. Send our fighting men forth with stout hearts as well as strong arms. Germans have shown what solidarity can do in a sinister cause. Let us show how much more these weapons can do for us in a cause that is holy.

America is again face to face with stern sacrifice, that barbarism may not triumph and that popular government may not perish from this earth. Let us do it boldly and with an indomitable spirit like that of '76.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

## Taken Too Literally.

Some men seem inclined to accept in too sweeping a manner the advice given by the Greensburg grocers to the point of "carrying your packages home instead of having every little thing delivered." Now this advice was meant chiefly for the women, who have overworked the free delivery system to such an extent that the service has added a big item of expense to the retail stores, says the Greensburg Times. But the men—why, we saw two or three fellows staggering home with "packages" that almost overtaxed their capacity.

## With "Genuine Envy"

It was with "genuine envy" for the men who will have the first opportunity of fighting Germany that President Wilson witnessed their departure. In a letter to Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., of the mayor's committee on national defense, New York, he says:

"The White House, Washington, Aug. 30, 1917.

"My Dear Mr. Chadbourne—Please say to the men on September 4 how entirely my heart is with them and how my thoughts will follow them across the sea with confidence and also with genuine envy, for I should like to be with them on the fields and in the trenches, where the real and final battle for the independence of the United States is to be fought, alongside the other peoples of the world, struggling like ourselves to make an end of those things which have threatened the integrity of their territory, the lives of their people, and the very character and independence of their governments. Bid them Godspeed for me from a very full heart.

"Cordially and sincerely, yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

## Attention—County Councils

INFORMATION BULLETIN, No. 34.

September 1, 1917.

—Dentists—

To County Councils of Defense:

We have heard from some localities that there are young men anxious to take the dental examination in order to get a State License which is necessary before they can enlist as dentists in the army.

Ordinarily there would be no meeting of the State Dental Board until November 12, but the secretary of the board has issued a statement this afternoon that the board will call a special session and hold examination, if there are a considerable number of men wanting to take it.

Please take steps at once to disseminate this information in your county in order that any dental students or others desiring to take examination for a State license in order to enlist may have an opportunity so to do, and write at once to Dr. H. C. McKittrick, Secretary, State Board of Dental Examination, Indianapolis.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

INFORMATION BULLETIN, No. 35.

September 1, 1917.

—Nurses—

To County Councils of Defense:

Owing to the fact that there are in the State many nurses who desire to become Red Cross nurses and are prevented from doing so because they have not taken the State examination and received a certificate from the State Board of Registration and Examination of Nurses, the State Council of Defense has recommended that a special examination be held by the State Board to provide for the emergency.

The State Board of Registration and Examination of Nurses will, therefore, hold a special examination, only for those nurses who desire to enter the war service before December 1, at the State House at Indianapolis on the 12th and 13th of September. All those desiring to take this examination should communicate with Miss Edna Humphrey, secretary of the board, at Crawfordsville, Ind., before September 8.

Please see that this information receives the widest publicity in your county.

The Red Cross accepts only registered nurses for war service and it is absolutely necessary that those who intend to enter such service take the examination of the State Board.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN, No. 36.

September 4, 1917.

—Second Liberty Loan—

To County Councils of Defense:

The Treasury Department is now perfecting its organization for the sale of bonds in the "Second Liberty Loan of 1917," and the Council of National Defense has requested the several State Councils to do likewise.

Each County Council is therefore requested to immediately appoint a Liberty Loan Committee in order that everything will be ready to move forward the moment the State Council is advised of the form of activities to be undertaken in this vitally important work.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of placing on this committee the most active leading citizens in your county.

The State Council desires to have the name of the chairman of this committee as soon as you are able to furnish it.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

INFORMATION BULLETIN, No. 37.

September 7, 1917.

—Second Liberty Loan (2)—

To County Councils of Defense:

Mr. John H. Winterbotham, representing the National Council of Defense, is here today espe-

cially in connection with the second Liberty Loan.

The Liberty Loan campaign will be conducted as before by the federal reserve banks, but the plan in detail has not been finally consummated. It will involve the appointment of the county chairman by the banks; as before, and their plan will be to appoint the same men as before where possible.

Further, their plan is to have the State and County Councils of Defense aid in the campaign, which was not done before for the reason that many of the State Councils of Defense were not then organized. It is now believed by the department that the effort which they will want made by the State and County Councils of Defense will not go further than the creation of committees in each county to act with the appointee of the federal reserve bank, and co-operate with the committee selected by him, the idea being to bring all the influences possible to bear to aid the situation, and we should plan accordingly.

As soon as complete detailed information reaches us, we will promptly forward it to you.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN, No. 38.

September 11, 1917.

—Speaking Campaign—

To County Councils of Defense:

We want again to call your attention to the importance of a vigorous speaking campaign to preach practical patriotism in the present crisis. If there has ever been any doubt in any one's mind as to America's position in this war, what we are fighting for or what our supreme duty is, certainly it has been clarified by the masterful presentation of the situation by the President in his letter to the Pope: "American rights have been trampled upon in an intolerable manner by the imperial German government."

We are fighting for American rights because our own citizens have been slain and our flag fired upon. And the people of this country will realize that it is our personal war and we are going to France to fight because the battle is there to be fought on French soil first and if not settled there will be settled here.

Indiana is doing her full duty in this war. She will continue so to do.

The task is so great its magnitude sometimes almost overwhelms us, but the response of the people is as gratifying as the responsibility is great. and we ask that the County Councils continue to aid and that the newspapers continue to aid, as all have aided, to the end that in this State every single possible thing may be done which goes in any way toward helping win the victory which is so absolutely vital for the country's future. Let us make it clear to those in Washington, who are carrying the supreme burden, that there is no place in the nation where more loyal or complete support will come than from Indiana.

It may be that there is a little danger at this time of a lessening of our vigor because of the first drive in this regard having been rather concluded and for that very reason we think it is especially important now that there be instituted in every community a vigorous campaign, by speaking and otherwise, to put a real punch into our patriotism. The speakers' bureau is now in full operation under the direction of Prof. J. J. Pettijohn of Indiana University, and speakers will be furnished for all the meetings which can be organized. Also, we want volunteers to offer their services and pay their own expenses to make these speeches. The names of men who are willing to be used in this service should be sent to Prof. J. J. Pettijohn, care of the State Council of Defense, Room No. 83, State House, Indianapolis.

We urge that you take steps at once, if in your judgment it is at all necessary in your community (and we think it is desirable every place) to institute this campaign and have these meetings and speeches, all to the end that the people may understand why we are in the war, and the absolute rectitude of our position and bring to the government the very fullest, unqualified and enthusiastic support in everything that is done in the war work.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.



## Sectional Reports Received By Council

### Medical, Educational and Food Activities Prominent in Regular Session.

Plans for conserving the fuel value of used railroad ties through County Councils of Defense, the United States Boys' Working Reserve and the State Board of Forestry were endorsed at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, September 12. A. W. Brady, chairman of the special committee to which this question was referred, reported that the plan had been considered of asking the railroads' co-operation, and inasmuch as the problem is local, it was thought that the County Councils can best work it out for themselves. Mr. Brady warned the council against expecting too much benefit from the plan. A. E. Reynolds directed attention to the value of wood ashes, which he said should be conserved and Isaac D. Straus offered the co-operative assistance of the Boys' Reserve in the movement, which he said had been recommended to Federal Director W. E. Hall of Washington.

The finding of the special committee, consisting of Frank Wampler, J. L. Keach and A. B. Storms, on the report of the merchants' economy committee, "endorsed the spirit of the report and all the economies recommended" and expressing the belief that closer co-operation between consumers and retailers will effect important savings, was approved.

#### EXEMPTION OF DENTISTS.

In the absence of Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Dr. John Oliver reporting for the medical section of the council, endorsed the resolution presented by Charles Fox, recommending to the War Department the exemption of dental students and placing them on the same footing as medical students in reference to completing their courses of study. Mr. Straus offered a resolution that it be the sense of the council that dentists be exempted from the draft so that they may be eligible for commissions the same as physicians in the medical reserve. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Hays reported the visit to the State Council of John H. Winterbottom, representing the section of the Council of National Defense on co-operation of States; the meeting of representatives of fraternal orders of Indiana, and that no reply had been received from the Council of National Defense to the request for a statement of its policy relative to the prosecution of contracts for public improvements such as was brought up to the council from Muncie, Ind., involving the elevation of railroad tracks. Mr. Hays also stated that a referendum of the Chambers of Commerce of Indiana on how their membership may be utilized in furtherance of the cause of prosecuting the war had been sent out over the State and would be reported on later. J. G. Collicott reported the meeting of the educational section on the subject of educating telegraphers, an account of which appears elsewhere in the Bulletin.

A communication from John Northways, representing the secretaries of Indiana Chambers of Commerce, suggesting that these bodies be utilized in the collection of a fund totaling \$2 for each man in the army for a comfort, mess and company fund, to be collected by October 1 and distributed to the army units through the State Council of Defense, was referred to the finance committee of the council.

Louis J. Bailey, director of the Indiana Library War Council, presented his plan, reported elsewhere, and received the endorsement of the council.

#### WARNING ON COAL SHORTAGE.

Will J. Freeman stated that he desired to "again sound an alarm over the present coal shortage." He suggested that the attention of the transportation committee be directed to the shortage of cars and said open-top cars are being used for the transportation of building material and merchandise, to the further jeopardy of public interest in the prompt movement of coal. He said there has not been more than a 71 per cent.

supply of coal cars in Indiana for the past four or five months and the seriousness of the situation is increasing rapidly with the approach of the "pinch of cold weather."

Miss Julia Landers reported that Mrs. Grace Julian Clark of Irvington had consented to head the "foster-mother movement" proposed for the enrolled women and applied to the enlisted men in their home localities. The council deferred an endorsement pending a statement from Raymond Fosdick, head of the federal recreational bureau, as to the attitude of his organization on the proposition.

Professor G. I. Christie of the food committee reported that the council's tent at the State Fair had resulted in a splendid manifestation of interest among the women and the enrollment of many who might not otherwise have been reached. He added that the exhibits had proved of interest and are to be used in Louisville and Chicago.

#### BETTER LIVE STOCK CLUBS.

Professor Christie also reported the organization of Better Live Stock Clubs, with the co-operation of bankers over the State, and a plan whereby through the co-operation of the Indianapolis Stock Yards many of the 600 cows marketed there every month may be sent back to Indiana farms, rather than butchered for beef. Professor Christie will conduct an experiment and demonstration for the education of stock men at the Indianapolis Stock Yards, the operators of which will co-operate in the development of three car loads of cattle, which will be tested with silage, patent and other feeds.

On motion of Mr. Straus the council unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, It is so extremely necessary to extend all propaganda, giving publicity to the urgent demand for:

"(a) Food conservation.

"(b) Food production.

"(c) Enrollment of boys of the ages 16 to 20, inclusive, in the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve for the purpose of devoting their vacations to supplying the emergent labor necessary on the farms for food production; be it

"Resolved, That we heartily endorse the recommendation of the educational section of the State Council of Defense that the State Board of Education for Indiana place in the hands of every high school student, both boys and girls, a specially prepared text book setting forth essential facts relating to all voluntary war measures which have had to do with increased food production and conservation; he it further

"Resolved, That we endorse the action of Dr. Horace Ellis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in advising the school superintendents and high school principals, that wherever it is absolutely essential to release boys from school work for aiding in harvesting perishable crops, that these boys will be given credit for such harvest labor and will be given every possible opportunity to make up their studies upon their return to school, provided they are employed in emergent work during the full time of their absence from the class room."

### Chicago Potato Program

CHICAGO—Plans for buying and storing in Chicago 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes, for use after January 1 next, were started by the middle western division of the national food administration. The potatoes are to be sold to consumers at cost, the price to be fixed after all expenses, including interest on the capital required to finance the deal, have been determined.

According to the plans the working capital for starting the project will be advanced in the form of a loan by the city of Chicago, the sum necessary to make the first purchase and to pay the freight being estimated at \$200,000.

The federal reserve board has already approved a plan by which warehouse receipts on potatoes stored under certain specified conditions may be used for collateral for loans at federal reserve banks. After the first lot has been bought and safely stored away, a loan may be made on the warehouse receipts and more potatoes bought. The process could then be repeated until 1,000,000 bushels are in storage.

## Expect Farmers to Take Next Loan

### Bankers of St. Joseph County Arrange to Sell Securities Issue.

South Bend.—Charles L. Zeigler of the First National bank, South Bend, is chairman of the second Liberty Loan committee for St. Joseph county. He will have as his active assistants Charles W. Cohn of the Merchants National Bank and Eugene Miller of the American Trust Company. The preliminary organization meeting attracted bankers from Mishawaka, North Liberty, Walkerton and Lakeville. Commenting on the loan, a representative of the bankers said:

"The second Liberty Loan will be a popular loan, and you can feel sure that we are going to put it through right in this county. There was a fine representation at the meeting and we feel that the bankers are going to do everything in their power to make the loan in St. Joseph county a huge success.

"We believe that the farmers will be able to take more of the second loan than they did the first. They have money now. It is probable that the bonds will be sold on the payment plan, just as the first bonds were sold. It may be that the interest on this second loan will be 4 per cent. If that comes about, then the first loan automatically will be raised to 4 per cent. At that rate you can buy coal or groceries or pay your rent with Liberty bonds. They'll be just like cash.

"I know we'll put it through with flying colors. We've got to do it to get the boys to France."

### Curb Market at Bloomington

The curb produce market in Bloomington has been flourishing for the past five or six weeks. The market is open from 6 a. m. until noon on Wednesdays and all day Saturdays. The market has increased from three lone vehicles with garden products to forty wagons in one day.

Arthur Parks, a policeman, acts as market master, seeing that the sellers observe the rules of spacing, that scales are accurate, and keeps things in order generally. Each salesman is required to unhitch his horse and to tie him at one of the racks about the court house. Mr. Parks said that one day when there was an excess of potatoes they sold for \$1.00 per bushel.

Grocers, farmers, buyers, rich and poor, merchants and business men generally, were consulted concerning the market and the general consensus of opinion of all classes was that the market was an excellent movement and would undoubtedly be bigger and better next year. One man set up a stand to sell patent medicines, flavor extracts, etc., one market day, but he had to hunt new territory as he did not produce any eatable by his own efforts.

Mrs. Annie Hinshaw had a unique stand selling various kinds of cakes, home-made bread, apple butter, sauerkraut, stuffed mangoes and sweet pickles, in addition to the raw vegetables.

Homer Cooter sold twenty-one bushels of string beans last Saturday in addition to his other products. He said that before the opening of the market he had to allow about half of his produce to go to waste as he could not find a sale for it. Another farmer said that for every bushel of tomatoes he used to sell that there were two that rotted. Today, through the curb produce market, he sells them all.

The experience of Bloomington in this kind of market is only one of twenty-five or thirty of the successful new municipal markets which have been established in the State this summer and fall.

#### Things Known and Unknown.

Every few minutes one of the many "councils" in the State finds out something that everybody already knows. Richard Lieber has discovered that wood can be used as fuel. What Richard doesn't know is that it is practically impossible to get it cut.—Waveland Independent.



## More Live Stock For Indiana Farms

### Bankers Are Organizing Clubs That Promise Great Good for the State.

The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, through the Live Stock Division, have been making a determined effort to secure more and better live stock on Indiana farms.

The State Bankers' Association is co-operating in this movement and thus helping to solve the meat shortage of the world. The following letter was sent to the Indiana banks through the Indiana Bankers' Association and is self-explanatory:

To the Bank Addressed:

Gentlemen—How to place more and better live stock on Indiana farms is a subject that has received much serious consideration by individuals and interested organizations.

At a meeting of the State Committee on Food Production and Conservation, held with Mr. McCray and Mr. Ade at Hazeldon Farm, Brook, Ind., August 15, the Agricultural Committee of the Indiana Bankers' Association was requested to bring this subject before the bankers of the State.

Complying with this request, a meeting of our Agricultural Committee, together with members of interested banks, Purdue University and the State Food Committee, was held at the German House, Tuesday evening, August 28. At this meeting a review was made of what is now being done by a number of banks to promote live stock production on the farms in their counties.

The seriousness of the live stock situation throughout the United States has been emphasized by Food Administrator Hoover, Secretary Houston of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Purdue University and the live stock men of the country. High prices of feed and unusual prices for meat have induced large numbers of farmers to sell their live stock. Not only have they sold fat stock, but they have also sold large numbers of breeding animals.

In view of the fact that the European countries have destroyed in many cases their breeding herds and have reduced to a minimum the number of live stock they can keep, it is evident to all that the future supply of meat and of breeding stock must come in a large part from America.

If this is true then unusual efforts must be made to maintain on our farms large numbers of breeding animals so that our farmers may be able to meet the demand.

The demand for wool has demonstrated that too few sheep are kept. If the supply of wool necessary for uniforms, socks and other clothing is to be met the flocks of sheep must be materially increased. It will likely be impossible to place large flocks on many of our farms, but it is feasible and absolutely necessary that a few sheep be maintained on a large number of farms.

Again live stock offers an excellent medium through which to utilize large quantities of roughage such as silage, corn fodder, hay, straw, etc., in the production of food stuffs of the highest quality.

The feeding of live stock on the farm results in the retaining of the maximum amounts of fertilizing elements which maintain the productive power of the soil and insure profitable crops from year to year. No farm or community can overlook this important factor in establishing a permanent profitable agriculture.

Indiana bankers can assist in this movement in several ways.

1. Organize a young peoples live stock club and contest and arrange to furnish high class animals. The county agent and Purdue University will furnish plans. This is a practical, profitable work for banks.

2. Encourage the keeping of breeding stock on the farms.

3. Encourage the feeding of cattle, hogs and sheep. Offer every reasonable financial inducement to your patrons.

4. Encourage the dairymen to maintain their

herds and to adopt better methods in feeding and management.

5. Encourage the building and filling of silos that a larger part of the corn crop may be saved and that the live stock business may be made more profitable.

Will you not take this up at once, give the matter your serious consideration and advise a workable plan for the furthering of the live stock industry in your community? Invite a number of interested live stock men with your county agent, if you have one, to meet with you and assist in working out a line of action. Purdue will also assist. We shall be glad to hear from you as to what you propose to do.

We hope that every Indiana bank will do something to help better the situation.

Yours very truly,

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE,

W. W. Bonner, Chairman, Greensburg.

Geo. L. Davis, Kokomo.

Cecil C. Johnson, Paoli.

Walter Hays, Loogootee.

John W. Turner, Mt. Vernon.

John A. Thompson, Edinburg.

W. J. DeVol, Lebanon.

E. P. Moore, Mitchell.

E. F. Cahen, Fortville.

L. M. Gross, Elwood.

W. E. Dunn, Noblesville.

P. S.—In the September issue of The Hoosier Banker will appear a list of Indiana banks who are encouraging live stock development work. Read it!

If there are other banks which have not reported, we shall be glad to hear from them at once so that they may be listed.

#### DEVELOPMENT WORK BY BANKS.

The following is a brief statement of live stock projects now carried on by a number of Indiana banks:

The First National Bank of Tipton and the Purdue State Bank, West Lafayette, have purchased high-grade pigs and furnished same to young people on a promissory note, payable in six months. These pigs are to be fed for the market.

The State Bank of Monticello has furnished to club members a number of gilts on the condition that two choice gilts from the first or succeeding litter be returned to the bank, the member keeping the sow and the rest of the pigs.

The Terre Haute Trust Company has furnished pigs to two members from each of the twelve townships in Vigo county.

The Peoples State Bank at Sullivan furnished pigs to boys having the best agricultural conditions for successful pig club work.

The First National Bank at Mooresville has furnished pigs to club members within a radius of seven or eight miles of the city.

The German National Bank, Fort Wayne, has furnished pigs to club members.

The Second National Bank, Vincennes, has furnished pigs to club members.

The First National Bank at Owensville has furnished Poland China gilts and some grades to boys of the community.

The Farmers National Bank of Wadesville is furnishing pigs to club members.

The National Bank of Orleans is furnishing pigs.

The Howard National Bank at Kokomo has placed feeder calves in the hands of boys who are feeding them during the summer, the animals to be sold at auction during the late fall; the club member receives the difference between the selling and cost price.

The Atlas State Bank of Union City will furnish feeder calves this fall, giving the club members an opportunity to do winter feeding.

The First National Bank, Rensselaer, will arrange to place pure-bred short horn heifers six months and one year old among the boys of Jasper county.

The First National Bank of Vincennes will buy fifty pure-bred Holstein heifers due to drop their calves in thirty to sixty days. The boys and girls will then care for these animals and deposit with the bank 50 per cent. of the market proceeds. This bank also has employed a supervisor, who will give his entire time to visiting the boys and

girls and aid them in the work. They have also planned to extend this work along other lines.

The Mount Vernon National Bank at Mount Vernon has placed more than one hundred pure-bred Holstein calves in Posey county.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank of Boonville has placed a number of Holstein calves in Warrick county.

The State Bank of Paoli has placed a large number of pure-bred Holstein calves and 250 sheep in different parts of the county. They are also planning a large pig club.

The Pendleton Banking Company and the Pendleton Trust Company will supply pigs and calves to club members.

The First National Bank and the Farmers State Bank of Portland will conduct calf and pig clubs in Jay county.

The Farmers State Bank, Bargersville, will conduct a pig club.

Crothersville State Bank will furnish pure-bred Holstein calves to young people in the county.

The Citizens National Bank of Tipton will supply dairy calves.

The White River Bank, Loogootee, has supplied Holstein calves and Duroc pigs.

The Citizens State Bank, Elwood, has furnished pigs and chickens to the members in the county.

The Old State Bank, Evansville, has furnished Berkshire gilts to a large number of boys.

NOTE—Details of the plans for conducting these clubs and contests will be furnished by the Agrl. Exp. Dept., Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

#### CLOSE OF SILO CAMPAIGN.

The Silo campaign waged under the direction of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation is drawing to a close this month. A new silo poster has been issued by the committee and has attracted considerable attention. The underlying thought of the poster is, "If you cannot put a gun on your shoulder put a silo on your farm." This poster has been mailed to bankers, grain dealers and millers and to every one interested in the movement.

Maurice Douglass, in immediate charge of the work, attended the Louisville State Fair this week. He has taken with him an exhibit showing the value of silage. This exhibit was used at the Indiana State Fair and prepared by J. W. Schwab of the Animal Husbandry Department of Purdue University.

#### FOOD CONSERVATION WORK.

The Food Conservation Headquarters plans co-operation with Purdue University and the Agricultural Department of the federal government in establishing a permanent food headquarters. The demonstrations conducted at 48 Monument Circle have gained in popularity. The average attendance since July 23 has been 225 per week. Similar food headquarters have been established through the efforts of Mrs. McOuat, a member of the committee, at Martinsville, Lebanon, Franklin and Shelbyville.

#### BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB MEETING.

A Business Men's Club of Valparaiso will hold its first meeting of the winter season at the residence of Judge H. H. Loring on September 15. Food Director Christie has been invited to attend and speak before the body. W. Q. Fitch, assistant secretary to the director, will also attend the meeting.

#### STATE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The Work of the State Council of Defense will be presented to the State Farmers' Congress by Chairman Will H. Hays at a dinner to be given the evening of September 19. Food problems will be discussed by Food Director G. I. Christie. A large attendance is expected at the Congress, which is a most influential body in Indiana.

#### LIVE STOCK CONFERENCE.

A conference of leading live stock men of the United States was called September 5-6, at Washington, D. C., by Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Food Administrator Hoover. Warren T. McCray of Kentland, and a member of the State Food Committee, represented Indiana. Mr. McCray was appointed by the conference on the live stock production committee to investigate conditions and report in the near future to Secretary Houston and Food Administrator Hoover.



## Fraternal Orders Ready for Service

(Continued from Page 1.)

brought together to the end that they may serve in a concrete way in fighting this war for Democracy to a successful finish.

"Had they such fraternalism over there as we have here, and are trying to spread over the entire nation, there could have been no war.

"There is no age limit on patriotism. The opportunity to send is as great as the opportunity to go. The duty to send is as great as the duty to go.

"There is no neutrality now. The man or woman who is not for the United States at this time is against us."

"I come to you," said Madison J. Walsh of Washington, State deputy of the Knights of Columbus, "representing an organization which is loyal to the very heart's core. Despite the criticism that has been urged against them its members are loyal to a man. I am happy to be here and to say to you that 10,000 Knights of Columbus in Indiana are anxious to join their hearts and their hands with you in this cause. It is yours to command, Mr. Chairman, and we obey."

### 120,000 MASONS ARE LOYAL.

Calvin W. Prather, secretary of the Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, said in part: "Our organization is intensely loyal. We only wait to be told what we are to do. I think you have taken a wise course in arranging this meeting so that we all can do something. I pledge to you the loyalty of 120,000 Masons in Indiana, who are ready and willing to join in an organization that will do some good along this line."

A. A. Spear of Brazil, Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, said in part: "I gladly pledge to this cause the whole-souled support of 85,000 members of the subordinate lodges of the State, 18,000 members of the Encampment and 50,000 Daughters of Rebekah. It doesn't matter what your politics were last November, no matter what you may think personally, you owe it to the country now to be of one mind and united in the prosecution of the war. We want every fellow to be an American and to stand by the President and his advisers. We have a law compelling lodges to keep in good standing every man who has entered the federal service.

John C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, of the Tribe of Ben-Hur, said: "We came here to see what you wanted done and we are ready to do it. This war is going to make this country a greater nation, but it will involve a great sacrifice. The tribe of Ben-Hur is ready to do its part."

### EAGLES ENCOURAGE SOLDIERS.

W. J. Dillingham of Warsaw, State president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, said that early in the war his order was directed by the higher lodges to encourage enlistments in all branches of the federal service. "We are all apparently working along the same line," said Mr. Dillingham. "I am impressed that if we all work as one organization we can accomplish greater results. The Eagles are creating a patriotic fund by a per capita assessment that has for its object the payment of \$1,000 to the dependents of every man who gives his life to his country. There is more we can do and the more we are called upon to do the better the feeling among the fraternities of the State. We will be pleased to give every effort possible to carry out any and all suggestions that may come from the State Council of Defense."

Mrs. Ione Everly of Boswell, representing the Degree of Pocahontas, declared: "We as an order abhor the selfishness of a nation that made this war possible. We must be true Americans, be loyal and true to the flag and all it stands for."

Lewis J. Borenstein, Indianapolis, president of District No. 2 B'nai Brith, declared "the Jewish people are first, last and always for this country and willing to make the sacrifices necessary to win the war. We feel that we must give not only of our incomes, but of our principals; not only of our spare time, but of the time ordinarily we would devote to business."

### JEWISH PATRIOTISM LAUDED.

Chairman Hays at this point said:

"Mr. Borenstein, I want to take this opportunity, here and now, to say publicly that the 100

per cent. sterling quality of the loyal support of the Jewish people, in all lines of patriotic endeavor, in connection with the war, has been splendid and, indeed, encouraging."

Mr. Borenstein added that his order is raising \$1,000,000 as a relief fund for the Jewish boys now in the service.

Arch H. Hobbs, Indianapolis, speaking for the Improved Order of Red Men, said: "I have been sent here by the head of our order to say that in anything we can do, we are at your service. We already are equipping ambulance units and sending them abroad. The 60,000 members of my order, from all walks of life, are loyal, they believe in Americanism; they believe in patriotism."

Mrs. M. E. Washington, New Albany, representing the Household of Ruth, said in part: "We have been wondering what we can do. We want to help. Although our funds may be meager, we are willing to divide. We are for Indiana and the country in this war."

Miss Tarquinia Voss, Indianapolis, of the Daughters of the Revolution, said her order stood for zeal, unity and co-operation. "We must work together. We pledge ourselves not only to the defense of the country, but to the education of the people as to why we are at war and what we hope to accomplish."

### SONS OF VETERANS PATRIOTIC.

F. C. Focht, Winchester, representing the Sons of Veterans, said: "Through the veins of every member of our organization flows the blood of a patriot of the days of '61 to '65. We believe we are just as patriotic as they. We are a loyal organization and I pledge you that my people will do just what you want done, as soon as they are informed."

Will Gray, Covington, representing the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, said many of his fellow members already had entered the active service of the government. He said the rank was ready to do anything for the State Council and the government that it can do.

Harry Wade, Indianapolis, representing the Knights of Pythias, then suggested the scheme of effecting an organization, which met with unanimous approval.

Before adjournment, Madison J. Walsh, of Washington, paid a splendid tribute to Governor Goodrich, proposing the resolutions, which follow, and a floral tribute sent to the hospital with the resolutions:

Whereas, The Chief Executive of the State, our beloved Governor James P. Goodrich, is at this time waging a fight for his life, a fight we want him to win, as the State and the nation at this time are in dire need of his services; and

Whereas, The representatives of the fraternal societies of the State desire to manifest a bit of encouragement; be it

Resolved, That we express to the Governor our sincere good wishes and hope for his speedy recovery; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to him, accompanied by a floral tribute of our loyal affection.

(Signed) HARRY WADE, Chairman,  
MADISON J. WALSH,  
E. L. BRANIGAN,  
A. A. SPEARS,  
ARCH H. HOBBS,

Special Committee.

Chairman Hays, in closing, expressed "a real appreciation of the attendance and spirit of the meeting. We feel keenly the responsibilities of the moment, and the support and sympathy evidenced here this afternoon are a great comfort."

The representatives present were:

Mrs. Nettie Ransford, Indianapolis, Order Eastern Star; Mrs. M. E. Washington, New Albany, Household of Ruth; John C. Snyder and Arthur McCain, Crawfordsville, Tribe of Ben-Hur; W. J. Dillingham and Elmer Dahn, Warsaw, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Lewis J. Borenstein, Indianapolis, Order B'nai Brith; Madison Walsh, Washington, Knights of Columbus; F. C. Focht, Winchester, Sons of Veterans; A. A. Spears, Brazil, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; A. Braun, Order of the Golden Rule; Calvin W. Prather, Indianapolis, Masons; Henry C. Landes, Indianapolis, Patriarchs Militant; Arch H. Hobbs, Indianapolis, Improved Order of Red Men; Mrs. Ione

Everly, Boswell, Great Council of Pocahontas; W. W. Layton, C. C. Ritter and W. B. Gray, Covington, military department, Knights of Pythias; Mrs. Smith, Miss Tarquinia Voss, Indianapolis, Daughters of the Revolution; Harry Wade and Robert A. Brown, Indianapolis, Knights of Pythias; Mrs. Julia Reed, Indianapolis, Grand Court, Order of Calanthe.

## Merchants' Economy

The Merchants' Economy Committee, State Council of Defense, has received advice from Washington, Ind., that the merchants of that city are solidly for the reduction of deliveries and the return of merchandise, as evidenced by a half page ad setting forth the rules of the Merchants' Economy Board, Council of National Defense, to which rules is affixed the signatures of fifteen of the more representative merchants in Washington.

A meeting was held in South Bend called by Mr. H. W. Eldridge, chairman of the Merchants' Economy Board for the district of South Bend. The meeting was attended by the merchants in the district of South Bend and was called for the purpose of instructing them what course to pursue to put in force the recommendations made by the Council of National Defense.

Milton Herz of Terre Haute, chairman of the district surrounding Terre Haute, will call a meeting of the merchants of that district soon.

The meeting of the merchants in the district of Evansville is scheduled for the very near future to take up the matter of reducing deliveries and return of merchandise. The demand for the display cards relative to deliveries and reduction of return of merchandise is coming to the Merchants' Economy Committee from all over the State. An extra supply is being printed in Indianapolis for the purpose of supplying this demand.

A meeting of the merchants of Hamilton, Hendricks, Marion, Hancock, Morgan, Johnson, Shelby, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Lawrence and Jackson counties, these counties comprising the district of which F. M. Ayres of Indianapolis is chairman will be called to meet in Indianapolis within the week.

Letters fully explaining the movement of the return of merchandise and lessened deliveries have been sent to over three hundred and seventy-five dry goods dealers in the State. Mr. Meyer, the president of the Indiana Retail Grocers' Association, whose head office is at Anderson, Ind., has called a meeting of the Anderson grocers and will soon issue a letter to all of the members in his association throughout the State relative to this movement.

## In Re Bulletin

The Indiana Bulletin, published at Indianapolis by the State Council of Defense, made its initial bow to the public last week, and is chock full of valuable information concerning the work that is being done all through the State. Many other interesting facts can be learned by perusing the columns of the Bulletin each week.

\* \* \* \* \*

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 5, 1917.

The Committee, Indiana State Council of Defense, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—Please accept our sincere thanks for copies of the Indiana Bulletin received today. It is certainly an admirable newspaper, inspiring in its patriotic appeal, and will do untold good among our boys and girls. I am especially interested in all communications concerning the Boys' Reserve, particularly for suggestions in "doing our bit," and will be glad to pay personally for any Bulletins which you may have from time to time for distribution.

Yours very truly,

ELIZABETH M. CRAWFORD,  
Principal, Indiana State Normal Training School.

The spies and traitors in this country will soon learn that there is but one safe place for them on earth and that is with those whom they serve.



## News of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve

### Col. Roosevelt's Indorsement.

Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1917.

Mr. William E. Hall, National Director, U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Mr. Hall—I wish to express my hearty and unreserved support of what you are doing. You are now actually engaged in meeting the shortage of labor on the farm by the creation of the Working Reserve, to include the boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who ordinarily would not be in productive labor, and who can be turned into workers on the farm. You are endeavoring to standardize the work of the State organizations who are striving to meet our needs along these lines. I am glad to learn of the success with which you have already met in placing these inexperienced city boys on the farm, in addition to the country boys. You have shown, and the farmer has been prompt to recognize the fact, that the strong healthy boy is a tremendous help at this time, and that if his patriotism is appealed to, he will stick to the farm where the need is great, in spite of the offer of higher wages in the city. I am glad that you intend to encourage the training of the boys to prepare for some essential industry where they can take the place of a man called to the front. One of the great benefits you confer is that of making the boy realize that he is part of Uncle Sam's team; that he is doing his share in this great war; that he holds his services in trust for the nation, and that though it is proper to consider the question of material gain and the question of his own desires, yet that what he must most strongly consider at this time is where his services will do most good to our people as a whole. I earnestly wish you every success in your wise and patriotic effort.

Fraternally yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

### Report from Decatur.

Greensburg, Ind., September 8, 1917.

Pursuant to directions of the Indiana State Council of Defense, the local council of defense of Decatur county has ordered a complete and searching investigation of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. To carry out the investigation with impartiality and thoroughness the local Council of Defense has secured the service of five of the county's most representative and fair-minded men.

The investigation committee has spared no efforts in their zeal to determine the nature and character of the organization known as the United States Boys' Working Reserve. After mature consideration and due deliberation of the Boys' Working Reserve of America, the committee unanimously agree that the United States Boys' Working Reserve is an effort on the part of the United States Department of Labor to make a full and intelligent survey of the labor resources of the United States, counting the boys from sixteen to twenty-one years of age.

The following are the exact words of the committee:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Decatur county, after making a comprehensive and thorough investigation of the purposes and motives actuating the United States Boys' Working Reserve movement, find that it has absolutely no connection with the military service of the United States, but has for its sole purpose the organization of the youth of our land to take the place of the young men who have withdrawn from industrial life and entered the military service of the United States. The organization is a wise and timely precaution on the part of the American Government to meet an impending shortage of labor and every young man in Decatur county should hasten to add his name to the list.

"DR. C. C. MORRISON, President Y. M. C. A.,  
"C. P. MILLER,  
"WALTER W. BONNER, Secretary Indiana Commission on Food Production.  
"SHERMAN P. MINEAR, President Decatur County Red Cross Chapter,  
"HUGH WICKENS."

### Washington County Boys Patriotic.

Washington County Teachers' Institute, held last week at Salem, under the direction of Orva Hopper, county superintendent, was one of the most successful in years. The attendance was very large and includes many out of the county visitors. Great attention was paid to patriotic music and conservation. Bernard Sobel of Purdue University, representing the State Council of Defense, spoke Thursday on the need and value of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. The campaign in this county is very vigorous in spite of the opposition which developed early in August when it was reported that certain parties offered to pay for the printing of articles in local papers in opposition to the organization, the articles having been promptly refused. Opposition seemed to serve as an incentive to increased effort on the part of Superintendent Hopper. One-half the townships have already reported an enrollment of 500 boys while the quota for the entire county is 280. The success is attributed to the efficiency of organizers in making the aims of the Reserve clear and to a house-to-house canvass.

\* \* \*

### Campaign in Allen County.

In a remarkable campaign in behalf of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve Allen county, under the direction of D. O. McComb and A. L. McDonald, has been having astonishing success. Up to the present, total registrations and enrollment number 2,176 and these have been obtained by personal solicitation, through looking up the boys all over the county. Messrs. McComb and McDonald were ably assisted by C. J. Hutchison, G. Howard Donner, Roy Bates and C. E. Richards. Professors Howe and Stump assisted in the publicity work by giving talks at several meetings. If this activity continues every boy in Allen county will be a candidate for the handsome federal badge of service.

\* \* \*

### Exceptional Enrolling.

Cheering news comes from Harrison county in regard to exceptional work that has been done there for the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, by two energetic field organizers, H. W. Gudgeon and James Beanblossom. Gudgeon has 65 enrollments to his credit and Beanblossom has 51. And they are not yet done, they declare. In commenting upon their unusual success, Mr. Isaac D. Straus remarked that they furnished an example to other counties that have been less persistent. "The real organizer," he said, "is a man who is daunted by nothing. He doesn't care if a community is prejudiced or not. He doesn't care if the boys are accessible or not. He doesn't even care about apathy and indifference. He simply does one thing. He looks for the boys and when he finds them he doesn't let them get away until they have signed up. This is the spirit and the enthusiasm we must have. The work of the Boys' Reserve is no joke. It is a crying necessity. It is not a pet theory, but is sternly practical. The organizer must make boys feel that if they do not sign up, they will soon be regarded as slackers and the slacker at home is more contemptible than the coward in the presence of the enemy.

\* \* \*

### Prompt Service Rendered.

W. H. Cox, farmer, sent in a request for a boy to the State office of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve on the morning of September 11. The Reserve "got busy" immediately and sent, on the very afternoon of the same day, Benjamin Bildersback, 19 years old, a boy with two years' experience, to the Cox farm. This incident is typical of the work the Reserve is doing daily, for the benefit of the farmer and the boy and for the benefit of the nation.

### Paul Revere to Date.

Paul Revere is to live again, but this time he is to ride in an automobile. The State of New Mexico is forming county organizations of "motor minute men," who will serve during the time of the present war. Each county is to finance itself and the members are to be subject to the orders of a captain and the lieutenants appointed by him.

## Red Cross Activities

The St. Joseph county chapter of the Red Cross has taken up a new line of work, designated "Home Service." It is one of twenty cities of the country already organized for this purpose, and its activities are in charge of the following committee: U. G. Manning, chairman; W. P. Furey, Miss Lela Scott, George W. Kalczynski, Lafayette Levan and Mrs. Stanley Klosin. The new work consists of relief work among the families of soldiers and sailors. Its purpose is the maintenance of a family life as nearly normal as possible, under the stress of war. A school of instruction is contemplated for workers, including lectures and discussions covering a period of six or seven weeks.

The executive committee has issued the following statement:

"Despite the care of the government in selecting those without dependents, the stress of war inevitably brings dependence and hardship in many cases. Instances of this have already arisen in this city, and while it is expected that the nation will make in due time some generous provision for dependents, yet results in other countries have shown that the abnormal conditions created leave a large field for relief and assistance by other agencies. The maintenance of normal family life requires many things besides food and shelter, especially when the one in the family is withdrawn who has done the planning and managing.

"In order that the families of those who have been called to service may have friendly and skilled assistance, the Red Cross is urging the organization of home service divisions of the committees on civilian relief, in the work of which may be concentrated all the activities that have to do with the care and support of dependents, the rehabilitation of families or the aid of returned soldiers or sailors.

### PLANS NEAR COMPLETION

"In order that this aid may be systematic and efficient it is urged that corps of workers be given special courses of training this fall in anticipation of the need that will come later.

"The committee on civilian relief of the St. Joseph county chapter of the Red Cross has for some time been making ready to conduct a training school or institute of this kind here this fall and now has a program of work practically completed. It has also been organizing a corps of volunteer workers who will take this course of training. This list of workers in the home service section will be completed in a few days, and is made up largely of those who have had practical training in social work.

"In most places a charge will be made for the course, but here, owing to the volunteer aid available there will be no charge. Surrounding communities will also be invited to send representatives to take the course if they care to do so."

Following is an outline of the program for the course of instructions:

I.—General information concerning the organization and work of the Red Cross; Dr. C. A. Lippincott. Discussion.

II.—The Family: Its normal composition and status—normal problems, variations when the bread-winner leaves home. Special problems due to war; speaker from Indiana University. Discussion.

III.—Effective methods of social work, interviews, securing and interpretation of information. Supervision of families aided; Miss Lela Scott and Rabbi Liebert. Discussion.

IV.—Health and Hygiene; Dr. Sensenich. Discussion.

V.—Family Problems—(a) The children, wife and mother, education, recreation; (b) Juvenile delinquency; Judge W. W. Funk. Discussion.

VI.—Relief problems—family budgets; Father McGinn. Discussion.

VII.—Important details; (a) Helpful tools, (b) Co-operation; Mr. Manning. Discussion.

A course of reading is also suggested.

\* \* \*

Brazil has three Red Cross sewing societies.

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"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question."—Woodrow Wilson.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SEPTEMBER 21, 1917

Number 6

## Organization Drive Covers Every County in Indiana

**Twenty-three Teams of Four Men Each Will Bring Local Councils Up to Date in Every Detail of Patriotic Activity.**

In response to an invitation from the State Council of Defense, more than a hundred representative business and professional men from every quarter of the State met in the chamber of the House of Representatives, State House, on the afternoon of Thursday, September 20 and volunteered to devote themselves gratuitously, paying their own expenses to the biggest single patriotic effort yet undertaken in Indiana—an organization drive to include every county of the State.

After Chairman Hays had explained the purpose of the State Council—to check up the activities of the County Councils and bring their organizations and their work up to the latest requests of the President, the War Department, the Council of National Defense, the State government and those who are carrying the burden of organizing Indiana's men and materials on a war basis, the men present volunteered to form twenty-three teams of four men each, which will spend one day in every county of the State, the ninety-two counties being divided into twenty-three districts of four counties each, beginning September 25 and concluding September 28. It is expected these men will bring Indiana's war organization up to fighting form, so that the State's part in the national war program may be carried out promptly and effectively.

Following are the men assigned by teams and the districts into which they will go:

Teams.	Counties.	Teams.	Counties.
John W. Cockrum, Oakland City	Starke	Ray Lench, Union City	Adams
Robt. G. Miller, Bloomington	Laporte	Lee Bratton, Lebanon	Blackford
B. B. Shively, Marion	Porter	Geo. H. Gifford, Tipton	Jay
Robert Proctor, Elkhart	Lake	S. A. Barnes, Seymour	Randolph
L. C. Embree, Princeton	Carroll	Charles E. Remster, Indianapolis	Monroe
Edgar Durre, Evansville	White	Lewis H. Moore, Ft. Wayne	Lawrence
Fred Felck, Garrett	Pulaski	John B. Peterson, Crown Point	Orange
John S. Buchowski, South Bend	Jasper	J. M. Purvis, Tipton	Jackson
John Chewning, Rockport	Decatur	George Eberhart, Huntington	Wayne
Harry Negley, Indianapolis	Ripley	P. J. Lynch, Newcastle	Fayette
John E. Riley, Hammond	Dearborn	Frank M. Kestler, Logansport	Rush
John W. Spencer, Jr., Evansville	Franklin	J. F. Denny, Portland	Hamilton
Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes	DeKalb	Frank Jaynes, Wabash	Tipton
Chas. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis	Steuben	Lem J. Oare, South Bend	Clinton
C. M. Nelzer, Ft. Wayne	Lagrange	J. R. Fleming, Portland	Boone
Ed. P. Honan, Rensselaer	Noble	Fred Van Nuy, Indianapolis	Johnson
Thomas Davidson, Greensburg	Owen	Harry Kitzelman, Muncie	Bartholomew
William M. Swain, Pendleton	Greene	Louis H. Moore, Ft. Wayne	Brown
Jesse Wiseman, Linton	Sullivan	C. C. McMullen, Aurora	Morgan
W. L. Slinkard, Bloomfield	Knox	Milo Feichter, Huntington	Tippecanoe
Calvin Farris, Mitchell	Harrison	A. A. Graham, South Bend	Warren
Newton Myers, Jeffersonville	Crawford	Albert W. Bitters, Rochester	Shelby
Martin Kreuger, Michigan City	Perry	E. F. McCabe, Williamsport	Newton
John A. Riddle, Vincennes	Spencer	William N. White, Crawfordsville	Marion
Harley H. Hill, Aurora	Davess	Franklin McCray, Indianapolis	Hancock
A. D. Ogborn, Newcaste	Martin	Harry Sheridan, Frankfort	Henry
Madison J. Weisen, Washington	Dubois	Albert Sahn, Indianapolis	Hendricks
Dale Crittenden, Anderson	Pike	Curtis Marshall, Madison	Putnam
Chas. T. Peck, Greencastle	Scott	Edward C. Toner, Anderson	Clay
Horace Hanna, Plainfield	Washington	Harvey Cushman, Indianapolis	Vigo
D. Frank Culbertson, Vincennes	Clark	E. E. McFarren, Indianapolis	Madison
E. P. Elsner, Seymour	Floyd	Martin J. Givan, Lawrenceburg	Delaware
Dan V. Miller, Terre Haute	Elkhart	Fred A. Miller, South Bend	Grant
Earl Coble, Redkey	St. Joseph	Paul Haynes, Anderson	Howard
Charles O. Roemer, Indianapolis	Marshall	Joseph Conroy, Hammond	Montgomery
James Randall, Greencastle	Kosciusko	Omer Jackson, Greenfield	Fountain
W. J. Jinnett, Manila	Jennings	Walter Linn, Crawfordsville	Vermilion
A. K. Sills, Jr., Monticello	Jefferson	Will K. Penrod, Logansport	Parke
Abram Simmons, Bluffton	Switzerland	Albert D. Merrill, Terre Haute	Chas
Chas. C. Whitlock, Terre Haute	Ohio	Donald Smith, Ellettsville	Miami
John M. Lewis, Greensburg	Gibson	L. M. O'Bannon, Corydon	Wabash
W. H. Dye, Noblesville	Posey	James E. McCullough, Greenfield	Fulton
A. P. Penn, Tric City	Warrick	H. S. Norton, Gary	
Wm. H. Elchhorn, Bluffton	Vanderburg	C. W. Stivers, Liberty	
Byron Summers, Ft. Wayne	Allon		
Fred L. King, Wabash	Whitley		
John Eggenman, Ft. Wayne	Huntington		
Herman Wilke, Elwood	Wells		

### Favors Dress Reform.

The educational committee of the Bartholomew County Council of Defense took a step in the right direction when it went on record in favor of dress reform for high school girls, says the Columbus Republican. The school authorities here have been pretty strict in the past about girls who go to school, dressed gorgeously enough to attend a dinner dance, but now and then one of them gets by the censor and most of her neighbors spend their time looking at her clothes instead of studying their lessons. High school is not a style show and the sooner the girls are made to realize this the better it will be for all concerned.

Beyond the Alps leaps Italy.—New York Sun.

### No Meat Combination.

The United States Food Administration authorizes the following:

"Herbert Hoover stated, as to the reported combination of meat packers, that nothing of the kind was contemplated. The Food Administration requested the packers, great and small, to select a committee to represent the industry. During the past week meetings of cattle, hog and sheep producers have been held and preliminary committees formed to represent their industries.

"It is proposed to hold joint meetings of the packers' and growers' committees at an early date to consider constructive measures for the control of distribution and the elimination of speculation in meats."

## Duty of Citizens in Present Situation

**Committee on Morals Sets Forth Pertinent Suggestions to County Councils.**

The following communication from the Committee on Morals, addressed to County Councils of Indiana, was unanimously endorsed at the regular meeting of the State Council of Defense and ordered distributed:

"The attention of the State Council of Defense having repeatedly been called to the fact that some individuals by speech and in print are in certain localities criticising our government and its determined policies, we believe it timely and pertinent that there should in the name of the State be a declaration:

"First—That a state of war now exists between the United States and the imperial German government. The time for discussion upon the main issue is past and the time for action has come. The right of free criticism of public officials and of public policies which has for its purpose correction of faults of administration or the calling to account before the bar of public opinion officials who are failing to perform their duty, or the discussion of policies that are being formulated, should not be curtailed or questioned, but in the interests of national efficiency in this time of crisis which involves the safety of our country, criticism of fundamental policies of the government when those policies have once been determined, becomes dangerous if not treasonable.

"An American citizen who at this juncture berates our government for participating in the world war, or who agitates for premature or indeterminate peace, or seeks to obstruct governmental measures for bringing the resources of the nation to bear effectively in the war, or seeks to discourage patriotism by his own unpatriotic words or spirit, is giving aid and comfort to the enemy. While he may not technically expose himself to the charge of treason and thus be brought to judgment by federal authority, he stands condemned before the bar of patriotic public opinion when by his acts or his words he imperils the success of our cause in this war.

"Second—We, therefore, urge upon the citizens of Indiana serious attention to the importance of developing an unquestioned patriotic attitude in all our communities without unnecessary restriction of the freedom of speech or action. We do believe that the time has come for the line of distinction to be drawn sharply between a patriotic and an unpatriotic attitude. All possible emphasis through the press and in public address, as well as by private conversation and influence, must be placed upon the imperative necessity that is upon us now to win this war. Our army in training and in the trenches must be made to feel that they have the solid moral backing of the nation. The governments of Europe must be made to understand that our people are united in the determination to add the entire strength of this nation to that of the allied nations, in the league of peoples of which we are now an essential part, in a determined purpose to defeat and discredit a brutal military autocracy that has sought to dominate the world.

"We challenge the attention of the citizens of this great State to the supreme duty of every citizen to give moral support to the government. In such an hour as this the one consideration which must be held uppermost is the safety of the nation itself. The necessity is now upon us for the sake of our freedom and future welfare, and for

(Continued on Page 12.)

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# Best Booster for U. S. Boys' Working Reserve Boys' Farm Camps for Reserve Force

## A Hero of the Harvest of 1917



(Continued)

News Item—Each City Boy Who Works Three Weeks on a Farm Is Given a Medal

—Courtesy Western Newspaper Union.

The attractiveness of service with the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve receives a picturesque treatment in the clever letter sent recently by Robert C. Chenoweth to C. B. Fritsche, Assistant Federal State Director of the Boys' Reserve. Young Chenoweth is eighteen years of age and was graduated from Shortridge High School last June. He enters Purdue University this fall as a freshman to take a course in mechanical engineering. He wrote as follows:

"1713 Talbott Avenue,  
Indianapolis, Ind., September 12, 1917.

"Mr. C. B. Fritsche, Assistant Federal State Director, U. S. Boys' Working Reserve:

"Dear Sir—I wish to thank you for the medal I have received which was given as a reward for what I consider a fine summer's outing. I spent this summer in one of the farmers' service camps, overseen by a very competent as well as a companionable counselor, Mr. Hamaker.

"We worked for the farmers in the neighborhood and ate our noon country dinner with them. No person, but one who has been on a farm, catered to with country hospitalities, can ever realize those wonderful dinners we had. After the

night a party of boys would go down to the "Old Swimming Hole," where we had a spring-board and boat. As I look back on this summer I feel that it has been not only pleasant and profitable to me, but that I have done a bit for my country.

"Thanking you again, I am,

"Yours truly,

"ROBERT C. CHENOWETH."

\* \* \* \* \*

Rev. John S. Brown of Newport, who has been acting as chairman of the Vermilion county branch of the Reserve, has resigned and has been succeeded by W. J. Malcomb of Cayuga.

\* \* \* \* \*

Richard Rathsmann, aged sixteen, of Columbus, has gained the distinction of being the first boy in Bartholomew county to receive the federal award of the Working Reserve. Samuel Sharp, county director, states that young Rathsmann had three months' experience on a dairy farm and that he had charge of a milking machine.

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Benjamin Blumberg spoke recently before the Posey County Teachers' Institute. He has been talking on the Boys' Working Reserve and has received effective help in the movement from the teachers of the county.

## Urges Wood Fuel as Coal Substitute

Wisconsin State Council of Defense Gives Timely Bit of Advice on Fuel Situation.

The Wisconsin State Council of Defense has published an important bulletin on the fuel situation in which is discussed the serious shortage of coal and the drastic measures which must be taken to prevent extreme hardship. The bulletin states that much suffering may be avoided if everyone who can do so will lay in a supply of wood. "Thousands of farmers," continues the bulletin, "can secure their winter fuel from timber on their own land. Many families in villages and rural communities can purchase wood close by at a nominal figure. Instead of waiting in uncertainty for coal, shoulder an ax and a saw, go into your timber patch and cut wood."

That this advice is well worth heeding is evident. As a nation we have been somewhat inclined to neglect wood as an accessible fuel. The French, on the contrary, have utilized every available piece of wood and have virtually established the collecting of fagots as a regular industry. This matter of cutting and gathering wood should appeal to the members of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.



ROBERT C. CHENOWETH.

day's work we came back to the camp for supper. The sun was just going down, usually, and when we had finished we would sit out in the afterglow and swap lies about "how hard I had to work today." Most of the farmers took a liking to individual fellows and took pleasure in seeing that they had worked and were treated well. In fact, every boy in camp had one farmer who would rather take him than another. Almost every

## Movement Expected to Benefit Farmers as Well as Workers for All Time to Come.

Of notable import is the announcement concerning a conference held recently at the Yale Club, New York City, under the auspices of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, for the purpose of discussing boys' farm camps. At this conference matters vital to the maintenance, organization and management of farm camps was discussed. Probably the most important decision reached was that Intensive Farm Training Camps in the various States offer the most practical and effective means for training city boys to go on the farm and satisfy the labor shortage there. As a result a committee was named to be known as the National Committee on Intensive Farm Training Camps for Boys, for the purpose of promoting the training camp idea throughout the United States and to study the best methods of enlisting financial aid, and securing appropriations for establishing such camps.

### CLASSIFICATION OF TRAINING CAMPS.

After the discussion, the following classification of camps was adopted:

1. Farm Training Camp—A camp used primarily to give a short but intensive course of training in the rudiments of farm activities to make an inexperienced boy of practical use to the farmer.

2. Farm Supply Camp—A camp located in the midst of a number of farms for the purpose of giving the boys a place to live, and from which they are distributed to the surrounding farms on which they work for wages paid by the farmer.

3. Co-operative Farm Camp—A camp located on one farm, or a number of farms, on which the boys of the camp work for profits to be divided among them.

4. Military Farm Camp—A camp which is farmed co-operatively by the boys, and at which regular military training is given, in addition to the farm work. One of the particular classifications of the Farm Supply Camp is the "flying squadron" camp, where a group of boys is moved from place to place to assist at the peak of the load in harvesting crops.

Dr. David Sneed, Columbia University, State director of the Boys' Working Reserve for New York, pointed out the urgent need for farm camps and emphasized the importance of aiding the farmer. "It is a business problem of a difficult sort," he said, "and must be treated as such. Return must be made to the boys. We cannot ask them to donate their services. Farm work in itself is physical training of the best sort, and four or five months of such work during the summer is of the greatest benefit to the city boy. Another value of the farm work is the general or broad experience it gives."

### MOVEMENT MORE SIGNIFICANT.

John E. Milholland aptly voiced the situation in his remarks. "There is something deeper in this movement than many people realize," he said. We have either got to turn the tide that has been going away from the farmer for twenty-five years or make up our minds that agriculture is going to be in a bad way, and this regardless of the war. It is a question of economic development which we have to meet, whether the war ends this year or ten years hence. Seventeen per cent. of our farm hands went away last year. The percentage has been increasing each year. The problem has become a very serious matter. It is not the future—it is now." He pointed out that the great source of supply is the boy, "the waste boy, the boy hanging around the corner with a cigarette in his hand." He added also—and parents should be interested in this statement—that even those boys who are ordinarily looked upon as worthless can be made into good, capable farm workers.

Walter R. Jones, in charge of Camp Prospect, said: "We want the boys. We are tired of hobo labor."

Many other important topics were discussed and

(Continued on Page 5.)



## Patriotism in Indiana

Adams County.—Mrs. A. D. Artman is in charge of the signing of Hoover cards for Adams county.

Bartholomew County.—Jesse Newsom of Columbus has assigned the Four-Minute Men, John Rynerson and Julian Sharpnack, to local moving picture theaters. The speeches have been arranged in serial form, following each other until the general topic under discussion has been thoroughly covered. The general subject is international law. Sub-titles to be discussed will be the President's message and annotations by authorities on the legal phases of the message; history of international law; the German violations of international law, etc. The speakers will probably be heard at Crump's theater and the Crystal every night until the subject is exhausted. Other speakers will be assigned later and Mr. Newsom plans to keep the short talks going for some time to come.

The Hawcreek Community Association plan of community feed buying was adopted by a meeting of Bartholomew county dairymen at Columbus. Fred Suhre, secretary of the local organization, and a successful dairyman, was appointed purchasing agent. The dairymen say the high cost of feed has practically wiped out their profits, at prevailing prices.

Boone County.—The County Council of Defense has publicly commended Sheriff D. N. Lewis for his prompt action in suppressing a so-called socialistic meeting, the patriotism of which was of a highly doubtful character.

The county council appropriated \$750 for the use of the Boone County Council of Defense. Of this amount it is stipulated \$250 is to be used to provide comfort kits for the local young men who have joined the army.

Dekalb County.—An appropriation of \$100 was made by the Dekalb county council for the use of the County Council of Defense. This, it is expected, will greatly assist the members of the Council of Defense to prosecute their work. The members get nothing in the way of salary and they all pay their own expenses. The fund will supply stamps, printing, rent, etc.

Howard County.—John B. Joyce, chairman of the Four-Minute Men in Kokomo, has named the following additional members of the local organization: W. R. Voorhis, J. C. Herron, F. J. Byers, Lloyd McClure and Dr. E. M. Landon. Beginning this week these speakers were assigned to the six moving picture theaters of Kokomo, making short talks on why we are at war with Germany and the proper methods of organizing to win.

Huntington County.—The Huntington Council of Defense, Peter Martin, chairman, is following suggestions of the State Council and is getting results. J. Q. Cline has been appointed chairman of the committee on public morals.

Jefferson County.—Captain Horace O. Woolford has resigned as chairman of the Jefferson County Council of Defense and William E. Ogden has been named by Judge Francis M. Griffith to succeed him. Captain Woolford found himself unable to give the required time to the work. He is now at Ft. Benjamin Harrison in charge of a company of infantry.

Knox County.—An appropriation of \$1,500 has been made by the Knox county council, for the use of the County Council of Defense. There was no debate on the question, the council being unanimously back of the defense board in all its activities relative to preparing for the war.

Lake County.—Needless use of gasoline for pleasure purposes and a community food storehouse were questions considered by the Lake County Council of Defense, which met in the office of Judge McMahon with the following members present: Captain Norton, Judge Wildermuth of Gary; Peter W. Meyn of Hammond; J. B. Peterson, Mrs. J. Ward Wheeler and S. J. Craig of Crown Point. Several bulletins were read, one pertaining to the floating of a second Liberty Loan bond, and asking the local defense board to appoint a committee to assist the chairman which the banks appoint. This matter was deferred until the next meeting, as the loan is not to be floated until the first part of October.

Fred Ruf, Marshal Thomas Platt and Mayor Krost were appointed by the board to serve as a warehouse committee in Crown Point to see to the storing of food which the farmers are to be asked to donate for the use of the poor during the winter season. A suitable storeroom is to be provided for this purpose.

Miss Jennie Ward Wheeler stated that the service cards to be used in connection with the Women's Service League had arrived and would be put in the hands of those in charge in each of the cities and towns in the county.

Dr. William G. Seaman of Gary was appointed as chairman of the committee on moral, religious and social forces for the county.

The matter of books for the soldiers, both in training and in the field, was discussed and Judge Wildermuth stated that the American Library Association had taken up this work and each State is to donate a certain amount for their establishment and upkeep. Louis J. Bailey of Gary has been appointed to look after the work in Indiana and also to serve on the National Committee.

The next meeting of the council will be held the first Monday in October.

Marion County.—Henry Lane Wilson, former United States ambassador to Mexico, was elected president, Sam-

uel M. Ralston, former Governor and Charles E. Cox, vice-presidents, and Thomas A. Wynne, treasurer of the Patriotic League, organized here September 15. The purpose of the organization, which includes representative business and professional men, follows:

"This organization is formed for purely patriotic purposes; to encourage and stimulate an intelligent support of the government now engaged in war; for the protection of American rights and institutions; to provide methods for striking at open or masked disloyalty; to aid the State and National governments in their policy of achieving a full measure of National efficiency."

Marshall County.—A. R. Cline, finding that business interests prevented his giving sufficient time to the duties incumbent upon the president of the council, tendered his resignation and was succeeded by L. G. Harley of Plymouth.

Much work is ahead of the County Council of Defense. The organization of a home guard will be advanced rapidly by A. E. Towne of Argos, who has volunteered to act as captain and promote the interests of the organization.

Mrs. E. N. Cook, secretary, is devoting a great deal of time and energy to the interests of the county council.

Miami County.—The County Council of Defense has given its endorsement and support of a mammoth farewell reception for the soldiers of this community September 20. A parade will be followed by an appropriate speaking program at Peru.

Montgomery County.—B. B. Engle of Crawfordsville, chairman of the second Liberty Loan drive, has named the following assistants:

For Darlington, W. A. Burgin; Linden, J. E. Hopewell; New Richmond, William Kirkpatrick; Wingate, John McCorkle; Waynetown, V. E. Livengood; New Market, J. A. Armantrout; Waveland, Charles Johnson; Browns Valley, C. H. Neler; Ladoga, Ira Foster; New Ross, Jesse Morrison; Lunsburg, Charles Linn; Kirkpatrick, Harry M. Wright.

Owen County.—James Robinson has resigned as director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve of Owen county, and Ira Vonderhyde of Princeton has been appointed by the County Council of Defense to succeed him.

Perry County.—The Committee on Morals, Religious and Social Forces of the Perry County Council of Defense will be organized at once by the Rev. Edwin Shake, who has accepted the chairmanship.

Switzerland County.—Under the heading "Our Bit," the Vevay Enterprise makes the following patriotic announcement:

"The Enterprise is desirous of being of some service during the war with Germany—so, commencing immediately, the Enterprise will be free to each and every Switzerland county soldier so long as the present war lasts."

Tippecanoe County.—Tippecanoe County Council of Defense has appointed W. S. Kepner to investigate all calls for the solicitation of war funds, and to investigate their worth. In order to bring about more hearty co-operation between the people of the county and the Council of Defense arrangements are being made for a dinner at the Fowler hotel to which will be invited the active men and women of the town, each one to pay his own expense. Will H. Hays, chairman of the State Council of Defense, will be the principal speaker at the dinner.

Vanderburgh County.—The Four-Minute Men, headed by Rabbi M. J. Merritt, Rev. John Kennedy and John J. Nolan, are making nightly talks in the moving picture theaters of Evansville. The Vanderburgh county council is meeting with encouraging response in its advocacy of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, the conservation of gasoline, food conservation and other patriotic activities.

Vigo County.—Professor F. S. Bogardus, of the Indiana State Normal, has been highly praised for interesting talks that he has been giving recently on war subjects.

Warrick County.—U. W. Youngblood has been appointed chairman of the Four-Minute Men for Warrick county.

## Alabama Market Bureau a Success

Birmingham, Ala., has a food branch bureau which puts farmers and buyers in touch with each other. Farmers send in a list of products that they have for sale and these are published in bulletin form for distribution to produce buyers. Committees of business men have visited seventy-five towns in northern and central Alabama, conferring with merchants and bankers and organizing outlets for farm products. This work is as much needed by the produce houses as by the farmers themselves, for one of the largest grain dealers in Birmingham, who buys several hundred thousand dollars' worth of corn yearly, says that until the bureau was started he was unable to buy Alabama corn properly graded for market.—Official Bulletin.

## Second Campaign to Enroll Women

**Pledge Card System of Enlisting Housewives to Begin on October 14.**

The Council of National Defense has sent a letter to the several State Councils of Defense reading in part as follows:

The Food Administrator has directed his Federal Food Commissioners in the States to begin, on October 14, 1917, a second campaign for the enrollment of women for food conservation through the pledge-card system. This new campaign will continue intensively for a week. Its purpose will be to supplement the earlier campaign for the enrollment of women, which was undertaken by the State Councils of Defense, working primarily through State divisions of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, and which was terminated on September 5. The first campaign was as successful as the circumstances allowed, but a large number of women were not touched thereby. It is important that these women shall be pledged; therefore the "clean-up" campaign will be undertaken by the Federal Food Commissioners on October 14.

### NEW MANAGEMENT FOR CAMPAIGN.

Although supplementary to what has already been done, this "clean-up" campaign will be new, in point of management. Since the first campaign was inaugurated Congress has enacted the law establishing the food administration, and Federal Food Commissioners have been appointed (or will shortly be appointed) in all the States. The Food Administrator has placed the direction of the new food-pledge campaign in the hands of his agents, these food commissioners.

These reports show that in the earlier campaign the State divisions of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense (acting for the State Councils of Defense) usually carried the brunt of the work. The Food Administrator, accordingly, has instructed the food commissioners to enlist, in particular, the co-operation of the State woman's divisions.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, in outlining to the State chairmen the plans for the second food pledge campaign, says:

### PLAN FOR STATE WORK.

"The plan of the Food Administration in pushing this intensive 'clean-up' campaign is that the State food administrator shall appoint a State executive committee and that the chairman of the woman's division of the food conservation department shall be a member of this committee. Or, if there is no chairman of the food conservation department of the woman's division in any State, the State food administrator shall consult with the chairman of the woman's division in making his appointments for the executive committee in order that the woman's committee may be represented."

The entire question of organization in each State for this campaign is placed entirely under the Food Administrator. This relieves the State division of much labor, as from the executive committee appointed by the Food Administrator instructions will be given in regard to the method of procedure in securing signatures for the cards.

### SOLICITS CONTINUED SUPPORT.

Recognizing the splendid co-operation and service of the woman's committee in the last campaign, encumbered as it was with so many difficulties and obstacles, the Food Administrator solicits the continued support of the woman's committee as necessary to the largest success of the new intensive drive.

It is earnestly desired by the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense that every possible help which the State divisions can render the Food Administration will be given to the end that it will be so perfectly done that no further campaign of like character will be necessary.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 6

## Editorial Comment

## OUR MATERIAL PROGRESS.

Just how war helps a nation's material as well as spiritual progress may be discerned these days by the alert observer of national affairs. Everyone worth while is doing something worth while. And everyone who is doing something feels a certain surprise and reassurance at finding himself more active, more efficient, than he has ever been before. Before the war broke out we were accustomed to regard ourselves as a very active nation, justly proud of our accomplishments and in position consistently to rest on our laurels. Our inventions were of the first order; our scientific research, scholarly and momentous; our industries, of the highest standard. Efficiency was the word we prized the most and which we regarded most applicable to our own particular achievements.

But the war has changed things. We have learned with a considerable shock that we have not been as efficient as we thought we were and that our before-the-war standards were not so remarkable as we thought. This change of mind has come about through the general readjustment the war has necessitated. Our allies demanded food, and when we looked around we found that we had not as much food on hand as we should have and could get. We started, straightway, a gardening campaign and as a result produced a food supply, increased beyond all precedent.

Incidentally, we discovered that even the food we had on hand was not properly protected and so we started crusades for fire protection. We had been shamefully extravagant, but the food experts are now showing us how properly to use and cook food. As a result we are learning while we are saving. The same facts are true of our inventions and scientific work. When we were without potash necessity forced us to find out how to get it by means of the laboratory. And we are not done yet. Only the central government knows now what American inventive genius is doing, but we hope before long that all civilization will witness our inventions crush the enemy.

We may have been capable before, but the war has increased our efficiency a thousandfold. We are a thrifty people now; we are a busy people. Our housewives regard their work as a business. Our girls have given up social frivolities to knit for our fighters. Our boys are enrolled in the Working Reserve. We are growing—economically, spiritually and patriotically. And we have just started.

## YOU WILL KNOW HIM WHEN YOU SEE HIM.

He takes no interest in the war, except to smile, diabolically, when he reads of U-boat atrocities.

He gets his information on all war and political matters from an alleged weekly newspaper published in the German language.

He "strafes," in blasphemy, England and France, with no reservations because they are the allies of the United States in this war on Germany.

He declares the draft is unconstitutional; the war is unjust; that America is being used simply as the cat's-paw of a lot of bankrupt European

nations which were ready to surrender to Germany.

He sneers at the mention of democracy, laughs when international law is mentioned, and quits you in disgust if you refer to Mexican intrigue or the Swedish diplomatic abortion.

He made no effort toward increased production of foodstuffs, he advises his neighbors against signing anything "the government will use against you;" he denies his wife and his daughter the privilege of enrolling in any patriotic activity; his son doesn't join the service.

He buys no Liberty bonds; excuses his refusal to contribute to the Red Cross by the statement that he always looked after his own and others should do the same; he has no interest in the comfort of those leaving for army service or the success of those who would serve as substitutes when the regulars are gone.

He justifies the rape of Belgium as a "military necessity."

He believes in the doctrine of "every fellow for himself" on the high seas, the international highways.

He cannot regard the murder of women and children on unarmed merchant ships as a crime.

He considers the deportation of peaceful civilians and their enforced slavery by a conquering tyrant as a natural consequence of war.

He calls this "a free country where a man may do as he pleases" and then protests against the increasing cost of living, the high tax rate and the federal appropriation of money for the successful prosecution of the war.

He is the type of fellow who considers the side with the largest army, the strongest navy, as always right.

He is of the sort who have no compunction about betraying the secrets of any government under which he lives and to which he may have sworn allegiance falsely.

He is of the kind who at the direction of professional spies spreads poison in material form for the purpose of killing live stock, and in the guise of information for the purpose of paralyzing true patriotism.

He is of the brand once known as a hyphenate, who retains no allegiance to the American government for the reason that he never felt any allegiance. The "German" of the hyphenate always did and always will come first.

In short, he is the species that is undesirable. He is a traitor. He will find no welcome in Germany after the war—such spies are never honored even in their own country. A fraud is always a fraud, and in this instance the counterfeit is the kind of fraud that deserves no consideration at the hands of honest men anywhere.

Spot the pro-German. He is a more dangerous enemy than the monsters in uniforms who made of fair Belgium the greatest sacrifice, the most revolting outrage a civilized world has ever been forced to tolerate.

There must be no "German-Americans" on this side of the Atlantic.

## FOOD WILL DECIDE THE ISSUE.

Though food, rather than ammunition, is to decide the outcome of the present war, most of the men of the fighting world are not able to pay any attention to food. The men of England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, Serbia and Belgium—our allies—are at the front, and their farms at home are meanwhile being neglected. As a result, the food production in these countries has been reduced to a dangerous degree. Even before the war the production of food was less than the amount required and the shortage had to be supplied by America. Now this shortage is greater than ever and, at the same time, the responsibility of America has been made more serious than ever, because the allies are placing such great dependence on her.

We must send these nations the food that they have to have. To do so will be a tremendous task, but we will send it nevertheless. There is, however, only one way to accomplish this intention: Every one of us must use food wisely and loyally. We must be economical. We must eliminate waste. We must stimulate food production and organize the handling of food. We must substitute, as largely as possible, other foods for wheat,

beef, pork, dairy products and sugar. We must reduce consumption wherever possible.

To accomplish these things is the problem of the United States Food Administration. Yet the actual accomplishment is an individual matter, resting with each and every citizen. It is voluntary, a willing service, actuated by patriotism. The Food Administration has asked, therefore, that everyone join its work and sign membership cards as soon as possible. Each person who signs one of the pledge cards will be given immediately a kitchen "War Creed" wall card setting forth the ideas of the Food Administration for saving; a 64-page book entitled "Ten Lessons in Food Conservation," and a three-colored window card to be hung in the front window to show that the home is a member of the Food Administration. It is just as patriotic to have a food card in your window as it is to have a flag flying there. In order that everyone may have a chance to become a member of the Food Administration, the closing date for the pledge card campaign has been postponed to October. Every woman in Indiana should join the Food Administration before that date.

## SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.

Are you saving your money to invest in the second issue of the Liberty Loan? It's coming, October 1, according to an announcement from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Experience has proved that a man or woman becomes a better citizen on becoming the owner of a Liberty Bond. For that reason an effort is to be made to get every person who can possibly do so to make this "vote of confidence" in the government and in the boys who go.

Experience of other nations also proves that those communities which take the largest investment in the securities of their country in the long run become the prosperous communities of the nation. The purchase of government bonds stimulates economy and thrift. The man who is responsible for his country's taking a large share of bonds is doing a service both to his nation and to his fellow citizens.

The attention of the State Council of Defense has been called to a publication known as Vireck's "The American Monthly," which appears, so patently, to be a disguised pro-German publication that the council has forwarded a copy to the federal government for investigation. The magazine prints articles on military affairs, events at Washington and on the war. It discusses matters from an angle that cannot possibly be construed to be disinterestedly patriotic. It presumes even to cavil at the work of the Red Cross. The magazine is so blatantly pro-German that it surely must die of its own insidious poison.

The Kettner cartoon, boosting the United States Boys' Working Reserve, is but a sample of the patriotic work being done, voluntarily and gratuitously, by these publicists. Kettner has been one of the most effective of the patriotic artists, both in ideas and their execution. The Indiana Bulletin acknowledges an obligation to the Western Newspaper Union for the use of this cartoon, which is expected to have a far-reaching favorable effect in the organization of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

## Council's Sheep Club

At the suggestion of the Tippecanoe County Council of Defense, a Defense Sheep club has been organized for that county. The organizing committee includes Otis Crane, county agent; Professor Z. M. Smith, of the Purdue experiment station; C. M. Hickman, representing the banking interests which will finance the plan; Jesse C. Andrew and J. O. Beck.

Thirty-nine head of registered Shropshire yearling ewes have been secured. There are thirteen townships in the county and each township trustee has been invited to nominate one boy in his township for membership in the club. The rules of the club have been worked out by the Purdue experiment station. The boys will pay for the ewes at the rate of \$27 per head, either in cash or by a twelve-month note bearing 6 per cent. interest.



## Matters Before Defense Council

### Bittner on Food Committee; Smith Chosen to Promote U. S. Boys' Reserve.

Announcement of the appointment of Professor W. S. Bittner of the department of economics, Indiana University, to the new food committee of the State Council of Defense, succeeding Dr. Frank Stockton, who resigned recently because of leaving the State, was made at the regular meeting of the State Council, September 19. The special committee appointed to reorganize the council's activities on the food question, nominated Mr. Bittner and his election was ratified by unanimous vote of the council.

On motion of Charles Fox the resolutions previously adopted by the council, recommending to the war department the exemption of dental students from conscription for the national army, and the placing of dental students on the same footing as medical students in reference to their eligibility to commissions in the Reserve corps, will be sent to Councils of Defense of other States for their consideration.

#### PLEA FROM DAIRY FARMERS.

A plea from dairy farmers of the State that their herds are in danger of extermination because of the high price of beef cattle and the scarcity of feed was received by the council and referred to the food committee. The special committee on food production and conservation will endeavor to work out a plan of co-operation that will accomplish the end desired by the dairymen.

The need of instruction among educators, as well as high school students on the significance and purposes of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, was pointed out by Isaac D. Straus, federal State director of the reserve. On Mr. Straus' motion the council employed Asa Smith of Wabash, Ind., to spend two months in the high schools of cities of 10,000 or more population, explaining the reserve and enlisting sympathetic support. Mr. Smith, it was stated, has made a special study of the reserve and his efforts will be supplemental to the instructions to be conveyed by the special text-book that will be introduced as a part of the course of study in Indiana high schools this winter.

Professor G. I. Christie of the committee on food production and conservation reported that the United States Department of Agriculture had authorized the employment of fifteen men for a period of eight weeks, in a campaign to locate and secure Indiana's share of the 10,000,000 bushels of seed corn wanted for the 1918 crop. This and the better live-stock contests being conducted over the State are just now occupying the major part of this committee's attention.

#### TO EDUCATE HOUSEWIVES.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Indiana food commissioner under National Administrator Herbert Hoover, spoke on the enrollment of women and emphasized the importance of a campaign of education that will bring to the women of the State the understanding that the economies urged by Mr. Hoover were not intended for the individual and personal benefit of the women addressed, but in order that there may be accumulated a surplus of staples that may be shipped to our armies and our allies abroad.

J. L. Keach stated that dealers in high perishable foodstuffs had reported that the Hoover campaign already had resulted in a greater consumption of this class of edibles than ever recorded heretofore.

James Edward Rogers of the War Department Recreational Bureau, assigned to training camps, stated the purpose of the proposed "foster mother for the soldiers" movement, which would take to the men abroad news from home, magazines and in other ways maintain a personal touch. The matter was referred to a committee for further consideration. The plan contemplates the assignment of enrolled women from a given locality to the task of keeping up correspondence with the soldiers from the same community.

#### GUARDING AGAINST FIRE.

The importance of maintaining strict watch against unnecessary fire risks is being urged upon the county councils. Grain elevators, storage houses, warehouses and other sources of civilian and military supply in particular should be watched in order that there be the greatest possible measure of conservation.

H. R. Kurrie reported that any plan contemplating the conservation of railroad cross ties for domestic fuel was of doubtful wisdom, because of the poor fuel quality of the ties and their inaccessibility to possible consumers.

Mr. Kurrie reported that the reported use of open top cars for the transportation of merchandise, which cars might assist in staving off a coal stringency, was being investigated and a report would be made later.

At the suggestion of Charles Fox a committee consisting of Mr. Fox and Will J. Freeman will investigate the alleged discrimination of railroads between their own mines and mines supplying the public with coal in the distribution of coal cars. Mr. Fox reported that one mine near Terre Haute was receiving cars in plenty six days a week, while another mine, within a stone's throw could secure cars only three days a week.

Chairman Hays stated that Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, head of the committee on women's activities, had just returned from Washington, where, with a representative of the Council of National Defense, a comprehensive plan for organizing the women of the States was tentatively worked out, and that Mrs. Carlisle would be ready to make a report to the council soon.

### Boys' Farm Camps

#### For Reserve Force

(Continued from Page 2.)

plans suggested in regard to the transportation of boys, food, hours of work, compensation, instruction, location of camp movements and the revolving of funds. The matter of recreation was given serious attention. Reports from the various camp leaders showed that the forms of amusing the boys during their idle hours varied widely. Emphasis was laid on the fact, also, that these boys who are performing a patriotic service, not for any one city or State, but for the country as a whole, should be well rewarded for their efforts and should be treated honorably by the people of the neighborhoods in which they are working. Incidents were cited where the boys had contributed to the social life of the various communities in which they worked. The success of the movement is being demonstrated rapidly. Before long everyone will have to be conscious of the value of the Boys' Working Reserve, for it will be a vital force in national life. Already farmers' organizations are passing resolutions expressing the hope that the work of the boys be continued.

#### ADVANTAGES FROM BOYS' CAMPS.

The following advantages associated with the camps deserve serious consideration:

The camp provides definite instruction.

It provides physical training and examination. It develops spirit and discipline.

It increases the farmer's respect for the city boy and also the city boy's respect for farming.

It results in a better boy morally and physically, and a boy filled with the desire to serve the nation.

Labor for the farms is to be mobilized in the various States through regular training camps of the sort discussed at the New York conference. They will be established under the approval of the federal government. Plans for these camps have been worked out by the Council of National Defense and have the hearty endorsement of President Wilson and his cabinet. These training camps, with courses along intensive lines, are expected to fit city boys for farm work. The outcome will undoubtedly be the equipment of thousands of youths along technical lines for work on farms where a serious shortage exists. As an evidence that the farmers' prejudice against the city boy is disappearing, officials today exhibited numerous letters from western grange owners asking for the establishment of more boys' camps.

No American is against the war. If anybody opposes it that opposition is sufficient proof of that person's un-Americanism.—Chicago Daily News.

## Other Fraternities Pledge Their Help

### State Council Receives Assurances of Support from Various Sources.

Though many members of fraternal orders were not able to be present to pledge their support personally to the State Council of Defense at the recent organization meeting, letters from prominent members testify a patriotic willingness to serve as occasion may demand. The following quotations from volunteers are significant:

"It affords me pleasure to advise that all Masons are interested in any movement tending to a betterment of conditions or affording an opportunity to exercise loyalty. If I can be of service to you I shall be most pleased to have you call on me. If the Council of Masons of this State are in a position to render any sort of assistance I am sure you may call on us."—Edgar H. Bristol, Salem, Ind.

Aaron Wolfson, of the Jovians, writes: "Am obliged to go East and cannot attend the meeting. At your service always, however."

Mrs. Emma Wiltse, counselor of the State Council of Indiana Sons and Daughters of Liberty, says: "I shall visit some of the councils in the very near future, and if I can in any way be of service to the State Council of Defense, I will be glad to do so."

"I want to pledge for those I represent a cordial and hearty support to the Nation in this crisis, as well as to all patriotic forces engaged in helping to bring autocracy to its knees. When there is anything I can do to help the cause, just say the word."—Norman E. Patrick of the Catholic Knights of America, in Indiana.

"You can rest assured," writes William Geake, deputy of the Supreme Order of the Northern Scottish Rite Masonic Jurisdiction of the U. S. A., "of my hearty co-operation and also that of the organization which I have the honor to represent."

M. A. Mahurin of Fort Wayne telegraphed: "As potentate of Mizpah Temple, representing twelve hundred members, we are in sympathy with the movement and will co-operate in the work."

"The Hibernians of Indiana want to assist you in every way they possibly can."—James E. Deery, State President Ancient Order of Hibernians.

"I am ready to assist you and the State Council and would like to hear from you again."—Calvin H. Ramsey, M. E. Grand High Priest, Royal Arch Masons.

#### Herbert Hoover's Idea.

A democracy is founded on the free play of individual initiative. That is fundamental to the development of the democracy itself. So long as the individual chooses to do what is right for the community he must have freedom of action, otherwise you do not get the intrinsic development of people on which we found our faith. All individuals must help—and they will, when the years have passed, have helped to demonstrate that democracy is sufficient of itself, and that the failure of democracy has always been to defend itself.

#### What is Really Needed.

The State Council of Defense urges on the County Councils the necessity of speaking campaigns to educate the people on the issues of the war. There are certainly many people who have very hazy ideas, and a few concise speeches would be helpful. We don't need oratory, but plain presentation of facts.—Waveland Independent.



## Secretaries Will Provide Comfort

**Fund for Departing Soldiers to be Raised by Counties at Rate of \$2 per Man.**

After an inquiry into the feasibility of the plan and the attitude of the War Department and army officials relative to it, the finance committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense recommended the endorsement of a proposal of John E. Northway, president of the Indiana Commercial Secretaries' Association, to provide a "comfort fund" for the soldiers who are leaving the State. The council by unanimous vote approved the report of the committee and authorized Mr. Northway and his organization to proceed with the execution of the plan, with the co-operation of the State Council through the County Councils of Defense in the State.

Mr. Northway's communication to the State Council, which sets forth the plan, follows in part: "At the meeting of the Indiana Commercial Secretaries' Association, held in Indianapolis last week, the matter of providing so-called 'comfort funds,' 'company funds' or 'mess funds' for the Indiana units of the new national army was discussed and by action of the meeting the following plan is suggested to the State Council of Defense for its consideration and with an urgent request from the Indiana Commercial Secretaries' Association that it be carried out at once by the State Council of Defense:

"The members of the national army are being taken from their homes, occupations and businesses to serve our country in the same war and in the same way as the members of our Indiana National Guard. But they go to the training cantonments in a disorganized way and, after being properly placed in the units in which they are to serve, they are not in 'home companies' or in any way so organized that a community can raise a sum of money to be used for the comforts of its own soldiers.

"After much consideration of the subject our plan is this:

1. That each county raise a sum of at least two dollars for each man they are furnishing in their first call under the selective conscription law.
2. That this fund be raised under the direction of the County Council of Defense, or some person or persons, organization or society to be appointed by the County Council of Defense.
3. That the funds all be raised before October 1 and that they be forwarded to the State Council of Defense by the person or organization raising them.
4. That the State Council of Defense turn them over to the commanding officer of the Indiana division of the national army, who will see that the money is divided equally between the various companies.

"Through this plan each company of 150 men would have a 'comfort fund' of three hundred dollars and each company or unit of the entire division would receive its proportionate amount. Every Indiana member of the national army would be provided for and there would be no heavy burden on any community to do it.

"To carry this plan out the Indiana Commercial Secretaries' Association will give the State Council of Defense all possible assistance and co-operation and the various members of our association will lend our best efforts toward enlisting our own local organizations in getting back of the movement in our home counties and wherever it is found to be practicable and advisable our organizations will undertake the raising of the funds in the various counties we represent. We shall furnish you promptly a list of the commercial organizations affiliated with our association promptly on your request.

"To illustrate the plan in operation: The State Council of Defense writes the Bartholomew County Council of Defense giving the plan in full and advising that the Columbus Chamber of Commerce is available to undertake to raise the Bartholomew county allotment. The Bartholomew

County Council delegates the task to the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and it proceeds to raise from over the county, by the methods it decides upon as being most advisable, the sum of two hundred and eight dollars, this county having sent 104 men to the Louisville camp. Some time before October 1 the amount is sent to the State Council of Defense and Bartholomew county enjoys the satisfaction of knowing that she has done her part by her first quota for the national army.

"To carry the plan out successfully will require prompt action and we hope you will take the preliminary steps at your meeting this week and that as soon as possible the County Councils receive the information and advice that the campaign may be on all over the State at an early date."

Mr. Northway immediately called the committee of his organization together to formulate plans and the solicitation of the fund will begin as soon as the apportionment can be worked out by counties.

## Red Cross Activities

The Union Township, Marshall County, Red Cross has shipped to the Fort Wayne headquarters 800 completed articles, all neatly arranged in bundles. The work was done under the direction of Mrs. Hunt. An interesting feature of the Culver exhibit was the quantity of children's garments intended for the little ones of the French districts that are being rehabilitated. There were many practical garments—sets of aprons and bloomers and some aprons with belts. From the pocket of every apron there peeped a pair of white stockings, the gift of Mrs. Lawrence Durburrow. The shipment represented the work of six organized units in Union township—three at the academy and three in the town of Culver.

Professor J. J. Pettijohn, head of the extension division of Indiana University, has been appointed director of the Red Cross Home Service Institutes for the State of Indiana. The appointment came from W. Frank Persons of Washington, D. C., director general of civil relief of the Red Cross, following a conference which Professor Pettijohn attended at the national capital.

Mrs. Earl Seales recently contributed an article to the Boonville Standard on the needs of the Warrick county Red Cross.

Mrs. J. D. Cone, accompanied by Mrs. George Whitcomb and Miss Claire Dixon of the North Vernon Red Cross, organized a sewing unit at Paris Crossing. Mrs. Cone also has been instrumental in organizing units at Selma and Hayden.

The Camden, Carroll county, Red Cross, newly established, is now doing active work. C. E. Baker has donated machines for the members, and the work is under the direction of Mrs. Arthur Ritchie, Mrs. Henry Croghan and Mrs. B. F. Wray.

The New Albany Red Cross Society gave an unusual entertainment at Glenwood park. All kinds of novelties were included in the program, and one particular country store stunt, under the direction of A. I. Buckman, took in \$132. The Second Regiment Band was a feature of the entertainment.

Kokomo operates a successful Red Cross workshop that is open daily from 1 to 5 p. m.

The Synthetic Literary Society of Marion met recently with Mrs. Robert Dean, and spent the time in making surgical dressings, under the supervision of a Red Cross instructor. This is the month that the club should have started regular meetings, but the members decided that these dressings were more necessary. They voted, therefore patriotically, to put off their meetings for another month, and to continue their Red Cross work instead. Special work is being done also in Marion by classes under the direction of Mrs. Will Mitchell, Miss Sturdy and Mrs. George Webster. The Sans Souci Club has been sewing while Mrs. A. L. Butterworth will demonstrate make-over work before the Ladies' Aid Grace M. E. Society.

Miss Dorothy Mix of South Bend is in charge of a unique dance that is to be given for the benefit of the Red Cross. Moving pictures will be taken of the event, which is to be something new and novel.

At Newcastle the Red Cross needed a knitting machine and decided that it must have one in a hurry. It started, therefore, a penny collection and now the treasurer of the organization, Miss Harriet Goodwin, has \$21.00 for the machine.

Attica, Ind., clubs are responding to war needs. Club and social activities promise to be somewhat less active during the coming season than in other years, owing to the large amount of work that is being devoted to the Red Cross. "The Kettle Drum Club" will limit its refreshments and elaborate refreshments to the Red Cross. The Monday Club, under the direction of Mrs. W. B. Reed, president,

has arranged its program so that it may pay special attention to war matters. The Art History Club will devote part of the time, previously given to study, to knitting. The Hoosier Club met with Mrs. Will Woodhall and spent most of its time sewing for the Red Cross.

A. F. Bentley, director of the American Red Cross of Indiana, states that the Mishawaka chapter has a membership that is 20 per cent. in excess of its quota, based on population. Muncie, Indiana Harbor, Whiting, Rush county and Warrick county boast a similar excess.

Hope, Bartholomew county, women have taken up Red Cross knitting with much zeal. The class was organized by Mrs. Lina F. Thompson and Mrs. Laura D. Fix at the home of Mrs. B. F. Dudding. The second meeting was with Mrs. Jerry George and interest was so great that many were not able to secure instructions.

Arrangements have been made by the Wayne County Red Cross to maintain office hours at the headquarters in Richmond. The general supervision of headquarters has been organized and systematized in such a way that the work room will be open daily, except Saturday. The chapter has named the following committees:

Surgical Dressing Committee, Mrs. Olive Allison, chairman; Mrs. W. T. Spangler, Mrs. Frank Critchet and Mrs. E. E. McDivitt, with the following assistant supervisors: Monday, Mrs. Paul Comstock, Miss Scott, Mrs. S. R. Gaines.

Tuesday, Mrs. R. P. Wisler, Mrs. Harlan Mann, Mrs. B. F. Harris, Mrs. Ed. Schalk.

Wednesday, Mrs. Elbert Shirk, Mrs. Urban, Mrs. Nicholson.

Thursday, Mrs. Buck, Miss Starr, Miss M. Minck, Mrs. Charles Carter.

Friday, Mrs. Frank Critchet, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Sadie Shaw.

Saturday, Mrs. Reynolds.

Knitting Committee, Mrs. John Clements, chairman; supervisors:

Monday, Mrs. Walter Dalbey, Miss Mary Clements.

Tuesday, Miss Anna Nicholson, Mrs. John Clements.

Wednesday, Miss Olive Ellison, Miss Martha Scott.

Thursday, Mrs. Clifford Piel, Mrs. Joseph Comer.

Friday, Mrs. Charles Land, Mrs. Milton Craighead.

Saturday, Mrs. S. E. Curtis.

Miss Anna Lough is chairman of the Hospital Garments Committee and is assisted by Mrs. Lee Nushbaum, Mrs. Demas Coe, Mrs. Will Morgan, Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. Denny.

Mrs. Frank Critchet has charge of the comfort bag department.

The Red Cross chapter of Jefferson county cleared \$28 from the sale of crosses and banners at the patriotic picnic at Neville's grove. Miss Mary Frances Hargan of the Madison schools is devoting one day each week to instructions in Red Cross sewing.

West Lebanon held recently a Red Cross home coming which included a pageant, "movies" and a patriotic display.

The West Lebanon Gazette conducts a regular Red Cross column. It printed recently a complimentary communication to the local Red Cross, written by C. J. Warrick.

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 39.

September 13, 1917.

—Fallen Timber for Fuel—

To County Councils of Defense:

It has come to the attention of the State Council of Defense that there is really a consequential amount of fallen timber in Indiana useless for any other purpose except fuel; that much timber might be cut down with advantage to the forests, and of considerable fuel value, but worthless for anything else; that this fallen timber and such standing timber could be used in the fuel famine which is imminent in this State. It was the sense of the State Council that the matter could be taken up by the County Councils, and that there be instituted at once in each county a campaign in this regard; that those having woods might take such steps as would result in the use of this fallen timber and useless standing timber for fuel. We earnestly urge you to proceed at once to that end by the organization of special committees in each county as will result in the ascertaining of available supply and converting of it into wood and the use thereof for fuel.

It is further the idea of the council that the Boys' Working Reserve can be utilized in this work, and it is our purpose to get the State Board of Forestry still further interested in the matter. The whole plan originated with the State Board of Forestry and they are willing to co-operate to the fullest extent. We will appreciate your immediate attention to this matter.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.



## Strange Attitude of Indiana Women

Set Forth by Mrs. Haseltine Dooley in Her Personal Canvass of Parke County.

Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered, the discouragements experienced, and the altogether unsatisfactory showing made in the enrollment of women, reports filed at the office of the National Food Director, in Washington, show Indiana to have been fifth in the list of States reporting. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Missouri alone surpassed Indiana in the number of patriotic women who signed the food cards and enrolled for such service as they are capable of rendering, in the event the government calls upon them.

The effort to educate the women of Indiana, through various avenues of publicity will continue in the hope that the second campaign for signatures will include a far greater proportion of the total female population. Food Commissioner Harry E. Barnard, who is the representative of National Food Administrator Herbert Hoover, believes that an intensive speaking and educational campaign is absolutely essential to a satisfactory showing.

Some idea of the difficulties experienced in the canvass for signatures of women may be gathered from the following excerpts from a report made by Mrs. Haseltine H. Dooley to the Parke County Council of Defense, probably a representative case:

"Unless one has undertaken to make a house to house canvass in a county like Parke, she can have no idea of the time and labor involved.

" \* \* \* The Woman's League cards are rather complicated and formidable in appearance. I believe the work would have been lightened if the cards had been simplified. The majority of Parke county women are ready to be of service in any way they can; but these chairmen encountered many obstacles in the way of indifference, ignorance and in some instances actual hostility.

"The indifference is partly due to pure selfishness, which is an armor difficult to penetrate, and partly from not having studied the real conditions confronting us as a nation. Many women seem not to have the least conception that by refusing to co-operate heartily in every way with our Government, both State and National, that they are prolonging the war and contributing to the death roll of our own American boys, as well as those of our allies.

"The second class, the ignorant women—I mean ignorant as to the purposes of the various organizations formed to help in this titanic struggle—seem to suspect all sorts of ulterior motives in each plan proposed. They will not sign any sort of card lest it prove a sort of secret draft or inquiry. They think the Red Cross is a financial scheme on the part of the leaders, or a society stunt of some kind. Some more than suspect that the garments made by the sewing units never reach the army. One woman says she has seen a good many pictures of soldiers and she has never seen one with pajamas on. Some will have nothing to do with joining any league for service or conservation because they have no member of the family in the service, therefore it is nothing to them. Again, others refuse to help because they have someone in the army and therefore have done enough. (Oh, Stupidity! thy name is Woman.)

"Another class of women profess to be pacifists, opposed to all war, and therefore wrap their cloaks of self-righteousness about them and let it go at that. While I would not question their sincerity I think they fail to realize that sincerity, while an admirable virtue, can work untold harm when unaccompanied by practical common sense. Then scattered throughout the county in groups are what must be classed as a pro-German element. That there has been from some source a subtle dissemination of pro-German virus which has worked its malignant influence on the body politic is very apparent. Its effects are seen in a sentiment hostile to our Government and our allies. The small group of pro-German Senators seems to be the guides of this class.

"However, this canvass has revealed that while the great majority of our people are loyal and true, there is a great work to be done in this coun-

ty in creating a solidarity of purpose and a spirit of militant patriotism which will help to bring the triumph of democratic principles and insure a lasting peace."

## State Militia News

Boone County.—Ben Coombs has taken charge of the Boone county home guard organization, succeeding E. O. Rogers who recently joined the second officers' reserve training camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison.

Clinton County.—H. E. Pavey, chairman of the Clinton Council of Defense Committee on Military Affairs, writes that a company of State militia has been formed at Frankfort and its services have been offered to the Governor.

Elkhart County.—The company at Elkhart is now completely organized, with Ira H. Church as Captain. Approximately 100 men are enrolled. The company has the use of the armory, which the State formerly provided for Company E, National Guard.

Grant County.—Grant county is busy preparing a home guard. George Lindsay has succeeded John O. Fryer as chairman of the committee on organization.

Jasper County.—Jasper county now has a militia company of fifty-eight enrolled men, five officers and fifty-five men. It is the intention to have an officers' school of instruction, and to secure the Rensselear armory, if possible.

Jefferson County.—A company of State militia has been organized here with the following officers: Captain, Robert F. Stanton; First Lieutenant, Leo Yunker; Second Lieutenant, William F. Johnson. The company meets once each week for drill.

Shelby County.—D. Wray DePrez is Captain of the Shelbyville militia. He has a company of sixty-two enlisted men and three officers.

Wayne County.—Three companies of volunteer State militia have been organized in this county by Frank Benn, chairman of the committee on military affairs of the Wayne County Council of Defense. In addition to the company at Richmond, Cambridge City and Hagerstown have each enlisted sufficient men to constitute separate companies. The Richmond company is in command of Captain Chester D. Weatherly, First Lieutenant, H. S. Maltby and Second Lieutenant Paul James.

The officers of the Cambridge City organization are: Captain, Dan Chapman; First Lieutenant, W. C. Squier; Second Lieutenant, N. Carlson. Hagerstown has enrolled a company of fifty men with the following officers: Captain, Charles R. Thornburg; First Lieutenant, L. M. Brannan; Second Lieutenant, R. O. Bailey.

## What the Workers Find

"Many were disappointed in finding 'an enemy' had beat them to it. I was informed that men have been making a canvass of Stockton township and in Cass, Sullivan county, telling the women if they sign the cards a little later they will be made to go anywhere to work and their canned fruit will be taken from them and put on the market, as well as any other food supplies."

"If you will look in your Atlas for Jackson county, township of Washington, you can see one tip of the Kaiser's mustache curled up from Dudley town and the other tip at Sauers' Church, while the Crown Prince and the Empress look out through the eyes of every wooden-shoed lad and pig-tailed lady-chen that you meet on their way to the parochial school."

The above quotations are from reports received by the committee on enrollment of women of the Indiana Council of Defense. They indicate the seriousness of the situation that confronts the food administration in Indiana, and which emphasizes the importance of the campaign of patriotic education now in process of organization.

## The Selective Service Law is Interpreted

The following rulings concerning the execution of the selective service law have been issued by the Provost Marshal-General:

When and whether there will be a second call is within the discretion of the President. There is no date set for a second call and, so far as is known, no second call is in present contemplation.

**NO PERSON NOT IN QUOTA TO BE SENT WITH QUOTA.**

A registrant whose order of liability is so late that he is not within the quota of a local board cannot, even on his own request, be advanced and sent with the quota.

**MORE THAN ONE SELECTED MAN IN A SINGLE FAMILY.**

The fact that more than one person is selected from a single family is not of itself ground for exemption or discharge.

**CANNOT SEARCH FOR NAMES OF MISSING PERSONS.**

Many requests are received at this office to go through the lists of persons registered in an effort to locate missing persons. The registration lists comprise 10,000,000 names segregated into 4,557 groups scattered in as many localities. It is manifestly impossible to comply with a request to search these lists for the names of missing persons, and no such attempt can be made in any case.

**PRIOR SERVICE NO GROUND FOR EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE.**

Many registered men who have been selected for military service have applied for exemption or discharge on the ground that they have been discharged from the army, navy or marine corps sometimes for physical disqualification and sometimes merely upon expiration of enlistment. It seems scarcely necessary to say that prior service or discharge from the army, navy or marine corps is not ground for exemption or discharge from draft, and that such applications can receive no consideration.

**ASSIGNMENT TO NON-MILITARY SERVICE.**

The draft is for the purpose of increasing the military establishment. Registrants may in certain circumstances be exempted or discharged to enable them to continue in non-military pursuits, but after they are selected for military service they may not be assigned to non-military service.

**NO SUBSTITUTES FOR DRAFTED MEN.**

The selective service law specifically prohibits the acceptance of substitutes for men selected for military duty. The obligation is personal and cannot be transferred.

**RESTRICTIONS ON DISCHARGE FOR DEPENDENCY.**

Local boards have no power to grant discharges or hear claims for discharge by or in respect of a registrant when such claims are based upon the circumstance that persons not within the degree of relationship specified in the regulations are dependent upon the registrant's labor for support.

## To Maintain Organization.

Because of the second drive upon the Hoover pledge in which the food administration has asked the co-operation of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, the committee is appealing to all those workers in the food campaign in the seventy-three national organizations under them to maintain their working force. A questionnaire intended to establish the amount of work accomplished and the methods used accompanies a vigorous letter to all the chairmen of the State divisions.

"It is our privilege and duty," says Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, "to uphold the Food Administrator in every helpful way by urging women everywhere to prove their oft-repeated claim that they are ready to serve their country whenever called upon, that we may do our part in bringing a speedy victory."



## Acreage Needed to Make State's Share

### Prof. Christie Indicates Each County's Share of Increased Production.

Professor G. I. Christie, director of production and conservation of the food committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense, has addressed the following communication to those interested:

"Indiana farmers have been asked by Secretary Houston, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Hoover, National Food Administrator, to increase the wheat crop approximately 25 per cent. and the rye crop 35 per cent. To meet this request and secure the necessary acreage every county must plant a larger acreage this fall.

"George C. Bryant, State Field Agent, United States Bureau Crop Estimates, has co-operated with the State Food Committee in estimating the minimum acreage that will have to be planted in each county of the State in order to meet the total required by the United States government.

"You are urged to give this as much publicity as possible, since it will fix in the minds of your people just exactly what is required of them. You perhaps will not wish to publish the whole list, but the figures for your own county and those for adjoining counties will be comparative and of great value.

"We shall be glad to hear from you as to whether this acreage has been sown this fall. There is every evidence that a large crop is being planted in Indiana and we sincerely hope that you will leave nothing undone to make this the largest and best crop ever raised in the State."

#### PROPOSED ACREAGE TO BE SOWN BY EACH COUNTY.

County.	Wheat.	Rye.
Adams	20,000	5,000
Allen	38,000	6,000
Bartholomew	58,000	2,000
Benton	2,000	1,000
Blackford	4,000	3,000
Boone	28,000	5,000
Brown	8,000	1,000
Carroll	43,000	2,000
Cass	46,000	2,000
Clark	20,000	1,000
Clay	25,000	2,000
Clinton	44,000	2,000
Crawford	20,000	1,000
Daviess	46,000	1,000
Dearborn	19,000	5,000
Decatur	40,000	2,000
DeKalb	30,000	3,000
Delaware	19,000	7,000
Dubois	50,000	1,000
Elkhart	40,000	3,000
Fayette	25,000	1,000
Floyd	6,000	1,000
Fountain	25,000	4,000
Franklin	30,000	6,000
Fulton	32,000	4,000
Gibson	62,000	1,000
Grant	28,000	3,000
Greene	35,000	2,000
Hamilton	35,000	3,000
Hancock	34,000	5,000
Harrison	42,000	1,000
Hendricks	35,000	3,000
Henry	33,000	7,000
Howard	30,000	1,000
Huntington	25,000	3,000
Jackson	40,000	3,000
Jasper	14,000	3,000
Jay	14,000	6,000
Jefferson	24,000	1,000
Jennings	24,000	2,000
Johnson	48,000	1,000
Knox	66,000	2,000
Kosciusko	46,000	7,000
Lagrange	38,000	9,000
Lake	10,000	2,000
Laporte	50,000	6,000
Lawrence	22,000	2,000
Madison	39,000	4,000
Marion	34,000	2,000
Marshall	34,000	5,000
Martin	14,000	1,000
Miami	42,000	2,000
Monroe	17,000	2,000
Montgomery	34,000	10,000
Morgan	33,000	2,000
Newton	5,000	2,000
Noble	45,000	4,000
Ohio	4,000	1,000
Orange	23,000	1,000
Owen	17,000	2,000
Parke	30,000	2,000
Perry	30,000	1,000
Pike	26,000	1,000
Porter	25,000	5,000

County.	Wheat.	Rye.
Posey	77,000	1,000
Pulaski	23,000	4,000
Putnam	25,000	3,000
Randolph	28,000	6,000
Ripley	34,000	9,000
Rush	58,000	6,000
Scott	13,000	1,000
Shelby	65,000	4,000
Spencer	65,000	1,000
Starke	15,000	4,000
Steuben	20,000	6,000
St. Joseph	36,000	7,000
Sullivan	41,000	1,000
Switzerland	11,000	2,000
Tippecanoe	31,000	5,000
Tipton	23,000	1,000
Union	19,000	1,000
Vanderburg	38,000	1,000
Vermilion	17,000	2,000
Vigo	33,000	3,000
Wabash	33,000	2,000
Warren	13,000	2,000
Warrick	44,000	1,000
Washington	27,000	2,000
Wayne	36,000	4,000
Wells	14,000	6,000
White	25,000	4,000
Whitley	25,000	3,000

## Merchants' Economy

H. W. Eldredge, chairman of the district surrounding South Bend, has appointed B. F. Richardson of Warsaw, Joseph Dolezal of North Judson, Isaac Wile of Rochester and Conrad Ziesel of Elkhart as sub-chairmen to organize the merchants of their cities in the movement to reduce deliveries and return of merchandise. These gentlemen will report to Mr. Eldredge, who in turn will report to the merchants' economy committee of the State Council of Defense.

Lee Nusbaum of Richmond reports that he has the Richmond merchants in a fair way toward getting together in the reduction of deliveries and return of merchandise. Mr. Nusbaum will attempt to secure the co-operation of all merchants in the retail trade, including retail grocers of Richmond.

David Meyer of Anderson is organizing all of the retail merchants of Anderson and reports that he is having very good success, the majority of the merchants of that city having already agreed to co-operate with the movement and in every manner assist the State Council of Defense.

Word has been received from Hugh E. Mauzy, secretary of the Mauzy Company, Rushville, that the merchants of Henry, Rush and Decatur counties met September 11 at Newcastle, approved the rules concerning the return of merchandise adopted by the Council of National Defense and pledged the hearty support of all the merchants of the three counties named to back up the government and State in every way possible in the present crisis. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one.

Carl S. Wise, chairman of the district comprising Jasper, White, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington and Howard counties, has just returned from the East and has taken up the matter of organizing the merchants of those counties in the elimination of the return of merchandise. Mr. Wise has the majority of the merchants at Logansport committed to the plan and will no doubt proceed to get the merchants in the counties named.

Advice has been received from J. C. O'Harra of the W. A. McNaughton Company, Muncie, and chairman of the district comprising Grant, Blackford, Jay, Delaware and Randolph counties, stating that the movement of eliminating the return of merchandise is well under way in his district. The McNaughton Company, with which he is connected, ran a page ad. in the Muncie Star of September 9, setting forth the stand of their company on this movement. This ad. certainly speaks much for the progressiveness of the McNaughton Company.

Evansville merchants are alive to the situation and are reducing the return and deliveries of merchandise, as shown by the large display ad. in the Evansville papers and signed by some thirty-five of the most representative stores. In addition to this they are enclosing in each package the printed rules and regulations as recommended by the National Council of Defense and the State Council of Defense.

A meeting of the merchants of Terre Haute and vicinity was held Thursday, September 13, at which action was taken regarding the return

and delivery of merchandise. Mr. Milton E. Herz is chairman of the Terre Haute district, comprising several counties. The local merchants will co-operate with Mr. Herz through the Merchants' Association of Terre Haute.

#### METHOD IN WISCONSIN.

In a bulletin to the County Councils of Defense of Wisconsin the State Council of that commonwealth says:

"The Council of National Defense has just written us asking us to make clear to the counties these four points:

"1. That the public shall understand that the initiative comes from the Council of National Defense.

"2. That the purpose is to benefit the country as a whole and not any class or community.

"3. That all merchants in all lines of trades shall acquiesce in the recommendation of the Council of National Defense in order that no one may profit by the sacrifices made by other merchants in curtailing the service they have been accustomed to render their customers.

"4. That merchants shall establish the co-operative or central delivery system wherever possible and when this cannot be done they shall reduce their deliveries to not more than two per day over each route."

#### PETTIJOHN AT LAPORTE.

Professor J. J. Pettijohn of the extension division of Indiana University addressed the merchants of Laporte on the evening of September 18 on the subject, "A Co-operative Delivery System." Local merchants are interested in the economies endorsed by the State Council of Defense and steps already have been taken to adopt them here. The delivery problem is said to be one of the biggest handicaps to enterprise among Laporte merchants.

#### BUTCHERS AND GROCERS.

A committee consisting of Jap Hornbeck, Tom Slattery and H. E. Reynolds are working among butchers and grocers of Crawfordsville and Montgomery in order that they co-operate with the economies in selling and delivery that are recommended by the merchants' economy committee of the State Council of Defense. Clothiers, dry goods men and shoe dealers who are organized also will be represented in the county committee. Robert Tinsley and Frank Jones have been appointed members of a publicity committee which will arrange for a three days' tour of the county, visiting practically every merchant.

Carl S. Wise of Logansport reports that the merchants of his district are keenly alive to recommendations on the return of merchandise, and that the local dealers have, in several instances, run advertisements announcing their intention of following conservation rules.

The merchants of Elkhart, says Conrad Ziesel, are co-operating in the movement to lessen returns and deliveries of merchandise. A meeting of the Elkhart merchants was held September 18 to perfect satisfactory arrangements. Merchants of Elkhart, Goshen, Nappanee and other towns were in attendance.

South Bend merchants recently pledged themselves to co-operate with the government and State Councils of Defense in eliminating the waste in their business.

#### On Conserving Potatoes.

A. L. Hodgson, Randolph county agricultural agent, recommends that local districts consume their own potatoes instead of buying them from a distant market. "If farmers and others having a few potatoes for sale could find the people who will be compelled to buy and sell potatoes for winter use, at the same time using some of the available storage space in their cellars or pits," he says, "there would be less store-house congestion. The result would be lower prices for consumer, higher prices for producer and greater national efficiency due to the opportunity for storing perishable foods."



## Team Work Necessary for Greater Efficiency

Superintendent Peterson Urges that County Agent be Utilized to the Greater Production of Foodstuffs.

(By C. V. Peterson, Tippecanoe County Superintendent of Schools.)

Now that we have a county agent it is up to the county to make the best use of him. It is a well-known fact that there is some opposition to the principle under which the county agent is employed, but there is no argument against the great good he can do.

No agricultural worker can do more to increase the food production than the county agent. He is the direct means of communication between the Department of Agriculture at Washington or the Purdue Experiment Station and the farmer. It is through him that the government is enabled to cooperate with the food producers of the nation.

### TEAM WORK NECESSARY.

Team work in the community is necessary in order that all the resources of the country may be utilized. We must enlist the services of all local agencies in promoting better farm methods and increased facilities. The agent is in position to give expert information on agricultural subjects and will help solve many of the problems which confront the average farmer. Simply give him a chance. Let him make your farm a part of his laboratory and the information he has will be communicated to you, and what he may get will be communicated to all farmers.

Each community is made up of various classes of people. There are men and women who want to do things, others who are able to lecture or tell about things, still others who can write with force and conviction. We need all of these; for each person there is a place in the general plan for community development.

## To Sell Liberty Bonds

Liberty bonds—the second loan—are going to sell like hot cakes if the enthusiasm of the County Councils of Defense continues. Rush County Council of Defense met recently and elected Carl H. Payne chairman and a committee of twenty-five to have charge of the sale of the second Liberty Loan bonds of 1917 in that county. The ministers and all the auctioneers of the county will aid in the publicity campaign and the "Four-Minute Men" will present the matter in the moving picture shows. W. J. Devol, banker of Lebanon, is chairman of the Boone County Liberty Loan campaign. B. B. Engle is chairman of the Montgomery county committee and A. N. Sollemeyer will head the Adams county organization. J. E. Hinshaw of Winchester will direct the bond sales in Randolph county. The second Liberty Loan committee for Switzerland county includes C. C. Shaw, chairman, Vevay; J. W. Johnson, Patriot; Harry Stow, East Enterprise; Richard Landram, Florence.

Other Liberty Loan committeemen follow: Decatur County—W. W. Bonner, chairman; Charles Woodward, Dan S. Perry and Harrington Boyd, Perry County—Magnus Kreisle, chairman; Roscoe Huffman, Alfous Schaerer, Harry Menor, Norman Hafele. Tippecanoe County—Charles Murdock, chairman. Martin County—Ed. Witcher, chairman; George Gates, Walter Hayes. Pike County—W. D. Curll, Petersburg, chairman; George T. Frank, George A. Hurst, Robert M. Gray, A. J. Heuring, M. McC. Stoops, W. D. Crow, A. H. Kuken, Sol D. Johnson, Herbert H. Harmeyer, John W. Seales, Samuel Hargrove. Clay County—Hugh Stevenson, chairman; J. B. Marshall, H. R. Neese, J. M. Henderson, H. E. Sutton, C. R. Knoll.

Greene, Madison and Tipton counties report that Liberty Loan committees will soon be appointed there.

"Don't argue about why we are in the war, but realize that the time now has come when American liberty, American justice, American independence and freedom are the stake for which we must fight."—Elihu Root.

### WILL GIVE CREDIT.

We want to emphasize the boys' and girls' clubs—pig, corn, chicken, canning—anything along the line, we expect this to become a part of our school work; we are going to allow school credit for work done and properly and carefully reported to school authorities. Much of this will be under the general supervision of the county agent.

The need for food production and conservation is greater today than ever before. The greatest efficiency produced in any agency is team work. There are many communities in which the people are willing to work for the good of the nation, but do not know what to do. They need direction and leadership—a good county agent supplies the need. Let us all work together. Let there be no slackers anywhere. Patriots are needed in the fields as well as in the trenches. We are not going to tolerate indifference to patriotic duty among officers and school teachers; let us have reason to believe that our patrons and students are with us in our country's service.

Learn more about the Boys' Working Reserve. It is not the purpose of this organization to take boys out of school, or away from home where there is work to do, but to organize a helping reserve that can be put to best advantage. If need be we will arrange school work so that boys and girls, too, for that matter, can help garner the corn harvest now coming on. We urge that boys and girls remain in school, however, as long as possible, thus better preparing themselves for usefulness as the need arises.

## Be Loyal or Get Out

Earl S. Brown in the Vevay, Ind., Enterprise.

Over in Ripley county, near Olean, a few days ago several hundred Germans held their annual picnic. One preacher offered up a prayer in German, and another preached a sermon in German. The speakers were seated on a platform with an arch covered with evergreens, and the platform was profusely decorated with flowers of all kinds.

But, strange as it may seem, nowhere on the grounds was there an American flag or a solitary rag of red, white and blue bunting.

And with such a spirit as this the Versailles Republican is wondering why it cannot stir up enough interest in the citizens of Ripley county to honor their drafted soldiers with a farewell reception.

Should such a meeting have been held in Switzerland county it would have been as much as the speaker's life was worth to have preached a sermon in German. But such a meeting could not have been held here. Our citizens would have believed the absence of American flags meant an insult to our country and would have cleaned out that meeting as quickly as a riot would break up an Irish ball.

If the German residents of Ripley county can't show loyalty to the flag of our country in which they have lived so peacefully, then why in the hell don't they go back to Germany where they belong? We've got no room in the United States for German sympathizers. Be loyal to Uncle Sam or get out, and do one or the other p. d. q.

### Iowa Gets Busy.

At a recent meeting of the Iowa State Council of Defense, the question of peace and order in the various counties of the State was under discussion and it was arranged that the Governor of the State invite the city attorneys, the county sheriffs, the chairmen of the boards of supervisors and the mayors of cities and towns to a meeting for the exchange of ideas on the subject. The State hopes by this means to abolish disloyalty and secure effective defense co-operation.

## Scientists Form Body on Research

Will Seek to Serve Needs of War and Peace And Effect Permanent Benefits.

As a result of a suggestion coming from C. C. Mendenhall, national chairman of the committee on State Research Councils, a group of scientists met at the State House September 15 and formed a permanent organization to be known as the Committee of Research of the State Council of Defense. The organization will be a permanent one and will serve war and peace needs. It will make a study of war mechanics and needs and will strive, at the same time, to effect industrial gains. It will work also with the different educational institutions of the State and will coordinate scientific activities and seek to eliminate duplication. The members of the committee are Dr. C. H. Benjamin, Dean of Engineering, Purdue University; Dr. F. R. Eldred, Director of Scientific Laboratories, Eli Lilly Co., Indianapolis; Dr. J. J. Green, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Notre Dame University; Dr. A. L. Foley, Professor of Physics, Indiana State University; Daniel B. Luten, Civil Engineer, Indianapolis; O. H. Skinner, General Superintendent Prest-o-Lite Company, Indianapolis; Dr. John White, Professor of Chemistry, Rose Polytechnic College. Dr. C. L. Mees, President of Rose Polytechnic College, presided at the meeting. A letter was read to the committee from F. C. Atkinson, President of the Indiana Section of the American Chemical Society, offering the services of that organization.

### ONE AT A TIME, LADIES!

The following is part of an important letter that is being sent to the women of the State by Miss Julia E. Landers of the enrollment committee of the State Council of Defense:

"Will you please send me the names of any women in your county who are good public speakers and who would be willing to give some talks in your county or the next county should we have a campaign of three days to educate the women of Indiana in the part they must play in helping the President of the United States win this war? The State Council of Defense will probably give me money to spend on mileage for these speakers, and we will expect the woman member of each County Council of Defense to see that the speakers are entertained in homes for the two nights they will spend in the county. No money will be spent in salaries to speakers, because since none of us who are members of the State Council of Defense are receiving pay, but are gladly giving some of our time to the State, there is no reason why we should not ask the capable women of this State to help us with the plan of the State Council of Defense to enroll women for service."

### Corn Meal Cheap Food.

The United States Food Administration authorizes the following:

"Corn meal, even at the present unprecedented high prices, according to a comparison of nutritive food values prepared by the Food Administration, continues the cheapest food found in a survey of fifty staples.

"There is twice as much nutritive value in a dollar's worth of corn meal, even at the prevailing high prices, as in a dollar's worth of wheat bread. The actual figures show that 47.4 cents' worth of corn meal now equals one dollar's worth of wheat bread in actual nutritive value.

"There are four bushels of corn raised in this country to every bushel of wheat, and corn meal is as good food for man as is wheat. It costs less, and is the richest crop in our country."

### Let There Be Light.

The way to "enlighten the German people" is to lick them to a frazzle. Enlightenment will then arrive.—B. L. T. in Chicago Tribune.

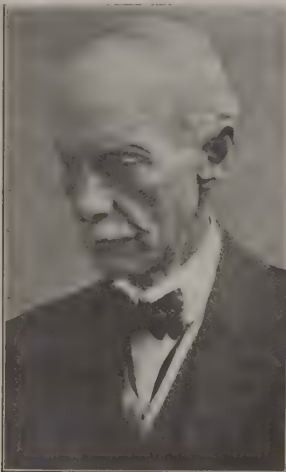


## Hurty Would Save Race From Decay

Secretary of State Board of Health Has Practical Plan of Conservation.

"The most important conservation, now and at any time, is the conservation of human beings." Thus declared Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health.

Dr. Hurty is not a pacifist, and he knows that strong bodies are necessary to strong minds and both are essential to the success of a nation in peace as well as in war.



DR. J. N. HURTY.

"Benjamin Franklin once said, 'Take care of your pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves.' I feel sure that if we look to it that our children are born free of disease, well formed and with pure blood; if we see to it that they are taught and trained the way they should go, we would then be able to solve all the problems of conservation. If we take care of the child we are then making men who are mentally, morally and intellectually strong—strong in mind, strong in soul, strong in physique. Men so made are the only ones who can make a strong nation. This idea is incorporated in the Indiana Child Creed: "Every child has the inalienable right to be born free from disease, free from deformity and with pure blood in its veins and arteries.

"Every child has the inalienable right to be loved; to have its individuality respected; to be trained wisely in mind, body and soul; to be protected from disease, from evil influences and evil persons, and to have a fair chance in life. In a word, to be brought up in the fear and admonition of the Lord.

"That state is delinquent which does not ceaselessly strive to secure these inalienable rights to its children.

"Strong nations regard conservation. Strong men are economical. Can you imagine Abraham Lincoln wasting food? People who waste food are immoral. Nations who neglect to enforce hygienic laws are bound to come to grief. Let us strive toward a healthy national life and the preservation of the healthy individual."

### Crime Cannot Endure.

"Anyone striking the note that Germany is invincible and can endure a state of war forever is either a fool or its familiar alternative. . . . The fiction, the superstition rather, that Germany can endure a war of indefinite duration is a piece of German bureaucratic bluff, manufactured expressly for home consumption, but available for export if it can find a foreign market. It has been imported by one or two persons as a political side-line and is being boosted, but even those who read it do not follow it."—San Francisco Chronicle.

## "What Are We Fighting For?"

(By the Rev. R. J. Burns, Butler, Ind.)

It is now three years since the great war began. When it commenced we asked, "What are they fighting for?" and now some are asking, "What are we fighting for?" It is the latter question that I shall attempt to answer. Before answering the question it might be profitable for us to study for a little while the spirit that dominates the German empire.

If we are to know the iron hand that holds in its palm the actions and even the very thoughts of the German people we must go back to the days that antedate the present ruler and study Prussianism—see her as she whets her already sharpened sword and wages conquest after conquest—bloodthirsty occasioned by a desire for more land, a land that was not her land, a land that had brought forth bountifully in response to the brawn and brain of an industrious and peace-loving people.

It is Prussianism personified that is keeping the world in the relentless grip of death and destruction today. The majority of the warring nations are praying for the day when they can go back to their homes and again follow their peaceful pursuits and forget the terrible tragedies that would shame and stigmatize forever a semi-civilized nation. It is not that Germany's territory has been invaded and that she is fighting a defensive fight and yet that is her plea. Germany is fighting a fight of pure and unadulterated imperialism—she is the aggressor and the whole world knows it. Her actions were premeditated and according to her way of thinking the time was right for a glorious victory over Belgium and France and her calculations would have proven correct had it not been for Russia on the east and England on the west who threw their flesh and blood into the mouth of the German cannon and stayed the victorious march of the Teuton. It is not long until Italy and Japan are in the game and thus the fight goes on—cannons belching forth death and destruction while the neutral world sits in the bleachers and watches the game. "Who will make the first run?" some one asks. The answer is, "It is going to be a draw." Everything now points to a long extensive struggle, when all at once Germany knocks a foul and the foul ball lights upon American territory either at sea or on land. This causes a stir in the bleachers and Mr. Kaiser is asked to explain, which he does very graciously. The game continues with increased interest and the second foul is perpetrated and the third and the fourth, which meant the sending of scores of men, women and children to watery graves to mingle with the seaweeds and rot amongst the filth at the bottom of the sea.

These facts are no secrets, but are known the world over and similar breaches of international law, to say nothing of breaches of international etiquette Germany has perpetrated against the United States for two years. She has honey-combed every avenue of American political and economical life. She has filled this country with her contemptible spies; she has incited riots and strikes among our laboring classes, and tried to destroy our munition factories, for which offenses some are now being held in custody.

We were a long time trying to convince ourselves that Germany was guilty of such inhuman atrocities and when anyone would cry out against her that person was called an alarmist and easily excited. Early in 1916 the Providence Journal called our attention to the fact that even then there was a conspiracy in the United States that was soon to work havoc with this country, but our neutral papers (?) called the editor of the Journal an alarmist and his Journal a yellow sheet; it took only a few days to prove that Mr. Editor knew what he was talking about when Mr. Boyed and one Mr. Von Papen, members of the German embassy, were expelled from this country as undesirables. These two gentlemen (?) it was learned had a branch office in Wall street, the very heart of New York's financial district. It was Germany that tried to entangle us in the meshes of the Mexican-Japanese conspiracy—Mr. Zimmerman, you will remember, was the blunt

tool that made such a failure at the job. Thus the game had been going on until the great umpire calls time and demands a pinch hitter to come to the bat.

The call was so loud that a man in the bleachers heard the call and he deliberately leaves his seat and starts for the plate—the whole world is, on tiptoe and watching the move. As Mr. Pinch Hitter comes on to the diamond he is seen rolling up his sleeves, displaying two well-formed and muscular arms; he is a tall man and has chin whiskers; he wears a tall hat and has a suit made from the stars and stripes. Ah, it is Uncle Sam. He walks up to the plate with the elasticity of a youth—he picks up the big stick and squares himself at the plate and divines every move of Mr. Kaiser—the world is anxiously waiting and before we had time to breathe a good full breath Uncle Sam had hit the ball right on the nose and knocked a home run in the form of a \$2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan—this staggers Germany and before she could square herself the pinch hitter landed another good one in the form of 10,000,000 young men, who said, "I am within the age limit and if you need me I will go." The next strike will knock the cover from the ball and the game will be over.

I said a moment ago that I was going to answer "Why are we fighting?" My answer is as follows: We are fighting because Germany invaded our shores just as truly as she invaded Belgium, only on a smaller scale.

Second: We must fight and whip her on the continent of Europe or she will fight us on this continent, and if she ever comes here our wives and children will receive just what the women and children of Belgium received.

Third: We are fighting a fight for liberty, hoping that the peoples of the whole world will soon have a government "of the people, for the people and by the people," a government that had its birth in the land of the free and the home of the brave, and a land that has as its emblem the stars and stripes.

### Sale of Crops in the Field

Reports have been coming in of the sale of crops "in the field," in advance of the harvest, to be delivered on the order of the buyer, or to be harvested by the buyer at his pleasure. Past experience has shown our people that in many instances these crops are never harvested, warns the Coatesville Herald. This is not oversight on the part of the purchaser, as some credulous persons might think. It is deliberate and with a purpose. The crops are bought with this possible end in view. Our food hogs are shrewd. Government and State reports presage a record production of food crops this year. In the natural order of things this would be bound to lower prices to some extent, even in the face of the heavy foreign demand. But this is just what the food speculator does not wish to see occur. To avoid it he must evolve some plan to "retire" a greater or less proportion of the crop from the markets. Hence they are bought up "in the field"—and if our officials are not careful many of them will rot in the field. We believe that the great majority of our farmers are loyal to the core. We do not believe they will connive at a practice that tends to both waste and extortion. Loyal farmers, it is up to you to see that the purchaser of your crops—provided you have sold any "in the field"—moves these crops at the proper time. In case they are not so moved, and loss or even waste is threatened, it is your sacred duty as a loyal citizen to notify the authorities in charge of the food situation at Washington, and you should do this while there is yet time to save the crop. Our sons and brothers in France are going to need every ounce of our produce that we can send them. Let us see that none of it goes to waste through the "carelessness" of these speculators.



## Davison Reviews Activities of the Red Cross in Europe

Henry P. Davison, as chairman, issued recently, on behalf of the war council of the American Red Cross, a report to the American people concerning the activities of the American Red Cross in Europe since war with Germany was declared. The report says in part:

The policy of the Red Cross war council is to report frequently to the American people concerning the use which is being made of all Red Cross money.

The war council of the American Red Cross, since its appointment on May 10, appropriated up to and including August 31, the sum of \$12,339,681.87 for work in Europe, of which \$10,692,601 is for use in France.

### GENERAL OBJECTS.

The general lines of activity undertaken in France by the American Red Cross have been determined after a careful survey of the situation by the Red Cross commission. The purposes may be outlined as follows:

1. To establish and maintain hospitals for soldiers in the American army in France.
2. To establish and maintain canteens, rest houses, recreation huts and other means of supplying the American soldiers with such comforts and recreation as the army authorities may approve.
3. To establish and maintain in France canteens, rest houses, recreation huts and other means of supplying comfort and recreation for the soldiers in the armies of our allies.
4. To distribute hospital equipment and supplies of all kinds to military hospitals for soldiers of the American or allied armies.
5. To engage in civilian relief, including: (a) The care and education of destitute children; (b) care of mutilated soldiers; (c) care of sick and disabled soldiers; (d) relief work in the devastated areas of France and Belgium, such as furnishing to the inhabitants of these districts agricultural implements, household goods, foods, clothing and such temporary shelter as will enable them to return to their homes; (e) to provide relief for and guard against the increase of tuberculosis.
6. To furnish relief for soldiers and civilians held as prisoners by the enemy and to give assistance to such civilians as are returned to France from time to time from the parts of Belgium and of France held by the enemy.
7. To supply financial assistance to committees, societies or individuals allied with the American Red Cross and carrying on relief work in Europe.

The war council has sent to Europe five separate commissions, each composed of representative Americans. The work and policy of the American Red Cross will be determined and guided by the first-hand inquiries and the considered judgment of these commissions.

### WORK FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The first and supreme object of American Red Cross care is our own army and navy.

The American army in France is received in large reception camps on the coast, and after several weeks of preliminary training the men are sent across the country to permanent training camps back of the firing lines.

Along the route followed by the troops the Red Cross has established infirmaries and rest stations, each in charge of an American trained nurse with an American man to assist her.

Additional infirmaries and rest stations will be established in the near future, and adequate buildings are also being erected wherever needed.

Canteens are being established by the Red Cross at railway stations where American soldiers on reserve duty or on leave, and those returning to or from duty, may find rest and refreshment. Baths, food, games and other comforts will be made available at these canteens.

The war council has appropriated \$100,000 for medical research work in France.

### HOSPITAL WAREHOUSE SERVICE.

To be able to do its work without delay, the Red Cross is establishing warehouses at different points of importance in the French theater of war. An appropriation of \$500,000 has been voted to establish this service and provide its first stock of supplies.

In response to a cable from the commission in France, the war council appropriated \$1,500,000 to purchase foodstuffs to be sent to France.

It has also appropriated \$1,000,000 for the purchase of supplies in France, all for use in the hospital supply service.

### CANTEENS AND REST STATIONS.

At the military railroad stops the Red Cross is establishing shower baths, laundries and mending and disinfecting rooms. Then there will be rest rooms, with books, writing materials and games. Some of the stations will have dormitories and lunch rooms.

Near the firing line the Red Cross is establishing field canteens. Extending the work already begun by the French Red Cross, it will provide one of these canteens for every corps of the French army and as well as later for the American army.

To carry out these plans the war council has made appropriations of about \$700,000, which will establish the canteens and maintain them for about three months.

### RED CROSS TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

A Red Cross transportation service through the co-operation of the French, British and Italian governments, the United States shipping board and the leading steamship and railroad companies has been established to handle the vast quantities of medical and relief supplies now being shipped almost daily to France, Belgium, Serbia, Russia and other belligerent countries.

The Red Cross will have cargo space on every steamer chartered by the United States shipping board. Army transports also will carry Red Cross supplies.

The French railroads are overtaxed and their facilities must be available for the military needs of the army. The Red Cross has accordingly determined to develop its own motor transport service. The first unit of trucks has been forwarded.

### BASE HOSPITALS.

In advance of the fighting forces the United States sent to the European battle fields six base hospitals organized during the last year by the Red Cross—the first United States army organization sent to Europe. These were sent at the request of the British commission.

More than a dozen base hospitals organized by the American Red Cross are now seeing active service in France and others are rapidly being made ready for foreign service.

### PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

It is estimated that some 500,000 persons are afflicted with tuberculosis as the direct result of the war. Scientific efforts to control the spread of the malady are not only of supreme concern to France herself, but they are of great importance in making France healthy for our own troops.

All work is being done under the general administration of the French government and by French people.

The American Red Cross has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the relief of sick and wounded French soldiers and their families.

The Red Cross plans to be able to take care temporarily of these returning populations.

It is not the policy of the Red Cross to rebuild the villages of France, but it is our hope to be able to give a new start in life to a large number of persons who have been left destitute by the ravages of the German army.

The Red Cross has accordingly appropriated \$40,090 for a provisional experiment in this direc-

tion, the plans for the experiment having been worked out in France by Mr. Homer Folks.

Most of those in charge of the Red Cross of the work in France are giving their own time and paying their own expenses.

The appropriations made for use in Europe outside of France, covering drugs and medical supplies, relief funds and expenses, are as follows:

For Russia .....	\$322,780.87
For Roumania .....	247,000.00
For Italy .....	210,000.00
For Serbia .....	222,500.00
For England .....	8,800.00
For Armenia .....	600,000.00
Other appropriations .....	36,000.00

The total appropriations by the war council for Red Cross work in Europe are as follows:

In France .....	\$10,692,601.00
Outside of France .....	1,647,080.87

Grand total .....

\$12,339,681.87  
Some of the European appropriations are to cover a full year, but the greater part will have been spent by November of the current year.

## Store Windows to Teach Food Saving

The United States Food Administration authorizes the following:

Plans are now being perfected for a widespread campaign in visualized publicity to convince the people of the United States of the necessity for food conservation and to show them the best methods of food substitution.

Window displays in the retail stores all over the United States are to be used to tell in the most forceful way possible the aims of the United States Food Administration. The helpful co-operation necessary for the success of this plan is being secured through the various mercantile associations of the country, and the response already received is such as to guarantee the most complete success ever reached by any such plan of publicity and education.

### WINDOW DISPLAY CONTEST.

In part this great educational campaign will be conducted in the form of a contest, with prizes for the best window displays, under the supervision of the United Publishers' Corporation, as representative of the trade papers of the nation. The voluntary services of these publications have been secured through Elbridge L. Howe of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, who is now working in Washington with the food administration. The plans perfected have been submitted to the food administration. The contest will close October 21.

### GOVERNED BY FOOD POLICY.

All displays are to be governed by the briefly defined policy of the food administration that our national problem is to feed our allies this winter by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar.

The success of the plan for this educational campaign does not rest entirely upon the contest idea. Many merchants have said that while they have no desire to participate in the window contest, they are quite willing to make their displays as a patriotic contribution to a cause the importance of which they recognize.

The window displays were started this week throughout the country.

### University Saving.

The United States food administration authorizes the following:

"The University Club of Chicago is saving a ton of flour and two tons of meat a month through voluntary food conservation. The house committee of the club in making this announcement to the members links it with a 'roll of honor' of members who have joined the armed force of the nation. They call the food saving a patriotic enterprise and say that it enables the club to remit dues for those who have joined the national service."



## Fire Marshal Aids in Preventing Loss

### Friedley and His Assistants Doing Important Work of Conservation.

State Fire Marshal H. H. Friedley and his staff of inspectors have been conducting a fire prevention campaign in an effort to conserve food products and protect personal property. He has required since April 1 an inspection of all flour mills and grain warehouses with a view of suggesting to their owners practical means for fire prevention. These examinations have been made by men who have had experience in inspecting for insurance companies. As soon as the inspection of this sort of property is completed there will be an examination of food storage warehouses, canning factories, supply repositories, woolen and cotton mills, wholesale groceries, implement factories, etc. All this is being done with the idea of conserving resources and thereby bringing the war to a close earlier. Insurance compensates for loss, but it does not replace loss.

#### CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

In order to make his work effective Fire Marshal Friedley has been conducting a publicity campaign of education. He has mailed out thousands of notices to factory owners bearing statements like the following:

"You are citizens and patriots and are serving your country in production. The conservation of food and property is the greatest need of the times. Close attention to details in the daily routine of operation in matters of fire prevention will reduce the fire hazard.

"Do you know that two-thirds of our fires are caused through carelessness?

"Where is your nearest fire alarm box?

"Have you a night watchman?

"Have you metal containers for rubbish?

"Is your water supply effective or are the pipes half filled with mud?

"If you cannot answer each of these questions satisfactorily you may be unintentionally playing into the hands of our enemies.

"This is not the time to procrastinate.

"Attend to these matters today."

"No Smoking" and "No Admission" cards may be obtained upon request from the office of the State Fire Marshal.

#### Right vs. Might.

"If Might made Right, life were a wild beast's cage;

If Right made Might, this were the golden age;

But now, until we win the long campaign,

Right must gain Might to conquer and to reign."

—Henry Van Dyke.

## American Alliance in Northern Indiana

### Major Ryan Secured Official Endorsement of Idea of Sergeant Welch.

Major Thomas F. Ryan of Fort Wayne, acting on the suggestion of Sergeant William Welch of Hammond, secured the endorsement of the War Department for the organization of the "American Alliance."

The purpose of the alliance is to demonstrate the solidarity of all the people of the State, particularly those of diverging races in the northern part of the commonwealth. It is also to stimulate patriotism wherever possible and "to let the khaki-clad boys know there is a solid pack behind them."

Major Ryan made a special trip to Washington and secured the full sanction of his superiors before putting the alliance on the map. It is expected that every community in the northern part of the State either will have a chapter or be represented in the organization within a few weeks.

## The Call of the Hour—

Burnett

"The Call of the Hour" was the subject of a masterful sermon by the Rev. J. A. Burnett, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, South Bend. Dr. Burnett's text was Proverbs 24:5: "A man of knowledge increaseth strength." He said in part:

"The most important question now before the people of this country is the relation of education to the present war. In the heat of the struggle our attention is fixed on the present—but what of the future? We believe we shall win, but what then? We are fighting for democracy, but a democracy that simply takes the power from kings to put it into the hands of an unprepared people may prove a curse rather than a blessing. The beneficent results of this conflict depend on a citizenship which receives the trust and executes it for the coming generations.

"The national commissioner of education said recently: 'It is of the utmost importance that during the continuance of the war, and through the years immediately following, there shall be no lowering in the efficiency of our systems of education.'"

#### CHURCH SPONSOR OF EDUCATION.

"The church has always stood as the sponsor of education and therefore is most deeply interested in this question. If the world is to be 'safe for democracy' we cannot limit our horizon by today, but must have a seer's vision for the future.

"There are thousands of boys, girls, young men and young women in our schools, colleges and universities who should be developed for solving the immense problems that will inevitably follow the war. The most patriotic thing we can do as parents, teachers, young people, is to conserve, in every possible way, the interests of education. There are many in our industrial and commercial life who should turn back again to the work of the class room. This is the demand, the obligation, the opportunity of the hour, and to meet our responsibility we must have an intelligent sense of educational values.

#### BIG DIVIDENDS FOR INVESTMENT.

"These values are determined by the amount of time given to intellectual development. The commissioner of education, after careful investigation, has given us these facts: A boy with a common school education has one chance in 9,000 for achieving notable success; a boy with a high school education, 22 chances in 9,000; a college man, 200 chances in 9,000. An efficient life cannot come out of a limited or shortened educational course. The government has turned to the American colleges for its trained men, and the more time spent in educational pursuits the greater the chance of being placed in the ranks of leadership. This is the investment that returns ever increasing dividends.

"Educational values are determined also by the higher elements which influence the securing of an education or directing that of others. There has been a reaction in recent years in educational ideals. Formerly men were disciplined for making a living rather than making a life; now we educate for service. Humboldt declared that 'whatever you would put into the State you must first put into the schools.' The militarism of Germany has behind it generations of training in the home and in all the institutions of learning, and you cannot root out in a moment what years have imbedded in the life. In America we have impressed the minds of the youth with service and the lessons have been enforced by a history rich in the traditions of sacrifice.

#### AMERICA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"All true education has this moral element—love, and the service of love; this is the teaching of Jesus Christ, the greatest of all teachers. Without this our education is a sunless day, a trackless wilderness, a chartless voyage.

"The value of education is revealed in the use we make of it. The obligations of the scholar are commensurate with his opportunities. An education that has no large outlook and does not hold a practical benefit for humanity is of little value. We must be educated in such a way that our

scientific knowledge, our literary culture, our classical lore shall react upon the world in blessing. It is no idle boast that, in the reconstructions which must follow the present titanic upheaval, America shall project her influence into all the nations of the earth. What marvelous possibilities and vast responsibilities rest with those who instruct the young and guide their preparation for future service!"

## Duty of Citizens in Present Situation

(Continued from Page 1.)

the security in the world of the principles for which we stand and shall stand, to demonstrate that democracies can be united and efficient in their determination to make the world safe for democracy.

"Third—Without desiring to engender or encourage suspicions and jealousies that should rather be allayed, we yet believe that there should be vigilance everywhere in rebuking treasonable words and checking treasonable action, and that prompt information should be given to federal authorities whenever it shall appear disloyalty is hindering national purposes.

"The time is now come when the nation must say to its own people, 'He who is not for us is against us.' If any citizen of this country is so constituted that he cannot whole-heartedly sustain the government, he should at least refrain from disloyal words or acts and should be constrained to do so, if necessary, both by public opinion and by governmental authority.

"We suggest that every effort be made by those in authority in the State, the county, the city and the township, to impress upon our citizens at this time the love of country by a display of the flag on all public buildings—court houses, city buildings and public schools, and that the U. S. regulations for the honor of the flag be observed in every community. We also recommend to the churches, private schools and social and fraternal organizations the same honor to the emblem of our country.

"Every citizen should consider it his patriotic duty to do something to help the country in one or more of the ways suggested by the National, State and County Councils of Defense, in food conservation, in the activities of the Red Cross, in the Boys' Reserve, in helping to cheer a soldier by letters, literature and remembrances, and the many other agencies to help the country at this time. While our boys are at the front in the line of danger let there be no 'slackers' among those who remain at home. Every man and woman should evidence his patriotism by being enrolled in some form of activity to help the country. Let this be the test of patriotism and the external sign of our sympathy with our country in this war."

## War Notes

It has been stated that reindeer meat could be and should be made a very valuable part of the nation's meat supply. They can be raised more cheaply than cattle.

WAR FOOD is the title of a recent helpful book on food conservation, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture for free distribution.

"Again and again," says Stanley Washburn in an article on "The Changes in Russia," "I have seen the capacity of the Russians to recuperate, and on all of these occasions it has been because of the stamina, the faith and the stubborn character of the Russian people and the Russian troops."

Lou D. Sweet, a member of the Hoover food administration, initiated the plan of securing the Federal Reserve Board's approval of stored potatoes as a basis for bank loans.

Wilson visualizes the world not as so much more land or machines or money, but as so many men, women and children.—Secretary Lane.

This practice of forcing disloyal creatures to kiss the flag is rough on the flag.—New York Sun.





"We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world."—President Woodrow Wilson.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SEPTEMBER 28, 1917

Number 7

## Organizers Find Indiana Patriotic and Willing Boys Qualify for U. S. Bronze Medals

County Councils Being Checked Up by Twenty-Three Teams Who Expect to Bring Hoosier Commonwealth to a Point of 100 Per Cent. Efficiency.

Reports from organizers canvassing the County Councils of Indiana, representing the State Council of Defense, for the first day, indicate a very encouraging condition. In almost every instance large audiences met with the organizers, who found the people willing, sometimes eager, to do what the President, the War Department, the Council of National Defense, the State Government, and the State Council of Defense consider necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

The organizers emphasized the prospect of a long war, and the increasing demands that will come from those charged with responsibility for the successful conduct of American affairs. With no exception the people applauded these patriotic sentiments, and indicated an entire lack of patience with slackers and traitors.

Confidential reports will be made by each of the teams of conditions as they find them in each county. Upon these the State Council will base a follow-up campaign that is intended to strengthen every weak link, and bring every County Council up to a point in efficiency where even the slightest request will be complied with promptly and correctly.

The organizers expressed their confidence in the ability of the County Councils to organize on a war basis, and went into the work determined that the work be done, if their influence could serve to bring it about.

Following are the reports of the first day's meetings as received by the State Council:

Indianapolis.—Meeting today with local committee members and one or two friends only. Have all work seemingly well in hand; are well organized and officered.

HARRY C. SHERIDAN.

Madison.—Meeting at North Vernon was well attended by a representative gathering. Conditions are fair and the organization is at work.

A. K. SILLS.

Corydon.—The Old State House at Corydon was well filled this afternoon. The meeting was enthusiastic. Faris, Myers, myself and many others made patriotic talks. The local organization is in good shape. The "Hoover Card" campaign was a failure. More such meetings are needed.

JOHN A. RIDDLE.

Anderson.—About fifty were at the Anderson meeting of organization. Some members of the council were absent. Committees are needed. The food situation is taken care of by Butler and Swain. Co-ordination of activities and a personal appeal to each member of Madison County Council by the State Council is urged and we believe you will get results.

J. H. CONROY.

Richmond.—Forty were at the day meeting, half of the women mostly organization members. They are active and interested. Two four minute talks at crowded theatres in the evening were well received.

J. F. DENNY, GEO. EBERHART.

Bloomington.—About 45 were in attendance at the Monroe County meeting, largely members of the eleven committees. They have not done much yet, but are interested and will now get down to work.

CHARLES REMSTER.

Spencer.—Good meetings. The County Council is fairly well organized. Ladies' organizations are active. A full list of officers and organizations was obtained.

W. L. SLINKARD.

Logansport.—The meeting was well attended by town people and a few from country districts. After the mass meeting a two hours session with County Council of Defense was held. Conditions are not satisfactory, being hampered for funds. The County Council refuses an appropriation. We arranged for headquarters. Food matters have been given little attention. An attempted organization of the Boys' Reserve failed. No effort has been made to organize the militia. A splendid organization of four minute men exists. The council promises to get after the food problem, organize the Boys' Reserve and a Militia Unit at once, to make an industrial survey, appoint a Morals Committee, put on speaking campaign in county. We believe good will come from today's session, but recommend that the State Council do some follow up work here. Folks hearts are right, but they don't know just how.

H. S. NORTON.

Decatur.—We found Adams county in excellent condition. The organization is complete and had an enthusiastic meeting.

L. RAY LENICH.

Noblesville.—Thirty were present at the Noblesville meeting, but only two members of County Council were there. Those attending were interested. Would recommend you wire the Chairmen to have all members present.

FRED VANNUYS.

Washington.—We had a fair meeting with over one hundred present, serious interest was manifest. A complete organization perfected. Inability to secure Red Cross supplies greatly discourages women.

A. D. OGBORN.

Delphi.—We had an earnest meeting with about one hundred and fifty present. Speeches by Buchzhowski, self and five local speakers, among them two ladies.

L. C. EMBREE.

Lafayette.—We found Tippecanoe Council in good condition, but hard to arouse public interest. Conservation lines were well conceived and worked. The Curb market is successful. Home Guards are coming, also the Secret Service prevention section, more wheat campaign, Sheep Club, Soldiers Letter Writing, Home Gardening Club, Boys' Working Reserve, Boy Scouts. Officers of the County Council Defense are enthusiastic.

ALBERT W. BITTERS.

Greensburg.—We held a well attended and enthusiastic meeting here this afternoon. The county is well organized.

JOHN CHEWNING.

Princeton.—At the meeting here at 2 p. m. the attendance was seventy-five. Good interest. Talks were made by Fenn, Dye and Eichhorn. Organization conferences were held before and after meeting. Good activity heretofore in some lines and general activity is promised. The organization of the Council is complete.

W. H. EICHHORN.

Franklin.—We had good meeting for Johnson County at Franklin. All our team was present, and found conditions good.

HARRY L. KITSELMAN.

Twenty-one Honored by Official Decoration for Three Weeks of Productive Labor.

The number of boys who have already qualified for the Federal bronze badge awarded by the United States government to those members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve who have been engaged in productive labor for a period of at least three weeks is constantly growing. Twenty-one were decorated last week.

Those honored by an official award of the badge were:

Allen County—Joseph Stiefel, Fort Wayne.

Clinton County—Morris L. Howe, Frankfort.

Noble County—Clare Weir and Ralph Mayer, Ligonier.

Fountain County—Vern French, Vernis Clore, Clinton Glascock, Harry Peveler Irwin Crane, Mack Reed, Tom Rusk, Ernest Newton, Ivile Frazier, Frank Youngblood, Lawrence Osborn, Everett Wilbur, Jesse Wilbur, Orville Strader, Clyde Young, Glen Lightle and Henry Gregory, all of Veedersburg.

### PATRIOTIC MEETING.

G. W. Rosencrans, Reserve Director of Fountain county, presented bronze badges to seventeen boys of Veedersburg at a public mass meeting Tuesday night. Mr. Rosencrans reports that the interest in the Reserve has been stimulated very much by this patriotic meeting, and that many boys have since enrolled in the Reserve.

\* \* \* \*

### PRAISES ALLEN COUNTY.

Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director of Indiana for the Boys' Working Reserve, has a letter from William E. Hall, National Director, praising the work of the Reserve in Indiana, and particularly Allen county. Mr. Hall says that the results accomplished by A. L. McDonald, city director of Fort Wayne, and his associates are truly remarkable.

\* \* \* \*

### SCHOOL TEACHERS ACTIVE.

Harry B. Henderson, County Director of Jackson county, reports that 110 school teachers of that county are now actively engaged in enrolling boys in the Reserve. This kind of co-operation will undoubtedly do much toward keeping Indiana in the lead of all other States in organizing the Reserve.

\* \* \* \*

### NINETY-FOUR PER CENT. ENROLLED.

Hendricks county is forging to the front in its organization work. Ralph E. Arnett, County Director, reports that in one of the townships 94 per cent. of the boys eligible for the Reserve have been enrolled.

\* \* \* \*

### TO HELP IN HOWARD.

William A. Batey of Taylor township, Howard county, has been named an associate director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. He will assist Albert F. Hutson, county director for Howard county.

\* \* \* \*

### BOYS IN BEAN HARVEST.

Farmers of Bartholomew county secured the assistance of eighty-five boys, all members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, to harvest

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# Organizers Find Indiana Patriotic and Willing to Increase Acreage

(Continued from Page 1.)

Goshen.—A meeting of the County Council and sub-committees was well attended. The council is well organized and most of the work outlined is well under way. A disposition was shown to enthusiastically support the State Council's plans.

Auburn.—We held open meeting in the public square. A large crowd including school children met at the city hall with the County Defense Council and others. A large public meeting was held in the assembly room of the court house in the evening. All four members addressed meetings and urged home guard organizations. Farmers ask for labor.

Ft. Wayne.—Successful meeting was held here tonight. The organization is in good shape.

Crawfordsville.—A splendid meeting was held at Crawfordsville. Montgomery County is thoroughly organized in team work. All present and enthusiasm is revived.

Salem.—At Scottsburg the meeting was good; much interest being shown. A complete organization was perfected. At the Salem meeting the attendance was fair. Night meetings seem to be better than day, as the farmers are very busy.

## THURSDAY'S REPORTS.

Muncie.—We had a splendid organization meeting in Muncie. The County Council is organized and has a splendid morale.

Liberty.—We had a glorious meeting here. There was a good attendance and a rousing response. Every request of the County Council is being promptly executed. A committee of women is now knitting for Wayne county. Little Union is the banner county of the State.

Boonville.—Meeting at Mt. Vernon was as scheduled. The court room was filled and the audience appreciative. The people are interested. The County Council is well organized and active. Suggestions are well received. It will do good work.

Hartford City.—The organization here is completed.

Greenfield.—We had an excellent meeting at Greenfield. They are well organized and doing good work. We had probably two hundred in attendance.

South Bend.—A successful meeting was held here tonight. The council is well organized, and in the Home Guard department especially so.

Columbia City.—Whitley County will organize. We had a splendid meeting here tonight.

Lawrenceburg.—We held a good meeting at Versailles today. It was well attended. Enthusiastic addresses were made by each of the three members of the team presenting the plan of organization. Speeches were also made by a number of clergymen representing different churches pledging hearty co-operation in giving the government a loyal support.

Monon.—We had a fine meeting at Monticello, of two hundred and fifty, representing every part of county. Addresses by Chaney and self. Chaney and I spoke tonight on street at Monon to a good and attentive crowd.

Auburn.—The afternoon meetings at Angola in the court room and on court house yard, drew a fair crowd. Steuben county is very patriotic and her quota volunteered except one.

Tipton.—We had an interesting meeting at Tipton. The Council is well organized. The records show lots of activity. Chairman Smith and Secretary Coleman both are wide awake and capable. Tipton county organization can not be improved.

Crawfordsville.—We had a splendid meeting at Covington. Fountain county is well organized. Any orders given will be immediately cured for by the officers of the County Council.

Williamsport.—Five newspapers in the county are helpful. The county has fire protection, a nominal Home Guard organization, home gardening is general and the people are prepared for the second Liberty bonds. At the meeting at the court house we boosted the Four-Minute Men. Prof. Stewart of the public schools, of Williamsport, is director of the Boys' Working Reserve. We advised a letter to Soldiers' Club.

Peru.—We had a splendid meeting here. There was a good crowd at the mass meeting. One session with the Council was very satisfactory. We think you may expect more activity from now and satisfactory results.

English.—About thirty-five were in attendance at our meeting here. The chairman of the County Council was not present. There was nothing doing except a little Hoover card work. They need a speaking campaign in this county. Headquarters are opened, but they have no funds and no appropriation from the county has been asked.

Columbus.—We had a good meeting here this afternoon. We found very effective work here.

French Lick.—At the Lawrence county meeting about twenty-five members of the committee were present. We had a good business meeting. The Council is interested and working.

CHAS. REMSTER.

## Encouraging Responses Received by Committee Which Canvassed the State.

At the request of Secretary Houston, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Herbert Hoover, National Food Administrator, the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation sent to the various counties of the State a statement showing the acreage of wheat and rye necessary for each county to sow in order that Indiana will meet the requirements of the government in sowing 2,800,000 acres of wheat and 294,000 acres of rye, and asked what might be expected. The answers from the counties are encouraging and show that farmers are sowing a large crop of wheat and rye.

Cass County.—"A reasonably large crop of wheat will be sown."—S. Jacobson. "Cass county has her acreage in wheat and rye. We have made a vigorous campaign in this locality."—W. G. Sweet.

Floyd County.—"We are satisfied in your estimate of 6,000 acres for Floyd county, you are overly conservative as there is going to be a big increase in the acreage in Floyd county this fall and we have always estimated that there is around 7,500 acres planted in wheat in previous years in this county."—G. C. Ellis.

Hancock County.—"The acreage in this particular locality will fall short 50 per cent. of what farmers intended sowing owing to corn being blow down so badly."—Reeves Grain & Fuel Co.

Henry County.—"Henry county will at least increase the wheat crop 25 per cent."—G. W. Ruff.

Jackson County.—"We are in the midst of a fine rain just now, and if the season continues to stay open for another month we will materially increase our acreage, though whether we reach the figures made in your letter is somewhat problematical."—Bliss Milling Company.

Laporte County.—"We think we will reach the requirement though good deal of seeding may be late."—S. D. Bailey.

Marshall County.—"There is being an increased acreage of wheat and rye put out in our section. Farmers are more careful of seed and soil preparation than for quite a long time."—Urschel Brothers.

Parke County.—"In our section the indications are that the increase in acreage will be fully 50 per cent."—Geo. W. Rohm.

Pulaski County.—"Estimates are that old Pulaski will meet the demanded acreage of wheat and will increase the rye acreage above the requirements."—I. J. Mathews, County Agent.

Randolph County.—"The wheat acreage will be largest in history of Randolph county, but will be short of what it would have been as we had a very bad wind storm here and some of the corn is down."—Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co.

Starke County.—"We have been conducting a wheat campaign and also have been encouraging the sowing of rye on land which has not been planted for several years. As you know there are acres of sandy soil which are not suited to wheat and it is on these places we are sowing rye."—Chas. A. Buechner, County Agent.

Union County.—"Union county will reach and probably go beyond the 19,000 acres of wheat. We may fall a little under the 1,000 acres of rye."—J. N. McMahan. "We are doing all possible in this, Union county, and we feel very confident that the minimum 19,000 acres that Mr. Bryant has given for this county will be sown in wheat, and we think that perhaps it will be increased to 20,000 acres."—McCoy Bros.

Vanderburg County.—"It is our understanding that the farmers are putting in at least 25 per cent. more wheat than last year."—Akin-Erskine Milling Co.

Washington County.—"There is preparation for an unusually large crop of wheat in this county."—O. L. Cauble.

## TO THE DRAFTED

(Contributed)

To you fortunate ones who are about to go forward to that long battle line where the armies of autocracy and oppression are facing the armies of the free, congratulations and Godspeed!

You go, not as reluctant victims of misfortune or a fatal chance, but rather as our chosen ones; the pick and flower of our manhood, whole of body, sound in mind and spirit—what all of us should like to be. And we who are too old or too weak, or in some other respect unfitted to go in body, shall go with you in spirit. We know that we ask much of you, and we expect much, for we expect things in keeping with our great traditions things born of the spirit of Nathan Hale; but we know that we shall not be disappointed.

In imagination and in sympathy we shall be there with you on the firing line, and at home we shall do all that we can to make you comfortable and content. We shall pray that you may return in safety, but even more fervently we shall pray that your courage may not flag or the edge of your determination be dulled.

You are to fight in the noblest cause in which man ever took up arms, and for a nation the most generous in all the world to her soldier sons. You go with her blessing, for she trusts you; and be sure that whether you return or not she will hold your names in honor and grateful memory until the end of time.



## Patriotism in Indiana

Clay County.—W. E. Carpenter, superintendent of the M. E. Sunday school of Brazil, has been elected a member of the National Sunday School War Council. The appointment came from William S. Danfor, W. C. Pearce and E. B. Chappell, special committee who called a meeting of the council for September 26 in Cleveland, Ohio.

Floyd County.—The Women's Club "War Relief Work" department will assist in raising the county's quota of the war library fund. It is arranging for an open patriotic meeting September 24, at which there will be appropriate addresses and music. The club also is knitting socks for soldiers and in other ways contributing its bit.

Fountain County.—At the regular meeting of the Fountain County Council of Defense a newspaper publicity committee was named. J. F. McDermott, Jr., of the Attica Daily Tribune, is chairman and the committee includes representative newspaper people from all over the county, as follows: George Schwin, Covington Friend; Wheeler McMillan, Covington Republican; E. E. Baker, Veederburg News; R. A. Boe, Kingman Star; J. W. Small, Kingman Times; Harry Fenton Ross, Attica Ledger, and George M. Williams, Fountain and Warren Democrat.

Gibson County.—Melon growers, upon whom a large part of Indiana and the Middle West have been dependent for their annual supply of melons, have agreed to abandon this crop for next year and plant their ground in wheat and rye. They say they probably will lose money by so doing, but that they consider it a patriotic duty. Decker growers have had a very successful season, their crop averaging \$100 an acre.

Howard County.—Lloyd McClure, an attorney of Kokomo, has been named chairman of the Howard County Council of Defense, succeeding A. O. Somers. The latter was forced to resign because of the fact that his duties as commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. required all his time. The council at present includes the following membership: Lloyd McClure, chairman; William Johnson, John Ellis, Earnest Murray, Al. Thompson and Harvey Lybrook. Mrs. W. C. Purdum, chosen to represent the women, has notified Judge Overton that she cannot serve and her place will be filled soon. The council is reorganizing and expects to become more vigorous as a result. Committees will be selected and the requests of the State Council complied with without unnecessary delay.

Huntington County.—Farmers in the vicinity of Andrews, this county, have agreed to demonstrate their patriotism by doubling the acreage usually devoted to wheat for 1918. They are already breaking ground and have the necessary seed.

Lake County.—Chairman David E. Boone is encouraged with the growth of the American Alliance. Labor leaders, politicians, lawyers, doctors, manufacturers and business men are lending their moral support to the organization. The alliance has issued a poster giving the following "Ten Reasons Why" every citizen identify himself with the organization: 1. To promote Americanism. 2. To make clear the reason "why we are at war." 3. To promulgate "freedom and democracy." 4. To put loyalty first. 5. To safeguard American interests. 6. To stand patriotically behind the government. 7. To render aid to the boys in the trench and on the sea. 8. To back the man that's fighting for you. 9. To teach "Young America" his duty to his government. 10. To bind firmly together all true Americans.

Laporte County.—Four-minute men for Laporte county include some of the ablest speakers in the community. J. M. Kramer and H. B. Darling, who head the organization, announce the enrollment of the following assistants, who will make addresses regularly in the moving picture theaters of the county: Finley P. Mount, Rev. A. C. Smith, Rev. A. S. Stewart, Rev. Holly M. Hale, Rev. George V. Morris, Dr. C. S. Mack, Rev. Father Wakefer, Rev. Father Zircher, Rev. M. Goodwin, Rev. E. H. Guenther, C. W. Pettit, R. A. Overholser, C. V. Shields, R. N. Smith, H. W. Worden, H. W. Sallwasser, D. J. McGill, E. J. Fishbaugh, H. B. Darling, Rev. Axel Nelson, P. A. Tannis, F. R. Liddell, W. A. McVey, H. R. Klock, F. A. Clem, C. E. Wolfe, Paul Van Riper, E. Gildersleeve, F. B. Heust, J. B. Shick, H. H. Keller, W. C. Weir, L. Darrow, N. E. Rowley, E. E. Weir, F. J. Pitner, H. B. Morenus, H. M. Cable, Edwin Schurz, J. C. Richter, Hascall Rosenthal, A. J. Hickey, Arthur Lay, Norman F. Wolfe, George Hahn, Captain Trevitt, W. W. King, M. R. Sutherland, William Walton, H. J. Montgomery, F. R. Farnam, Dr. H. H. Martin, Dr. F. T. Wilcox, F. E. Osborn, P. Q. Doran, F. J. Conboy, A. J. Stahl, J. A. Terry, E. N. Schafer.

Montgomery County.—Crawfordsville has organized to raise \$500 for the war library fund. The organization follows: Gilbert Howell, chairman; Miss Sue Beck, secretary and treasurer; John C. Snyder, L. N. Hines, Harry Wedding, Mrs. George L. Mackintosh and Professor G. H. H. Tap, executive committee. A. A. McCain will have charge of the publicity, and lodges, churches, clubs and societies will assist in the canvas for funds.

St. Joseph County.—South Bend women have organized for "war service." They have divided the city into sixteen districts and will make a thorough canvass of every

precinct to secure signatures to the Hoover food cards. Mrs. Victor F. Jones is chairman of the organization and the district chairman are as follows: Mrs. Fred Reed, District No. 1; Mrs. F. C. Noble, No. 2; Mrs. J. A. Rode, No. 3; Miss Mary DuShane, No. 4; Miss Maude Hoke, No. 5; Mrs. Edward Hagey, No. 6; Mrs. Guy Fish, No. 7; Mrs. J. B. Berteling, No. 8; Miss Lillian Martin, No. 9; Mrs. George W. Phillips, No. 10; Mrs. J. C. Mather, No. 11; Mrs. William Cass, No. 12; Mrs. Irving Jackson, No. 13; Mrs. J. S. Burns, No. 14; Mrs. William Baker, No. 15; Mrs. K. C. DelRhoades, No. 16.

Vanderburg County.—During the parade of selective conscripts, enroute to the training camps, citizens threw \$268 into an American flag. The money will be used as a company fund for tobacco and "other comforts."

Wabash County.—O. J. Neighbours, superintendent of the Wabash city schools, has been appointed chairman of the four-minute men and has begun work. The managers of the local moving picture shows have offered to cooperate to the fullest in making the talks effective.

## Red Cross Activities

The activities of the Plainfield Red Cross Society are in four divisions, surgical dressing, sewing, knitting and first-aid to the injured. Surgical dressing instruction is being given in the Masonic dining room by Mrs. Dorinda G. Morgan, who has just completed a course under the Red Cross in Indianapolis. Her class includes Mesdames C. M. Havens, John Hanna, Chester Pike, Horace L. Hanna, O. P. Duckworth, B. R. Inman, Robert Bly, Harry Hobbs, C. N. Symons, Daisy Haldabaugh, Otis Kirtley, Ira Holschaw, S. E. Weddle, V. K. Osborn, George Shideier, Will Doan, Amos Carter, Joseph Spear, J. C. Jamison, W. A. Rushton, Harry Rector, R. W. Lewis, Warren Duke; Misses Patton, Caroline McAdams, Cora DeVeece, Doris Roach, Jessie Sims, Minnie Sims, Mary Sims, Jessie Harkleroad, Iva Inman, Marjorie Moore, Oate McClain, Emma Murphy and Lola Heagan. The class meets Monday, Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Mrs. Horace L. Hanna is purchasing agent for the knitters and Mrs. Will Schoel, director. Mrs. Ed. Hiatt is chairman of the sewing division and the heads of the four units are Mesdames Charles Tucker, Alva Hornaday, M. E. Vaughn and R. W. Stephenson. Dr. Cooper is instructing the first-aid class.

South Bend has been doing notable work for the Red Cross and conservation. Miss Ada Hillier, supervisor of household arts, is in charge of a big mass meeting to be held for the purpose of arranging classes in conservation. The employees of Robertson Brothers' Department Store will give a Red Cross dance September 26, the proceeds of which are to be used to buy yarn for soldiers' garments. The committee in charge of the dance is composed of Mrs. Emma McLean, Miss Cecelia Kane, Miss Margaret Vahliet, Mrs. Rose Mace Murphy, Miss Ora Baker, Miss Ada Sale, Joseph Cunningham, Edward Morse, John Haase, Frank Robertson, A. Drayton and Ray Cooper. The high school juniors also will give a dance September 28. Miss Katherine Klingel is sponsor for the occasion. A musical entertainment has been planned by the Worth While Red Cross Auxiliary 26, the proceeds to be used in winter Red Cross work. Among those taking part will be Miss Josephine Decker, Miss Helen Gullfoyle, Mrs. Fred Woodward, Mrs. E. M. Morris and Miss Esther Fulton.

Red Cross knitting is under the direction of Mrs. L. T. McCollum, chairman. The members of the extension committee are Mrs. G. H. Warner, chairman; Mrs. A. J. Gernhart, Mrs. D. A. Pugh and Mrs. Loren Kenyon. Mrs. E. A. Doan is chairman of the general committee.

Dekalb County Red Cross officials have directed every chapter in the county and its branches to make regular monthly reports of all receipts and expenditures, which will be published. Donations will be noted and an accurate permanent record made of all financial matters. The executive committee for the county follows: L. G. Whitten, Auburn; George Carroll, Garrett, Mrs. Ora Knisel, Butler; W. H. Leas, Waterloo; Frank Bowman, St. Joe; E. H. Branch, Ashley and Dr. F. S. Browne of Corunna.

## No Requisitioning of Wheat Contemplated.

The Food Administration authorizes the following statement:

Mr. Hoover said that any statement purporting to come from him that the Government contemplated requisitioning wheat from farmers is untrue.

Except in certain very limited areas where anti-war and pro-German propaganda is being carried on, there was no disposition to withhold the wheat from the Government and the allies.

The farmers are very busy planting very greatly increased acreage of winter wheat. The report of the millers' committee shows that all mills in the Central and Southern States are running over the normal of last year, and while the lateness of the harvest has shortened supplies to mills in the northeastern section, this is now remedied by arrivals of Canadian wheat.

I am informed that the Washburn-Crosby mills at Minneapolis are running at 90 per cent. of capacity.

## Forty-three States Organized for War

### Great National Machine Working Smoothly With Washington Directing.

Nation-wide local organization for war purposes is now approaching completion, according to a report just made to the several State Councils by the section on co-operation with States of the National Council of Defense. In every State in the Union there is by this time an official State Council of Defense; and in 43 of the 48 States a chain of county or local Councils has been developed. Two more States have planned to begin such local organization at once. Every week the section on co-operation with States hears of new districts organized and new activities undertaken by the local organizations.

The reports which come to Washington from the State Councils show the value of the decentralization thus obtained. The most useful sort of war work is that done locally by individuals who come into personal touch with all the elements in their community and who know their field like a book. Not only are the county and town Councils of Defense useful in doing work for which there is a unique demand in their own locality, but they are especially valuable in carrying through projects initiated either in Washington or in the State Councils.

The great machine is now working smoothly. Suppose Washington wishes local co-operation throughout the country in some particular task. Through the section on co-operation with States it calls for the help of the State Councils; the State Councils pass on the work to the county or town councils; and these in turn in some cases direct the work of subordinate Councils and committees. With a minimum of duplication the work is carried on locally under Federal direction. And the machine works the other way, too. Any suggestion from a local organization may be transmitted to Washington and be made the basis of work in as much of the country as is prepared for it.

There are many interesting variations in local organization. While the county is the usual unit of State subdivision, in many of the smaller Eastern States the township or municipality has been taken as the unit, while several States have town Councils working under the county Councils.

### THREE WAYS OF CHOOSING MEMBERS.

There are three distinct methods of choosing the members of Local Councils. In a majority of the States the members were appointed directly by the governor or the State Council, but in a few States certain county officials were ex-officio constituted the County Council and in many cases the State Council arranged a meeting of prominent citizens, at which the county elected its Council members. The relation between State and local organization varies from Wisconsin, where the work of the State Council is law and all the activities of the County Councils are supervised with greatest care, to Massachusetts, where the municipal Councils are held entirely competent to manage their own affairs and receive nothing more binding than suggestions from the statehouse. It may generally be said that local organizations are given wide discretion by the State bodies.

### MOST ARE SELF-SUPPORTING.

In a majority of cases the local Councils are self-supporting, sometimes being supported by volunteer contributions and in a few cases by appropriations from the local authorities. The general verdict seems to be that the financial problem is easier for local than for State organizations.

Detailed information as to the work that the different States are doing is being collected and filed by the section on co-operation with States, and is at the disposal of the public. The section undertakes to act as a clearing house for the State Councils, transmitting suggestions and advice from one to the other and furthering the rapid growth of the whole vast system of war activities.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 7

## Editorial Comment

## IGNORANCE OR INDIFFERENCE

Ignorance or indifference in places of responsibility is liable to bring about disaster, especially in war times. A surprising instance of this fact has been found in a school man—a high school principal who has unthinkingly, we hope, rather than through ignorance, put a premium on idleness and has discouraged the young patriot. A letter came recently to the Indiana State Council of Defense from a young man who has been enrolled with the United States Boys' Working Reserve and who has been working in a munition plant during the vacation. When school opened, he went to his principal and asked if he could have his schedule so arranged that he could devote part of the day to continuing his work in the munition plant. The principal was indifferent to the request and, ignoring the real point at issue, twitted the boy about funds. "Doesn't your father give you all the money you want?" the principal asked sharply. "That ought to satisfy you. If he supports you there is no need of trying to do so yourself." Instead of encouraging the patriotic impulse that prompted the boy to give his leisure moments to patriotic service, the principal discouraged the notion of a boy's working when he could be idle instead. That an educator could so speak, at any time, to a youth under his guidance, seems incomprehensible. Everyone knows that under any circumstances the youth should be encouraged to follow industry; that he should employ his time to advantage; that his success as a student depends on his success as a worker. These principles, in war times, have a tremendous significance, a significance which no one who reads the papers and is awake to the needs of his country can neglect. War and its needs demand the utilization of every resource, both human and material. Schools are rightfully demanding regular attendance and increased mental alertness on the part of the youth of America. There must be no conflict between these two demands, but rather a compromise in the form of co-operation for higher efficiency for the achievement of national victory.

The school man, right now, is the very one to bring about this patriotic co-operation. He must be broad enough to smash tradition and readjust his own mental attitude as well as the curriculum and rules of the school so that the needs of the hour will be met without lowering educational standards. This same problem has been solved successfully in other countries and there is no excuse for the indifference displayed in this incident.

The slogan every place today is "Economize and Produce." Economize not only applies to foodstuffs and other necessities of life, but to time also. It is practical, by stimulated effort, increased efficiency and a re-arranged program to effect such economy in time as to enable the older youth of our country to become producers of war necessities and foodstuffs. In accomplishing this end, the educators of the state will not only be rendering real patriotic service, but will lay the foundation for such a rejuvenation of our present school system as will relegate to

the past what P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, is pleased to call "the old storage battery method of overcharging a boy with a confusing mass of information" and replace it with a practical sort of training which harmonizes with the demands of the age in which we live.

Democracy must live. For it to live we must fight. To fight successfully we must produce supplies. To produce sufficient supplies everybody must work. Honor to the patriotic boy who would work as well as study. The boy who can drive nails as well as appreciate Chaucer's Canterbury Tales has the making of the type of citizen who will rehabilitate this world when peace comes.

## TO MAKE THE HOSPITALS SAFE, TOO

To the many reasons why the United States went to war with Germany, and why it must continue to prosecute the fight with every ounce of vigor and resource, add the following from the official report from the west front of a German aerial attack on territory occupied by the St. Louis and Harvard hospital units:

"Five bombs were thrown. The explosions instantly killed Lieut. William F. Fitzsimmons of the Medical Officers Reserve Corps, United States Army, and three army privates, and wounded Lieuts. Clarence A. McGuire, Thaddeus D. Smith and Rea W. Whidden, Officers Reserve Corps, United States Army, six privates, a woman nurse and 22 patients.

"The hospital has 1800 beds under canvas in a quadrangle 800 feet square, is in a district where there are many similar institutions and is unmistakable as a hospital."

Of the same incident, an Associated Press dispatch said:

"Germany is apparently conducting a deliberate aerial offensive against allied hospitals. \* \* \* Numerous attacks have been made within the last fortnight, in which hospitals plainly marked have been singled out for attack. \* \* \*

"A typical instance of the new form of German frightfulness was reported today from the French front. German aviators dropped bombs every twenty minutes during several hours of daylight on a hospital in Vandelain Court; nineteen persons killed and twenty-six wounded."

## ROOT FLAYS AGITATORS

"A nation which declares war and goes on discussing whether it ought to have declared war or not is impotent, paralyzed, imbecile, and earns the contempt of mankind and the certainty of humiliating defeat and subjection to foreign control.

"Before the decision of a proposal to make war men may range themselves upon one side or the other of the question; but after the decision in favor of war the country has ranged itself, and the only issue left for the individual citizen is whether he is for or against his country.

"From that time on arguments against war in which the country is engaged are enemy arguments.

"They encourage the enemy. They tend to introduce delay and irresolution into our own councils.

"The men who are speaking and writing and printing arguments against the war now, and against everything which is being done to carry on the war, are rendering more effective service to Germany than they ever could render in the field with arms in their hands."—Elihu Root.

## THE FOOD PLEDGE

The food pledge is making its way very rapidly with the whole American people, but the terrible world emergency behind it has not yet come home to all of us. Living in a land which now has the largest remaining stock of food in the world, we are a little slow to realize that this stock can not possibly be our own to use as we see fit, but must be divided with countries where famine is a constant haunting specter. We live in the midst of plenty this year. But famine is just across the seas, and next year, or two years from now, it may be in our own land unless we can

realize the full significance of food saving today and adjust our habits to provide for tomorrow.

Every provision of the food pledge, from wheat to soap fats, has been carefully thought out after detailed study of the world's supply of food today and its probable supplies for several years to come.

Butter must be conserved because the world's stock of edible fats is rapidly diminishing and an increased production can not be secured except by organized effort in the dairy and allied industries extending over several years.

Sugar must be conserved because there is a serious, immediate shortage.

Every available medium for keeping the food pledge before every man, woman and child in the United States must be used during the whole period of the war and even for a considerable period afterwards. For this problem of saving food is a responsibility put upon everyone every day. To the individual at the breakfast or dinner table it may seem one of the lesser duties of war. But in the mass it is one of our greatest and most immediate duties. Every publication and every person that aids in the daily work of reminding the American people of this duty renders a true patriotic service.—The Official Bulletin.

## Food Administration on Milk Problem

## Letter Sets Forth Absence of Legal Authority for Fixing Prices.

The attitude of the United States Food Administration in regard to the milk problem, as affecting almost every section of the United States, was clearly outlined recently in a letter from the United States Food Administrator to I. Elkin Nathans of New York City, secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board. The letter follows:

"I have given earnest consideration to your request for the intervention of the food administration in the pending settlement of milk prices with producers' representatives. As you are aware, the administration has no authority to intervene or to fix prices.

## INQUIRY BEING MADE.

"We have a special committee engaged in an inquiry as to the cost of producing milk and its distribution, with a view to publication. The study is based not only upon inquiry into the agricultural phases, but also the actual commercial experience in milk sales during recent years and the co-ordinate prices of feed and labor. You will understand that such an inquiry must be exhaustive and will require time and consideration.

"The probable large corn crops; the arrangement with the millers by which mill feeds will be cheaper, and the export embargo on many feeds, including cottonseed meal, will, I am convinced, reduce the cost of feed and consequently of milk production later in the fall.

## FAVORS MONTHLY CONTRACTS.

"In consequence of this, I stated to a similar request from the producers, that while we could not intervene, that we did believe public interest would be better served if any contracts to be made were limited from month to month.

"We are anxious that the price of milk should not advance to the already sorely tried city consumer and are convinced that all experience shows that increase in price will diminish consumption.

"On the other hand, we are in no position to pass upon either the justice or injustice of the producers' demands. Not only have we no authority to do so, but it seems to me that intervention in local trade settlements of this character, if necessary, rests upon State and city officials and not upon the federal government."

## Box Car Patriotism.

This notice is to be tacked on box cars:

"Load Me Quickly,  
"Load Me to Capacity,  
"Unload Me Promptly,  
"Help Win the War."



## Hendricks County Organization Full

**Chairman Theodore Martin Has a Comprehensive Council and is at Work.**

One of the most comprehensive plans of organization reported from the canvass of Indiana counties is that of the Hendricks County Council of Defense, which is headed by Theodore Martin.

Mr. Martin inaugurated four-minute talks in the moving picture theaters of Danville before his committee was fully organized. It is now making a regular line of addresses and also serves as the Council's publicity committee.

The Women's Service League has worked with the Red Cross and has done much knitting. They are now engaged in securing a complete enrollment in the Hoover food organization.

In some townships of the county 94 per cent. of the boys have been enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve. The public schools are assisting in this work.

The Committee on Inspection and Welfare consists of four sections, three members each; each section consists of a doctor, a teacher and a mother. Their duties in brief are to keep in touch with conditions where boys may be placed and to keep in touch with like organizations in other counties.

The finance committee of the council is headed by Marion Bailey, a patriotic business man, and J. C. Clay, an influential farmer.

The following is the organization in detail:

### FOUR-MINUTE MEN.

—Zim E. Dougan, Danville, County Director—  
Committeemen for Towns and Townships of County—

1. John Moore, Plainfield.
2. Grant Martin, Cartersburg.
3. Benjamin Edmondson, Hazelwood.
4. Fred Whicker, Stilesville.
5. C. D. Knight, Coatesville.
6. Milber Kendall, Amo.
7. Marshall Underwood, Danville.
8. George B. Davis, North Salem.
9. Ora E. Leak, Lizton.
10. E. W. Sawyer, Pittsboro.
11. Rev. R. Emery, Brownsburg.
12. C. M. Roark, Danville.
13. Rev. F. H. Collier, Danville.
14. C. E. Kelley, Clayton.

### THE WOMAN'S SERVICE LEAGUE.

—Mrs. Mary J. Christie, Danville, County Director—

Committeemen for Towns and Townships—

1. Mrs. Everett Hopkins, Brownsburg.
2. Mrs. W. F. Franklin, Danville.
3. Mrs. Charles W. Bridges, Coatesville.
4. Mrs. O. H. Wisehart, North Salem.
5. Mrs. Claude Boyd, Stilesville.
6. Mrs. Joseph Pruitt, Plainfield.
7. Mrs. C. E. Shields, Clayton.
8. Mrs. Charles Evans, Brownsburg.
9. Mrs. Paul K. Christie, Hadley.
10. Mrs. Ed. Sawyer, Pittsboro.
11. Mrs. O. E. Leak, Lizton.
12. Mrs. Otis Frazee, Danville.

### BOYS' WORKING RESERVE.

—Ralph E. Arnett, Danville, County Director—  
Committeemen for Towns and Townships—

1. J. F. Everett, Brownsburg.
2. Milburn Easley, Danville.
3. A. J. Stevenson, Amo.
4. Frank B. Hopkins, North Salem.
5. Julian V. Ray, Stilesville.
6. A. D. Johnson, Plainfield.
7. J. M. McHaffie, Clayton.
8. Frank Herdrick, Brownsburg.
9. J. Fred Hull, Danville.
10. Chester Parker, Pittsboro.
11. George Reitzel, Brownsburg.
12. Charles McBrayer, Danville.
13. J. P. Snodgrass, Danville.

### COMMITTEE ON INSPECTION AND WELFARE.

—El River, Union and Middle Townships—  
1. G. H. Reitzel, Brownsburg.

2. Dr. Wm. H. Terrell, Pittsboro.
  3. Mrs. Wallace Ergenbrey, North Salem.
- Brown, Lincoln and Washington Townships—  
1. J. F. Everett, Brownsburg.  
2. Dr. J. M. Marsh, Brownsburg.  
3. Mrs. Horace Zimmermann, Bridgeport.

- Guilford, Liberty and Franklin Townships—  
1. J. M. McHaffie, Stilesville.  
2. Dr. Amos Carter, Plainfield.  
3. Mrs. Charlie Robards, Stilesville.

- Marion, Clay and Center Townships—  
1. J. Fred Hull, Danville.  
2. Dr. J. H. Hicks, Amo.  
3. Mrs. Horace Miles, Danville.

### COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Theodore T. Martin, Danville, Chairman.  
Mrs. Mary J. Christie, Danville, Secretary.  
Ralph E. Arnett, Danville, Director Boys' Working Reserve.  
Marion Bailey, Lizton, and J. C. Clay, North Salem, Finance Committee.  
Charles Bridges, Coatesville.  
Eddie Blair, Danville.

### HOME GUARDS.

—Solon A. Enloe, Director—

Squad units are being organized in all towns of the county. Leaders for each squad will be selected after ability is known. Local squads will meet once a week and drill; all squads will meet once a month and drill in mass in county seat.

## Safeguarding of Women Workers

### Recommended for Attention of County Councils in Industrial Centers.

Recognizing the danger of abuses that might creep in because of the emergency in industry, due to war pressure, the Indiana Industrial Board, through J. J. Walsh, State Factory Inspector, urged the State Council of Defense to co-operate in an effort to safeguard women and girls who might be subject to dangerous and immoral influences. As a result the State Council directed a bulletin to chairmen of County Councils in industrial centers urging them to keep on the lookout for and report violations of the law to the proper authorities. The Council by the same motion urged upon the industrial board the importance of enforcing all laws directed toward making the conditions surrounding such employment conducive to the moral and physical welfare of female workers, as it is rendered necessary by the emergencies growing out of the war. County Councils are asked to avail themselves of all existing social agencies, such as the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Associated Charities, Juvenile Courts, Truant officers and the State Manufacturers' Association, in seeking to prevent the exploitation of women or placing them in situations conducive to immorality.

### LETTER FROM INSPECTOR WALSH.

The council's attention to the matter was asked in the following letter from Mr. Walsh:

"May we ask the co-operation of your honorable body in a most important matter, that of maintaining during these trying times the proper respect and appreciation of the womanhood of our State? After careful investigation by the factory inspection department we are convinced that there is no such scarcity of male labor in this State at this time as would warrant any employer placing women or young girls in employment that is dangerous and liable to subject them to a severe accident, or work the character of which tends to a lowering of the moral standard. You will rightly agree that the great importance of maintaining the highest possible degree of respect and appreciation for the womanhood of our State, regardless of station, age or color, is barely surpassed in importance by the great principles for which we are struggling. In fact, the dignity and refinement of the gentler sex is the one supreme elevating influence of man, and if we are to prevent a future condition that

will subject all noble-minded men to shame and humiliation due to the fact that we will be constantly encountering women or young girls who have been maimed in industry, or observe others of the sex that have become depraved due to the character of employment and association, the most careful attention should be given to this matter.

"We would respectfully submit for the consideration of your honorable body the question of appointing in all industrial centers a committee of at least three citizens, to be composed of one representative of the employers, a laboring man who has given some study to working conditions and at least one citizen of the community that is recognized for his or her interest in the welfare of women and young girls and who has made a study of industrial conditions. This committee to investigate conditions and prevent the employment of women or young girls in any line of endeavor that is extra hazardous from the standpoint of life, health or morals.

"This committee could arrange for the mobilization of all surplus male labor and see that all hangers-on around pool rooms, saloons and other loafing places are given an opportunity to perform the labor that properly belongs to men and justify their existence.

"Confident of receiving your prompt and hearty co-operation in this important matter and wishing you the fullest measure of success in your noble work, we remain,

"Yours very truly,

"THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD OF INDIANA,  
"By John J. Walsh, Factory Inspector."

The Council directed that a bulletin be telegraphed to chairmen of County Councils directing their attention to the imperative need of their communities sowing the allotted wheat acreage in order that the needs of the United States government be supplied.

At the request of Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Indiana representative of Herbert Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, the Council directed an appeal to the people of Indiana to do their share toward saving the State's portion of the 100,000 tons of sugar wanted for export to France.

### FALSE REPORT CIRCULATED.

The council also at Mr. Hoover's suggestion repudiated the report being circulated that the federal government has any intention of confiscating any of the surplus food supply that has been conserved by Indiana housewives. The State Food Commissioner brands the disseminators of this report as "worse than traitors," and the absence of any such purpose on the part of the government will be announced through a special bulletin from the State Council to the people of the State.

Every chairman of a County Council in Indiana is expected by the State Council to take prompt and effective action directed by the following important telegram relative to increased acreage and production for 1918, which is the report of the Food Committee of the State Council on the subject:

"The United States Department of Agriculture and the National Food Administration urgently request Indiana farmers to increase acreage of wheat twenty-five per cent. and rye thirty-five per cent. The necessary acreage in your county is estimated wheat..... rye..... (here supply figures). These crops are absolutely necessary to meet food demands. Only a few days remain for seeding. Every agency in your county should be used. Call on the county agent, food production committee, Farmers Institute officers, grain dealers and millers. Use papers and other agencies to secure largest possible acreage. We urge immediate action and request an early report."

### Resolutions Adopted.

At the regular meeting of the Council of Defense of Marion county (Indianapolis), resolutions directing the attention of the public to the sin of tempting soldiers and calling on all peace officers to enforce the laws that will sustain their efficiency were adopted.



## More Wheat Asked of Indiana Farms

**Better Live Stock Also Planned as Source  
of Vastly Increased Food Supply.**

Important matters touching on increased production of live stock and grain in Indiana were considered at the tenth meeting of the committee on Food Production and Conservation of the Indiana State Council of Defense, September 21. The meeting was attended by Chairman Ralph W. Moss; W. W. Bonner, secretary; G. I. Christie, director; Harry McCarthy, representing Ralph Polk; F. C. Heacock, W. J. Hogan, Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Hoover representative in Indiana; L. H. Wright, J. C. Beavers, Z. M. Smith, W. Q. Fitch and representatives of the Indiana Manufacturers of Dairy Products.

How to place more and better live stock on Indiana farms was the subject taken up with the agricultural committee of the State Bankers' Association. Mr. Bonner, chairman of the committee, reported that all the banks in the State were sent a letter urging them to assist in the movement by organizing young people's live stock clubs and contests and encouraging the keeping of breeding stock on farms, the feeding of cattle, hogs and sheep, the building and filling of silos, and encourage dairymen to maintain their herds and adopt better methods of feeding and management.

J. C. Beavers of Purdue reported plans for a State-wide seed campaign. A determined effort will be made in Indiana to produce a larger corn crop for 1918. A tremendous increase is possible through the proper selection of the seed, which would result in a larger yield per acre. The report designated October 15 to 20 as a week to be known as seed corn week. Mr. Guthrie moved the adoption of the report. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bonner and carried.

### WILL USE SCHOOL FORCES.

Z. M. Smith suggested using the various school forces to assist in the seed corn campaign, and to accomplish this suggested that the superintendent of public instruction be asked to co-operate in the work. It was moved by Mr. Guthrie that Horace Ellis, State superintendent of public instruction, be asked to co-operate in the seed corn campaign. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bonner and carried.

A telegram was presented by Professor Christie from the United States Department of Agriculture, in which the federal government offers to pay the salaries and expenses of fifteen men for eight weeks to assist in carrying out the seed corn campaign. Mr. Bonner moved that the director accept the assistance offered through the United States Department of Agriculture. The motion was seconded by Mr. Guthrie and carried.

A copy of a resolution written by the State Dairy Association, which had been presented to the State Council of Defense, was then read to the food committee by the secretary. The resolution concerned the dairy industry in Indiana. It stated that the dairy farmers were not receiving enough compensation for their products on account of the increased cost of production. After a discussion of the resolution the following motion was made by Mr. Heacock:

### READY FOR CONFERENCE.

"That Professor Christie be instructed to report to the Indiana State Dairy Association that their resolution had been read and discussed and that the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation stands ready to confer with the State Dairy Association on the matter, and further, that the Dairy Association be asked to furnish some concrete basis whereby the situation as outlined in their resolution could be met." This motion was seconded by Mr. Guthrie.

Professor Christie reported on the meeting with Dr. Pearson, representing Secretary Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture, relative to the farm labor situation, particularly as affected by the draft. Governor Goodrich attended the meeting and after conferring with the committee on the proposition agreed that the food

committee should prepare a letter to be sent to the war department over his signature relative to the farm labor situation. Copies of this letter were also sent to the State district exemption boards.

### THE SEED CORN CAMPAIGN.

The following is the report of a plan for the seed corn campaign, which the committee adopted:

"There is every indication that the need for corn at the close of 1918 will be just as great as it is now. Corn is not only our main grain feed for livestock, but under present conditions its importance as human food is steadily increasing. As long as the present war continues, America will be called on for increased meat and bread production. For fattening pork and cattle, for maintaining breeding and work stock, and for furnishing food for man, corn will be needed in large quantities. In maintaining the production of the crop, the people of Indiana can render a valuable service to themselves, the nation and the world.

"Corn is the most important crop produced in this State. It is also the most profitable crop produced by most farmers, but it will not be desirable for Indiana farmers to increase the 1918 corn acreage much, if any, above that planted in 1917. Increased production must come largely from increased yields per acre. This will require a determination on the part of many that heretofore has not been fully exercised. Field selection of seed corn is known to be one of the best ways of increasing yields, but on account of this year's crop being late, and already damaged by frosts in some sections, field selection of seed is much more important than usual. This means of increasing the yield of next year's crop is so important that some organized effort should be made to bring the matter to the attention of every one interested directly or indirectly in farming.

### SOME THINGS TO BE DONE.

"Although the seed corn planted in Indiana is usually of better than average quality, some organized effort needs to be made to see that sufficient seed is selected and properly stored for planting the 1918 crop.

"To bring farmers, boys and girls and others to a full realization of the importance of maintaining and if possible increasing corn production, it will be necessary to hold public meetings in every local community and in the schools throughout the State and discuss the importance of early seed corn selection and its value in securing a maximum crop next year. The value of early field selection of seed corn will be set forth in a leaflet which may be sent to all parties interested. The proper use of printed posters should be beneficial in arousing interest in seed selection and storage. Much good should also be accomplished by calling this matter to the attention of all teachers so that they may, if it seems desirable, encourage their students to take an active part in this work."

### METHODS OF PROCEDURE.

Through a leader, the plan of work outlined above should be arranged for each county in the State. In county agent counties this work may be organized and started by the county agent with the assistance of business men, bankers, grain dealers, millers, farmers institute chairman, the teachers and other local organizations. Where there are no county agents, special agents should be appointed to take care of the work along the lines suggested for the county agent. These agents should co-operate with local organizations, hold meetings, give instructions, and be of assistance to the people in every way possible.

Much interest and additional weight could be given the movement by designating October 15th to 20th as Seed Corn Week during which sufficient seed for planting the 1918 crop should be selected and properly stored for drying. During this week every one interested in farm life should consider it his or her duty to take an active part in the work. Students in the higher grades and high schools should be taught how to select and store seed corn and be allowed time to select 100 to 200 ears.

The leaflets, posters and other literature being

prepared may be distributed through the bankers, grain dealers, millers and schools. All of these organizations co-operating to do effective work should be able to reach every farmer in the State, either personally or with the literature.

## Merchants' Economy

Following an address by Prof. J. J. Pettijohn, Laporte merchants to a considerable number decided on the collective or co-operative system of delivery, and the matter of organizing such a delivery was placed in the hands of a committee. The grocers and meat market men are most directly interested, but dry goods and clothing merchants also are interested, and are figuring on going into the plan, though perhaps on a different basis from the grocers.

The sentiment of the 40 per cent. seems to favor a privately owned delivery system, the merchants to make arrangements with the owner or manager of the system for the delivery of their goods at a flat rate. The Benson system has been investigated somewhat by a number of Laporte merchants, and Prof. Pettijohn promised to send Sec. Vaughn additional information on this system.

Prof. Pettijohn has gathered data on collective delivery systems in 100 or more towns. About 23 towns in Indiana have such systems, he said, while Michigan has a great many more.

Incidentally, he stated that his department would this winter arrange for the holding of a number of institutes for merchants, somewhat in the same way that the agricultural department holds institutes for farmers. He was invited to hold the first one of these institutes here.

He divided the collective delivery systems into two general classes: the system that is privately owned and the one that is co-operative, owned and operated, that is by the merchants themselves.

He mentioned Ann Arbor, Mich., as a good example of the co-operative system. There 17 wagons are used and there are five deliveries per day within the city limits. The cost to grocers of a delivery is 3 2-8 cents, if they are members of the stock company. If not the cost is 4 1-8 cents. To butchers the cost is 2 3-8 cents if they are members and 3 1-8 cents if they are non-members. The cost of delivery here has been reckoned at between eight and nine cents, and merchants said they believed this was about correct.

Investigations had shown, Mr. Pettijohn said, the following reductions in the cost of delivery at the following towns, by the use of the collective system: Pontiac, Mich., 50 per cent; Excelsior Springs, Mo., 20 to 25 per cent; Angola, Ind., 20 to 50 per cent; Rushville, Ind., 10 to 20 per cent; Massillon, O., 25 per cent; Freeport, O., 50 per cent; Elwood, Ind., 25 per cent. Other towns showed similar results.

The cost of delivery to the grocer has been calculated as 3 per cent of the total income from all sales.

### THE DELIVERY PLAN.

The collective plan of delivery means, from the customer's standpoint, that instead of each merchant doing his own delivering, a company or organization, especially for that purpose, will do all the delivering for the stores that go into the scheme. It will mean that deliveries will be made at stated hours, say 8 o'clock, 10, 1, 3 and 5, instead of at all times of day. Customers will be sure of getting their goods on the next delivery after the order is given, but will not be able to call up at any time and get immediate delivery, which some of them now do or attempt to do, causing much annoyance, additional expense and waste.

Secretary Vaughn stated that the majority of the merchants have signed up. A committee consisting of D. J. Hunter, chairman; L. M. Vaughn, secretary; Albert Draves, Boyd Grandstaff, H. R. Kloksiem, Jacob Levine, George L. McLane, Lot V. Oglesby, William C. Tews and Peter N. Wolf, was authorized to investigate further and to negotiate with such parties as are necessary to consummate the project.



## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 41.

September 15, 1917.

—Red Cross—

To County Councils of Defense:

The American Red Cross is the officially recognized agency for voluntary effort on behalf of the armed forces of the Nation and for the administration of relief. With its widely distributed local units and with its well defined program for the social welfare of the families of soldiers and sailors, it is in a strategic position to conduct a unified, nation-wide program in this field.

It is earnestly desired by the Council of National Defense and the State Council of Defense that there should be the most helpful co-operation between the County Councils of Defense and the local chapters of the Red Cross wherever co-operation is practicable, and particularly in the field of "Home Service." This is desirable not only for the sake of public interest in this work and for its efficiency, but also for the welfare and consideration due to the families concerned.

Will you therefore kindly request your Morals and Social Committee to confer at once with the local Red Cross officials and report at your next meeting as to the services the County Council of Defense may perform in co-operation with the Red Cross?

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

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INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 42.

—Speakers' Bureau—

To County Councils of Defense:

Professor J. J. Pettijohn, in charge of the Speakers' Bureau, makes the following suggestion:

"We are using up a great deal of money in long distance calls and telegrams that could be saved if the county chairmen throughout the State would give us more time on our speaking dates."

In order to conduct the work as economically as possible, we would appreciate it if this suggestion could be adopted as far as possible by the county chairmen.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

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GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 43.

September 26, 1917.

—Exemption Boards—

To County Councils of Defense:

We are advised by the Council of National Defense that the war department desires the aid of the different State and County Councils of Defense in obtaining volunteer clerical assistants for local exemption boards. There has been but a limited appropriation made by the government for this purpose, and, unless the boards secure this assistance, they will be unable to continue the performance of their work.

A large amount of work is yet to be done, inasmuch as the Secretary of War has recently announced that all registrants not already examined will be examined in the near future, and it is within the bounds of possibility that a second draft of a half million of men will be held within the next few months.

Will you please, therefore, confer with your local exemption boards in order that you may discover their needs and whether or not they desire your aid. We are sure that the several county Councils can be of great service to the war department in this matter.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

\* \* \* \*

FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION OF WOMEN MEMBERS OF COUNTY COUNCILS.

To County Councils of Defense:

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

There is some misunderstanding about the registration for service which is being taken in different parts of the United States by the various divisions of the Woman's Committee. It is well to make clear the following facts:

1. The registration is purely voluntary—there is no compulsion about it.
2. The purpose is to secure an official record of the woman power of the country so that in case of emergency the government may know where to turn for any needed service.
3. Even though a woman offers her service when she registers, she will not be required to give that service if her circumstances have changed when she is asked to serve, and she is then unable to fill her promise.
4. The registration is not designed to take women from their homes at any time unless they are able and willing to serve away from home.

The Woman's Committee has requested the State divisions to have the registrars thoroughly instructed in regard to the work, and suggests to the State chairmen that registration taken at the polls on a registration day formally proclaimed by the Governor of the State, or announced by the State Council of Defense, has been found most satisfactory.

The misunderstanding concerning registration is largely in districts of foreign population where the women think they are to be drafted for work outside their homes, whether they want to work or not. The Woman's Committee lays stress upon the statement that both the registration and the service are voluntary, but it urges that every woman over sixteen years of age register in order to complete a census of the woman power of the country which may be of inestimable value in war work.

The above suggestion from the Woman's Committee is in line with the effort heretofore made in this State to correct this misunderstanding. We are advised by Miss Julia Landers, the chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, that the misunderstanding is quite prevalent in Indiana, and special attention should be given to the correction.

ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,

Chairman, Woman's Section, State Council of Defense.

### Save the Fats.

The Food Administration has issued the following:

Not long ago Field Marshal Hindenburg sent word to the German Government at Berlin that if his troops and the men and women who were making shells in the factories didn't have more fats something would happen to Germany.

Fats supply energy. Some fats are also necessary for growth and repair. All fats are important in the upkeep of the body. Hindenburg knew that if the German people did not get more fats they would be too weak to fight or work.

The fats we waste would almost supply Germany. Avoid waste and save them for ourselves and our allies.

Glycerine, the chief substance used in making explosives, is made from fats. Think of the thousands of tons of explosives that have been made in the last three years and you will understand why fats are so badly needed.

### October 21, New Date

The Council of National Defense has sent the following letter to the several State Councils of Defense:

Supplementing our bulletin of September 8, No. 56, announcing food-pledge "clean-up" campaign, we beg to advise you that the United States Food Administration has changed the date of the "clean-up" campaign for the enrollment of women for food conservation, which is to be conducted under the direction of the Federal food administrators in the States from October 14 to 21.

This decision was made after a conference in Washington of the several Federal food administrators, at which the various problems of the campaign were discussed.

German submarines hit us below the belt, but the Yankee blockade hits Germany inside of the belt.—Boston Transcript.

## Eating Fish Would Save Other Foods

Source of Meat Supply Hitherto Unused May Prevent a Shortage.

Dr. Henry B. Ward of the United States Bureau of Fisheries spoke before the Indianapolis Committee on Food Conservation on Friday, September 21. He was secured by Director G. I. Christie to present the subject of fish with the view of conducting a fish-eating campaign in Indiana. Fish is meat and has a high food value, and the analysis, according to Dr. Ward, shows that fish meat contains as much building food as beefsteak.

The fisheries of the United States produce annually about 1,500,000,000 pounds of food, including shell fish. Alaska has a yearly output of about 250,000,000 pounds of fish, making the total yield for the American fisheries close to 2,000,000,000 pounds per year. The most promising outlook for an increase in the food supply by the fisheries is in fish hitherto unused, and those that have just been brought to the public attention, such as the shark, greyfish, toadfish, etc.

### FISH SUPPLY EXCEEDS DEMANDS.

A campaign which would result in a greater consumption of fish would effect a saving of several million pounds of food per year, which is now wasted owing to the fact that the supply of fish is greater than the demand. A greater consumption of fish would also help to relieve the shortage of meats and other foods.

The food committee expects to conduct a series of demonstrations on the various ways of preparing fish during this fall and winter, not only in Indianapolis but throughout the State. The committee will open its new headquarters on Pennsylvania street, directly east of the Federal Building. The entire building will be devoted to the work of the committee.

The committee is planning to carry on an intensified conservation campaign during the fall and winter through their co-operation with Purdue and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. Frank McOuat, secretary of the committee, has just returned from the northern part of Indiana, where she has had a successful trip, establishing conservation headquarters in a number of cities. As a result of her activities the work will be taken up by Hammond, Gary, Indiana Harbor, East Chicago, Whiting, Valparaiso, Crown Point and Dyer.

### A Public Benefactor.

The man who made potatoes grow this year where weeds grew last year is a public benefactor, even if he doesn't get appointed chairman of some committee on food production and conservation.—Newport, Ind., Hoosier State.

### Resolutions.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the State Council of Defense, in conference assembled, extend to Governor James P. Goodrich the heartfelt sympathy of its members, in his hour of trial.

That he may be spared to guide his people safely through the throes of the momentous struggle between autocracy and democracy is the devoted prayer of the citizenship of Indiana.

With one accord we acclaim him as a servant faithful to his people.

The above resolutions were offered by former State Senator Robert E. Proctor, of Elkhart, at the meeting of the State Council of Defense with volunteer organizers, numbering more than 100, in the chamber of the House of Representatives, September 20, preliminary to the State-wide campaign. They were adopted unanimously, amid applause. The resolutions were conveyed to the Governor at the Methodist Hospital, where he has been for weeks, suffering from typhoid fever.



## Boys Qualify for U. S. Bronze Medals

(Continued from Page 1.)

their bean crop. The wholesale price of beans is \$8 per bushel and the average yield was twenty bushels to the acre. The beans would have been lost had not the boys' help been available, and farmers without exception are now enthusiastic supporters of the Boys' Reserve.

### PORTER COUNTY.

Professor L. F. Bennett of Valparaiso has been appointed Associate County Director, with Professor C. W. Boucher of Porter county.

### STATE HIGH SCHOOL ORGANIZER.

Agreeable to the suggestion that comes from Washington that every high school platform should ring forth the Nation's call to the youth of America for mental alertness, unflinching courage, self-sacrifice and intensified application to productive employment in those hours after school and during vacation, which formerly were wasted, the State Council of Defense has created the office of State High School Organizer.

Asa J. Smith of Wabash, Ind., has been selected to fill this position. He started a State-wide campaign this week, speaking in Fountain, Howard, Allen and Whitley counties.

His itinerary for the first week in October is as follows:

October 1, Miami county; October 2, Cass county; October 3, Carroll county; October 4, Tippecanoe county; October 5, Boone county.

Dr. Horace Ellis has sent out instructions to the principals of all high schools, advising that when Mr. Smith arrives at the school that the classes for the next period be dispensed with and that all the students, both boys and girls, be assembled in order to hear the patriotic message which Mr. Smith will bring to them. Particular emphasis will be placed on the United States Boys' Working Reserve, but the girls as well will be told how they can serve their country in time of war. Parents are also invited to these meetings in order that they may be aroused to the important part that the youth of America will play in helping to win this war.

### MILLION BUSHEL SEED CORN.

One million bushels of high class seed corn are to be selected from Indiana fields October 22-26 if the program of the Indiana Committee on food production and conservation is carried out. Indiana farmers will plant approximately six million acres of corn in 1918. A bushel of seed is required for each six acres planted.

G. I. Christie, state food director, states that if all the seed for the 1918 crops could be selected from the field before the time of heavy freezes, and properly stored, the yield next year easily would be increased thirty million bushels.

Experiments conducted by the Purdue Experiment station comparing germination of corn selected at different stages of maturity are of interest. This work was started in the fall of 1907 and has been duplicated each year since so that the results are the average of seven years covering a number of conditions. Corn selected just before denting germinated 79.7 per cent. Corn that was nicely dented when selected germinated 93.5 per cent. The ripest ears selected when corn was ready to shock showed 92.6 per cent. germination, while the ripest ears at time of husking germinated 88.5 per cent. It will be seen that corn which is matured and selected before the heavy freezes gives the best quality of seed.

### BOYS WORKING ON FARMS.

The farm labor problem is being met in some communities by using high school boys. Interested boys can render a big service in many lines of work on the farm. The following letter was received Monday by G. I. Christie, state food director, from C. M. Job, county agent, Columbus, Indiana:

"You will probably be interested to know of our first experience with a group of town boys in working for the farmers. One man asked for

21 boys to pull beans last Saturday. The county agent requested that the teachers in Columbus and East Columbus make the announcement that boys were wanted to pull beans. Eighty-five boys between the ages of 10 and 15 responded and were anxious to go.

"We could not use all of the boys, but got in touch with some other men who had beans to pull and they were glad to take a number of boys. We took 37 of the largest boys.

"The farmers came after the boys in the morning and brought them back in the afternoon. The boys took their dinner and received \$1.00 to \$1.20 for the day's work, according to their age. The farmers were well pleased with the work done by the boys. Two of the farmers engaged part of the boys to work next Saturday cutting corn and filling silo. Some other men in the county have already asked for boys to pull beans next Saturday."

### MARKET FOR CANNED GOODS.

What shall be done with the surplus of canned vegetables and fruit is a question asked by many women of the State who have labored to can the large quantities yielded by the many gardens and orchards. These women are not so anxious to make money as they are to have this supply of food used by families who need it.

An attempt to help solve this problem and aid in disposing of these canned goods is being made by G. I. Christie, state food director. He finds it is largely a matter of locating the material that is for sale. There are many families ready to buy at good prices all the canned vegetables and fruit that can be had.

An organization of young women known as Tri Kappa's of Montmorenci have brought canned vegetables and fruit to the Lafayette curb market. A notice was run in the Lafayette papers stating the time the automobiles would arrive. Women of Lafayette have gathered in large groups and have waited more than an hour for the arrival of the Montmorenci people with their produce. The canned goods have all been readily sold at reasonable prices and in many cases orders were placed for future delivery.

An exhibit of canned products was held under the auspices of the Parent-Teachers' Association of West Lafayette, the first of September. A large amount of canned vegetables were sold. People are demanding this material.

How many cans of vegetables and fruit have you for sale? Give sizes and kind of cans. State point to which these can be most conveniently delivered. These and other questions are being sent by the State food director to persons who have indicated they have materials for sale. Others who wish help should write at once to Office of Markets, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. All possible help will be given in finding a market for surplus canned products.

According to statistics gathered by the national emergency food garden commission, one out of every ten person in Indiana is cultivating a food garden.

## To Sell Liberty Bonds

The Owen county second Liberty loan organization will be headed by J. B. Bryan, cashier of the Spencer National Bank. His executive committee includes John Smith of the Exchange Bank, A. R. Marley of the Gasport Bank, A. H. Wampler, cashier of the Gosport Banking Company, and C. F. Lomatch, cashier of the Patrickburg Bank.

Harry Kitselman, Muncie manufacturer, heads the second Liberty loan organization in Delaware county. Frank McNaughton of the McNaughton company is vice-chairman of the general committee and head of the publicity department; J. Clyde Mansfield, assistant cashier of the Delaware County National Bank, secretary, with the following committees:

Executive Committee—K. A. Oesterle, F. D. Rose, Frank B. Bernard, P. W. Cooper, George L. Haymond, B. C. Bowman.

Building and Loan Committee—James M. Motenbocker, George N. Higman, A. O. Hoppes.

Publicity Committee—Frank McNaughton, Harry Wolf, H. E. Lewin, Walter McConnell.

Merchants' Committee—Vincent W. Jones, chairman; Frank J. Claypool, J. C. O'Harra, Ed. H. Bath, Edward B. Wilson.

Manufacturers' Committee—J. Lloyd Kimbrough, chairman; Ray P. Johnson, Warren M. Sample, Eugene E. Vate, A. C. Lipsitz.

Chairman for Daleville—J. N. Barnard.

Chairman for Selma—R. W. Barnard.

Chairman for Yorktown—R. S. Cummins.

Chairman for Albany—Bert A. Russell.

Chairman for Eaton—George W. Hoover.

Chairman for Gaston—Paul Powers.

Chairman for Oakville—Charles S. Kern.

Henry C. Davis is chairman of the Howard county second Liberty loan; Richard Ruddell, vice-chairman; Fred L. Trees, secretary, and Charles H. Havens, publicity manager. The organization includes representative business and professional men from every township in the county.

### Second Farmers' Congress.

Professor G. I. Christie of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation of the Indiana State Council of Defense, President W. E. Stone of Purdue, Will H. Hays, chairman of the State Council of Defense, and Mrs. Hortense Tapp Moore of Rockville were the speakers at the second annual Farmers' Congress held at Lafayette, September 19. Mrs. Moore spoke on war preparation and emphasized the necessity for fullest co-operation, suggesting the township as the unit for organization.

It is all right for girls to play around with rifles if it amuses them, but it is more commendable to try for a high record on the kitchen range. —Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

## "Burden of Food Conservation Must Fall Equally Upon All"

The problem of food conservation is one of many complexions, says the National Food Administration. We cannot and we do not wish, with our free institutions and our large resources of food, to imitate Europe in its policed rationing, but we must voluntarily and intelligently assume the responsibility before us as one in which everyone has a direct and inescapable interest. We must increase our export of foods to the allies, and in the circumstances of our shipping situation, these exports must be of the most concentrated foods. These are wheat, flour, beef, pork and dairy products.

We have other foods in great abundance which we can use instead of these commodities, and we can prevent wastes in a thousand directions. We must guard the drain-

age of exports from the United States, that we retain a proper supply for our own country, and we must adopt such measures as will ameliorate, so far as may be, the price conditions of our less fortunate.

We might so drain the supplies from the country to Europe as by the high prices that would follow to force our people to shorten their consumption. This operation of "normal economic forces" would starve that element of the community to whom we owe the most protection. We must try to impose the burden equally upon all. There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means.





"Shall we be more tender with our dollars than with the lives of our sons?"—W. G. McAdoo

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., OCTOBER 5, 1917

Number 8

## RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Indiana State Council of Defense hereby puts itself on record as denouncing all acts and utterances of a disloyal nature.

To condemn and resent an act of treason is the plain duty of every American citizen.

The attention of our people has been called to the malicious, false and treasonable-like statements accredited to United States Senator Robert M. LaFollette.

Such words and acts not only hinder our efforts, but misrepresent the heart of our country in this war. They give aid and comfort to the enemy, which has been guilty of crimes against humanity unprecedented and almost beyond belief. Be it veiled or uncovered, treason is treason, wherever found and should be dealt with accordingly.

It is the sentiment of this Council that United States Senators should immediately give serious consideration to the question of removing from the United States Senate any and all members of that body whose acts or words are detrimental to a successful prosecution of the war.

The above resolution was adopted, without opposition, at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting October 3. It sets forth in unmistakable language the attitude of the Council on the subject of acts or words that may in any wise interfere with the successful prosecution of the war with Germany. County Councils are urged to give it the widest possible publicity, to the end that there be no question whatever as to how offenders are likely to be received.

## Council on Record Against Disloyalty

### Resolution Held Pertinent to Purpose for Which Defense Body Was Created.

"I think we would make a great mistake if we did not stand up and be counted. Mr. Keach, I think you are wrong in suggesting that this is a bid for popularity and that we would be accused of that. I am sure that the man who offered the resolution has nothing of that kind in his mind and that this will not be construed as such an action. Now this is exactly, in my opinion, in line with the very pertinent purposes of the Council of Defense.

"Now, we hear it as you men do not hear it—the effect of things like the speech of LaFollette, and wherever there is an opportunity, in words, if we can't do anything else, and in acts if we can, we must combat that influence, and if that speech had been made in Indiana I will say that the chairman of the State Council of Defense would have gone out and tried to have gotten action by some authority that would have taken him by the neck and put him out of the State of Indiana.

"I think this resolution ought to be adopted." Chairman Will H. Hays of the Indiana State Council of Defense thus declared himself favoring the adoption of the resolution, printed on page 1 of the Indiana Bulletin this week.

### ADE REPORTS FALSE STORIES.

Mr. Hays left the chair, temporarily, to support the resolution, which had been presented by Frank Wampler. Mr. Wampler offered it after George Ade had declared he thought something more should be done by the Council, if possible, to offset the effect of such reports as had caused women of Newton county to quit knitting—that the officers at Fort Benjamin Harrison were selling Red Cross garments to soldiers, instead of giving them away. Mr. Ade also stated that there had been persistent reports that all canned goods, over a certain fixed quantity, found in private houses would be confiscated by the federal government, and he thought the State Council should assist in stamping out such sources of misinformation.

Mr. Woollen moved that the resolution be referred to a committee, but withdrew his motion when Mr. Wampler offered to withdraw the resolution rather than "temporize" on the subject. Mr. Woollen declined to vote on the adoption of

the resolution, saying he preferred to have a longer time for its proper consideration.

Mr. Keach, seconding Mr. Woollen's motion, said the passage of the resolution would be regarded as a "bid for popularity."

Mr. Charles Fox moved the adoption of the resolution and the motion was seconded by A. E. Reynolds, and the motion carried without dissent.

Richard Lieber, secretary of the State Board of Forestry, called attention to the waste of fuel timber in forests of the State and the Council, by motion, agreed to endeavor to stimulate the County Councils to a realization of the importance of conserving wood fuel, "in view of the coal famine that is threatening." County Councils will be asked to make a survey of fuel timber available and report to the State Forestry Board, which, with the co-operation of the State Council of Defense, will endeavor to secure a market for such wood.

### ALL REQUESTS COMPLIED WITH.

It was reported by the finance committee that every request that had been made by the United States Treasury Department had been complied with, in anticipation of the sale of the second liberty loan.

The transportation committee was asked to assist in the solution of a problem that confronts Marshall county onion growers, who reported the unwillingness of a railroad to accept partially loaded cars, necessitating a haul of as much as thirty miles to another railroad, there being no storage available for the season's crop.

Chairman Hays read a newspaper dispatch quoting Secretary of War Baker as follows: "Every effort that this country is capable of making should be applied to bringing the war to a successful conclusion. The resources of the country in a general way may be said to consist of men, money and material, and during the period of the war new enterprises of undertaking should be tried and justified by the test: Will the men, money and material so applied best contribute in this way to the winning of the war?" Mr. Hays said this purported to be a reply to the inquiry recently directed to the Council of National Defense by the Indiana State Council, asking a definition of the policy of the federal body on important public works, but that he had not received a copy of the Secretary's letter if it had been directed to him.

### FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The finance committee of the Council submitted the following report for the month of September, which was approved and ordered placed on file:

Indianapolis, September 30, 1917.

To the State Council of Defense:

We submit the following statement of receipts and disbursements for the month of September, 1917:

#### —Receipts—

Balance on hand August 31, 1917.....	\$1,105.77
Loan from Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., September 5, 1917.....	5,000.00
	\$6,105.77

#### —Disbursements—

Postage .....	\$ 601.86
Pay roll .....	1,179.45
Printing and stationery.....	2,435.46
Traveling expenses .....	453.79
Miscellaneous .....	566.86
Balance .....	868.35
	\$6,105.77

Correct: John Vajen Wilson, Ass't Sec'y.

J. E. Reed, Deputy Auditor.

Respectfully,

EVANS WOOLLEN,  
WILLIAM G. IRWIN,  
ISAAC D. STRAUS,  
Finance Committee.

### PUBLIC WAR LETTER WRITER.

Mr. Ade presented for the consideration of the Council the suggestion that every County Council be advised to install in headquarters a typist who would serve as a voluntary letter writer for citizens wishing to correspond with men in the army. He said the plan had been introduced in some places and had been found a very prolific source of correspondence, which had been appreciated and enjoyed by the men in the training camps.

Inquiries relative to the formation of voluntary militia companies as "home guards" were referred to the committee on military affairs, where they will remain until "some means are found to provide the desired uniforms, guns and authority to act."

On motion of William Irwin, Professor G. I. Christie was directed to co-operate with the school authorities in an effort to secure the dismissal of school or the release therefrom of such boys and girls as might help save the tomato crop, which is wasting in the fields of Marion and Johnson counties owing to the scarcity of available labor.

### Dr. Storms to Speak.

Dr. A. B. Storms of Indianapolis will represent the Indiana State Council of Defense in an address before the Indiana Bankers' Association at Evansville on the afternoon of October 10.

### Food Administration to Make Bread Recommendations Soon.

The following statement was made public this week by the United States Food Administration:

"The Federal Trade Commission's inquiry into the cost of baking and distribution of bread is expected to be completed in a few days. As soon as this data can be properly considered, the Food Administration intends to announce its views as to standards, shape, and composition of bread and to make recommendations to the bakers, retailers, and consumers as to co-operation in reduction of price.

"(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER."

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## Organizers' Work Among Councils

Being Checked With a View to Carrying Out Recommendations to Strengthen Line-up.

Later reports from the teams of organizers whose canvass of the County Councils of the State last week did so much to revive patriotism in Indiana, indicate that there are many very effective local bodies, yet still much to be done before the ninety-two County Councils have been brought up to the standard of most of the counties of the State.

The recommendations of the organizers are being checked and catalogued and will be made the basis of a second drive, through personal visits, where possible, in an attempt to make every county organization complete and active. The State Council of Defense will continue to devote its attention to this work, until Indiana is in position to meet every request made of it by the President, the War Department and the Council of National Defense, as well as to execute matters of patriotic significance having their origin in the executive office of Governor James P. Goodrich or with the State Council itself.

Following are the brief final reports received from the teams of organizers:

Huntington.—Excellent meeting here today. Organization work progressing fine.

FRED I. KING.

Fowler.—Enthusiastic patriotic mass meeting. Court house packed. Five speeches. People aroused. Red Cross active. Conservation and increased production promising best conditions.

ALBERT W. BITTERS.

Connersville.—Connersville meeting a howling success. Response ready and enthusiastic. All departments working fine. Resolution asking senators from Indiana to vote for expulsion of LaFollette from senate unanimously adopted.

ENTIRE COMMITTEE.

Terre Haute.—Two good meetings here today in Vermillion county, one at Newport as scheduled. With daily paper and band we got a crowd for night meeting at Clinton. Judge Schoonover of Fountain county with us at Newport.

ALFRED D. MERRILL.

Warsaw.—Met with Council at Plymouth today. Organization in a chaotic state due to lack of directing head until within the last two weeks. Organization now under way.

CHARLES O. ROEMLER.

Evansville.—Boonville meeting at court room this afternoon. Warrick County Council active and fairly well organized. Local conditions good but general interest somewhat lacking. Considerable enthusiasm aroused in meeting and great earnestness shown. Want more speaking to arouse interest.

WM. H. EICHORN.

L. RAY LENICH.

Winchester.—Organization complete in Jay county.

Lawrenceburg.—Best meeting of trip held at Lawrenceburg today. W. H. O'Brien, chairman, presided. Every sub-committee reported. Their reports were excellent. Besides members of team prominent people of county made splendid addresses. The county is well organized and the work of County Council is well in hand.

JOHN CHEWNING.

Lagrange.—Meeting at Lagrange today. Reports of considerable criticism of government in war. Profess not to know reason for war and suspect motives. County Council has not appropriated any money for use of workers.

C. M. NIEZER.

Jasper.—Fine meeting here. Largely attended. County well organized and thoroughly awake. Great work being done to increase food production but seriously retarded by failure of railroads to furnish and deliver cars for fertilizers. Urge the matter be taken up with National Council and railroads compelled to furnish and deliver cars.

A. D. OGBORN.

Wabash.—Most satisfactory meeting here. Every part of county represented. Every committee headed efficiently.

H. S. NORTON.

Marion.—Meeting here poorly attended. Those attending will be active in the future. Congratulate you on your system. Judge Charles presided. Things here will eventually be in good shape.

JACKSON & CONROY.

Wabash.—Wells County Council just in process of organizing. Women's work well advanced, other members not ready for service.

FRED I. KING.

Kokomo.—Dandy meeting. Good chairman here who will work and you will get great assistance from Howard county when organized according to your system. JACKSON & CONROY.

W. H. EICHORN.

Evansville.—Meeting here in Court Room attended by appreciative audience. The local Council is well organized and doing work.

W. H. EICHORN.

Rochester.—Meeting here well attended by people from county districts. Only four members of County Council of Defense present. Chairman of county absent.

H. S. NORTON.

Winchester.—Organization in Randolph county completed.

L. RAY LENICH.

Kentland.—Big meeting in Kentland Opera House. County well organized. People enthused. Council busy. Red Cross active. No sedition. Splendid patriotism. Had grand reception.

ALBERT W. BITTERS.

Albion.—Afternoon meeting at Albion Court House. Good crowd. Condition in Noble county good.

C. M. NEIZER.

Cannelton.—Meeting splendid. Court House filled. Enthusiastic officers working hard and alert in all branches of service.

JOHN A. RIDDLE.

Terre Haute.—Organization meeting small but very successful.

EARL HOUCK.

Brazil.—We consider Clay county in fair shape. Our meeting was enthusiastic.

ED C. TONER.

Sullivan.—We are pleased to endorse work of the Sullivan County Council of Defense in every particular.

WM. H. SWAIN.

Jeffersonville.—Meeting here not well attended. At New Albany meeting fair. Full organization completed at both places.

D. FRANK CULBERTSON.

Vincennes.—Knox county in condition of preparation. Proper sentiment and patriotism exists here.

JESSE F. WEISMAN.

### There are Bremens and Bremens.

In Bremen, Germany, you can't read a newspaper in English, you can't speak English in public or even on a telephone, you can't learn it in school. And if you questioned the divine right of the Kaiser to murder and rape, his butchers would shoot you before you could get to jail.

In Bremen, Indiana, you can read Dutch billingsgate in the enemy tongue, you can talk German with your mouth and both hands wherever you please, you can learn it in our public schools. And you can even blaspheme the President.

But we're getting wiser, slowly, and we may collect the penalty yet.—Bremen (Ind.) Enquirer.

### Press Comment.

Some of the reforms now being inaugurated by the Council of Defense should be continued permanently after the war so far as they relate to the running of stores dealing in various kinds of merchandise.

\* \* \* \*

The State Council of Defense will now tackle the milk question; it is getting to be a serious problem. Like many other things the people seldom realize the importance of it until it grows desperate. It is fast reaching that stage now.—Crawfordsville Journal.

## Not Enough Food Without Economy

Forecast of Available Supply Indicates Grave Danger of Serious Shortage.

The National Food Administration has issued the following:

The food problem today of our own Nation has as its most conspicuous phase an international character. A sufficient and regular supply of food for the maintenance of the great field armies of our fighting allies and of their no less great armies of working men and working women in the war industries, and, finally, for the maintenance of the women and children in the home, is an absolute necessity, second to no other, for the successful prosecution of the war for liberty. In the providing of this food for the great allied food pool the United States plays a predominant part, for we have long been the greatest granary, food store, and butcher shop in the world, and the place to which those European nations now constituting the chief fighting group of the allies have always turned to obtain the food supplies necessary to make up the deficiency between their food production and food needs.

### NEEDS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

With the present diversion of tens of millions of men from the farms into the fighting and industrial armies, resulting in a marked lessening of food production, and the present necessity of increasing the daily ration of other millions of men turned from sedentary occupations into those of strenuous physical labor, resulting in a marked increase of consumption, this deficiency between the food needs and the food production of the allies becomes greater than ever, with the consequence of a large increase in the food quantities imperatively needed from the United States if the allied armies are to be able to "carry on."

### HARVESTS CAN NOW BE FORECAST.

This is a general statement of a condition which only needs to be elaborated in detail to show just what we have to do. Our harvests and the harvests of Europe can now be forecasted. We can also survey our combined stocks of food animals; in other words, the size of that part of the world's larder on which we and the allies can draw for the next 12 months can now be estimated. This estimate shows at once that it contains too little for our own and our allies' use unless we all administer the supply with the greatest care and wisdom. The allied peoples are energetically undertaking this administration. It lies now with us to do our part. If we fail, the people of the allies can not be maintained at war. Their soldiers can not fight without food. A certain definitely determinable part of that food must come from us.

### Whole Nations at War.

The point has been reached where war is waged by whole nations. Every man, woman, and child is involved and nearly every adult and most boys and girls can be efficient factors. We are in this war for the purpose of defending our rights, of making sure that, as a Nation, we shall be able to live the sort of life and to have the sort of institutions we desire, of making democracy persist in the world, and of safeguarding the world against the recurrence of such a war as this. To accomplish this the Nation must aim at the perfection of organization, and therefore each individual must recognize the necessity of making sacrifices for the common good and more than ever of working under limitations—of doing team work. Our people have a genius for organization, and they will not fail in the task they have assumed. Our farmers, on whom a great responsibility rests, are the most efficient farmers in the world when they do their best. They will not be found wanting in this crisis.

D. F. HOUSTON,  
Secretary of Agriculture.





Community Canning in the High School Home Economics Laboratory at Laporte, Indiana. This work was done under the direction of I. L. Conner, of the High School Faculty, assisted by County Agent J. D. Harper.

## Community Canning Popular in Laporte

**Steam Pressure Outfits Serve to Attract  
Many to Course of Instruction.**

The following report was received from J. D. Harper, county agricultural agent of Laporte county, concerning community canning:

In Laporte county the canning idea is becoming increasingly popular, due largely to the fact that it has been made easy and inexpensive by the steam pressure outfits donated to the community by the Hobart M. Cable Company, piano manufacturers. These outfits were donated at the suggestion of the county agricultural agent. Arrangements were made to put these in the high school home economics laboratory, under the direction of I. L. Connor, one of the high school faculty who had been employed to take charge of the school gardens throughout the summer. High school girls were enrolled to spend regular periods at the school building, and work under the immediate supervision of volunteer matrons. Twenty matrons and fifty high school girls have reported faithfully for duty each week, and the interest is growing daily.

In addition to the canning classes thus organized, there are nine teams of high school girls, consisting of three girls each, who prepare raw materials direct from the garden or stores, for processing in the steam canners by the cold pack method. These girls have been soliciting orders and canning for people who did not care to prepare the material and put it in the cans at home.

Accurate records have been kept of the amount and kind of products canned. The following is a report of the work for the first month:

Amount of raw material prepared by the preparation schools:

Bushels of beans .....	15
Bushels of peas .....	25
Crates of cherries .....	14
Bushels of spinach and Swiss chard .....	6
Number of quarts turned over to the canning schools to process .....	625
Fees received by the preparation schools .....	\$52.10
Additional number of quarts of foodstuffs processed by the canning classes, but which were prepared in the homes .....	1,300
Number of families having fruits and vegetables canned .....	107

Besides people who have actually brought garden products and fruits to the school to have them canned, there has been a very great interest stim-

ulated throughout the county. A number of visitors have watched the work and have gone home to do their own canning. The work is resulting in a very greatly increased amount of canned foodstuffs that are not counted at the school. The benefits of the work can hardly be measured, not only in the greater amount of canned products available for winter use, but also in the educational advantages to the girls, who are receiving school credit for their work.

## President's Appeal to School Children for Red Cross Service.

To the School Children of the United States:

### A PROCLAMATION.

The President of the United States is also President of the American Red Cross. It is from these offices joined in one that I write you a word of greeting at this time when so many of you are beginning the school year.

The American Red Cross has just prepared a Junior Membership with School Activities in which every pupil in the United States can find a chance to serve our country. The school is the natural center of your life. Through it you can best work in the great cause of freedom to which we have all pledged ourselves.

Our Junior Red Cross will bring to you opportunities of service to your community and to other communities all over the world and guide your service with high and religious ideals. It will teach you how to save in order that suffering children elsewhere may have the chance to live. It will teach you how to prepare some of the supplies which wounded soldiers and homeless families lack. It will send to you through the Red Cross Bulletins the thrilling stories of relief and rescue. And best of all, more perfectly than through any of your other school lessons, you will learn by doing those kind things under your teacher's direction to be the future good citizens of this great country which we all love.

And I commend to all school teachers in the country the simple plan which the American Red Cross has worked out to provide for your co-operation, knowing as I do that school children will give their best service under the direct guidance and instruction of their teachers. Is not this perhaps the chance for which you have been looking to give your time and efforts in some measure to meet our national needs?

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON,

September 15, 1917.

President.

## America Must and Will Meet Allies' Food Needs, Says Plea for Economy

Seven years ago a famous European student of history prophesied that the next great war of the future would not be won by fighting but by famine. We are today fighting that war, and famine is indeed threatening to be its arbiter.

The men of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy and Belgium—our allies—are fighting; they are not on the farms. The production of food by these countries has therefore been greatly reduced. Even before the war it was much less than the amount consumed. The difference came more largely from other countries than from America. Now this difference is greater than ever, and, at the same time, supplies can no longer come from most of the other countries. They must now come from America. Therefore our allies depend on us for food as they have never depended before, and they ask us for it with a right which they have never had before. For today they are doing the fighting, the suffering, and dying—in our war.

We must send them the food they have to have. We will send it. But we can only do it by a wise and loyal economy of food on the part of every one of us. We must stimulate our food production, organize our food handling, eliminate all the waste possible, substitute as largely as possible other foods for wheat, beef, pork, dairy products, and sugar, and reduce consumption where it is excessive.

To accomplish these things is the problem of the United States Food Administration. But this accomplishment can come only from the combined personal and voluntary service of all the people of the land. To that end we want all the people to join the Food Administration. No fees or dues; merely a promise to help. Send for our membership pledge and our plan.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

## Bookkeeping on the Farm.

William Stone and L. Robertson of Purdue have gone to Laporte, where they will assist County Agent J. D. Harper in instructing farmers how to keep a set of books. Farming is getting to be so much of a business that all the more progressive tillers of the soil desire to have some means of knowing at the end of the year just what their year's labor netted them. Purdue is encouraging the bookkeeping idea and lending instructions where called for.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 8

## Editorial Comment

## WARS MUST BE PAID FOR BY SAVINGS

Wars must be paid for by savings. We must save in the consumption in commodities and the consumption of unproductive labor in order that we may divert our manhood to the army and to the shops. If by the reduction in consumption of labor and the commodities that it produces and the diversion of this saving to that labor and those commodities demanded by the war, we shall be able to fight to eternity. We can mortgage our future savings for a little while, but a piling up of mortgages is but a short step toward bankruptcy. Every atom that we save is available for subscription to liberty bonds.

The whole of Europe has been engaged ever since the war began in the elimination of waste, the simplification of life, and the increase of its industrial capacity. When the war is over the consuming power of the world will be reduced by the loss of prosperity and man power, and we shall enter a period of competition without parallel in ferocity. After the war we must maintain our foreign markets if our working people are to be employed. We shall be in no position to compete if we continue to live on the same basis of waste and extravagance on which we have lived hitherto. Simple, temperate living is a moral issue of the first order at any time, and any other basis of conduct during the war becomes a wrong against the interest of the country and the interest of democracy.—Official Bulletin.

## THE PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS

The impact of the food shortage of Europe has knocked at every door of the United States during the past three years. The prices of foodstuffs have nearly doubled, and the reverberations of Europe's increasing shortage would have thundered twice as loudly during the coming year even had we not entered the war, and it can now only be mitigated if we can exert a strong control, and this in many directions.

We are today in an era of high prices. We must maintain prices at such a level as will stimulate production, for we are faced by a starving world, and the value of a commodity to the hungry is greater than its price.

The call of patriotism, of humanity, and of duty rings clear and insistent. We must heed it if we are to defend our ideals, maintain our form of government and safeguard our future welfare.—Official Bulletin.

## BRINGING HOME THE TRUTH

Disclosures of the Von Bernstorff treachery ought to bring the truth home to Indiana. Not since the ruthless invasion of Belgium, the slaughter of non-combatants, the rape of defenseless women, the transportation of peaceable civilians, has the shameless treachery of German agents been so manifest.

It ought to be clear from the admissions of the State Department that not a few citizens of Indiana may consider themselves in a rather delicate situation. They may be identified by their membership in the nation-wide organization that

Bernstorff proposed to reach with the \$50,000 asked for, by cable, for the purpose of influencing Congress. Just how much service they were to the anti-American cause they themselves know better than anyone else, except it be a confidential employe of the State Department. It is to be regarded as a great charity that the Lansing contribution to American enlightenment did not include the name of the organization, and the shame of its members brought to their doorsteps with greater force, and in the full view of a curious public.

Many, no doubt, were altogether innocent of any purpose to intrigue. They perhaps permitted some maudlin sentiment to influence them to do the bidding of the Kaiser's agents. A measure of sympathy is due them for the deception. But this does not apply to all. Many must have been cognizant of the deep-seated villainy behind the expenditure of money for such purposes of influencing legislation, fomenting labor trouble and in otherwise seeking to embarrass the government in its international relations. This latter class is known to the government of the United States. Their identity surely will be exposed to the entire nation unless they modify their conduct to take on at least the appearance of an allegiance to America.

The treachery of those who supported the German propaganda as set out by Von Bernstorff differs from that of the repudiated ambassador only in the degree of their guilt.

## Attention—County Councils

BULLETIN NO. 45.

September 27, 1917.

—Sugar Economy—

To County Councils of Defense:

Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Commissioner for Indiana, has received the following telegram from Mr. Herbert Hoover:

Washington, D. C., September 24, 1917.

We have received a request from the French government that we allow them to export from the United States one hundred thousand tons of sugar during the next month and probably more at a later period. Our own situation is that we have just sufficient sugar to maintain our normal consumption until the first of January, when the new West Indian crop becomes available to all. Our consumption is at the rate of 90 pounds per person per year—a little under four ounces per day per person. The French people are on a ration of sugar equal to only twenty-one pounds per annum per person, or at the rate of less than one single ounce per day per person—a little more than the weight of a silver dollar each day. The English and Italian rations are also not over one ounce per day. The French people will be entirely without sugar for over two months if we refuse to part with enough from our stocks to keep them supplied with even this small allowance, as it is not available from any other quarters. Sugar, even to a greater amount than the French ration, is a human necessity. If our people will reduce by one-third their purchases and consumption of candy and of sugar for other uses than preserving fruit, which we do not wish to interfere with, we can save the French situation. In the interest of the French people and the loyalty we owe them to divide our food in the maintenance of our common cause, I ask the American people to do this.

County Councils are requested to give this message the widest publicity and to use every effort to get it to every housewife in the county.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 47.

September 29, 1917.

—Female Labor—

To County Councils of Defense:

The State Council of Defense, which considered the subject at the instance of the Industrial Board of Indiana, regards it a matter of great

importance to the State that the employment of women and girls in industries be carefully watched during the war, to the end that abnormal labor conditions shall not cause the unnecessary use of female labor in occupations hazardous to life, limb or health, and that no weakening in the moral conditions surrounding the employment of such labor be permitted.

The State Council therefore requests each of the County Councils in counties having industrial centers to appoint a committee to be known as the Committee on Woman Labor, which shall keep itself informed of conditions involving the employment of women and girls in manufacturing and other industries in their communities and see that such employment does not violate the standards indicated. Such committee should include in its membership a representative of employers, a representative laboring man or woman, and a citizen who takes especial interest in welfare work. The committee should, in its work, co-operate with other agencies having similar objects, such as the Y. W. C. A., the local board of charities and the juvenile court, as well as representatives of the Indiana Manufacturers' Association.

Kindly keep the State Council advised as to your action in the premises.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 48.

October 2, 1917.

—Fire Prevention Day—

To County Councils of Defense:

Your attention is called to the enclosed circulars relating to Fire Prevention, by which you will see that the State Fire Marshal is making special effort for the observance of October 9th, by appropriate exercises on lines of Fire Prevention.

The serious illness of Governor Goodrich prevented the issuance of the usual proclamation. However, all schools, churches and public assemblies are being requested to aid in publicity, and the County Councils are requested to co-operate to the fullest extent.

Statistics show that from fifty to seventy per cent. of fires originate from preventable causes. If, therefore, the people can be awakened to the importance of Fire Prevention, and thereby lessen the fire waste, it is a most economic important step to be taken. Parties suffering loss may have insurance that would in a measure indemnify them, but this would not take the place of the food or property values that are thus needlessly destroyed.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## A Committee of Great Usefulness

"If I thought this meant a committee of busybodies who would interfere in the proper employment of women in the war emergency, I would not favor it at all. But I think it can be made a body of great usefulness," said Arthur W. Brady of the State Council of Defense in moving the organization of a special committee to be responsible to each County Council in industrial centers in the State, whose duty shall be the oversight of moral and physical conditions surrounding emergency war workers.

Mr. Brady's proposal that such committee include one employer, one laboring man who has made a study of the subject and a citizen of the community recognized as having an interest in the welfare of women and girls in industry, was unanimously endorsed by the Council.

It was the sense of the Council that such activity need not overlap or duplicate any of the work contemplated by the vocational educational authorities, who already have launched a plan for the intensive training of women and young men who will later be called upon to replace men in many lines of industrial activity.

Dr. A. B. Storms' recommendation that the information already secured by certain sociological agencies be utilized by the committee, also was approved, and chairmen of County Councils, particularly those in manufacturing centers, will be asked to give prompt and careful attention to the selection of this important committee.



## Farmers Are Before Nation Prominently

**Money and Men Are Available But Food Supply Depends on Tillers of the Soil.**

Director G. I. Christie made an address before the State Board of Charities at their conference in Laporte, October 2nd, in part as follows:

"The farmer and his products are prominently before the nation. More than ever before it is realized that the man on the land plays a most important part in fighting this world war. In declaring war this country pledged money, men and food. Congress has appropriated the money. Men are rapidly assembling in camps to form a great and powerful army soon to take an active part on the battle fields.

"The amount of food that can be furnished the people of Europe depends upon our production and conservation. The farmer is called upon to grow more crops, to raise more meat and to produce more dairy products. A great increase can be made. Farmers have not attained in any measure their maximum in production. They are just finding out the possibilities of the soil, crops and live stock.

"The average yield of corn in Indiana is 40 bushels per acre. Good lands produce 60 to 70 and 80 bushels per acre. This low average is due to poor soil which can be remedied by drainage, rotation of crops, fertilization and cultivation and poor seed which can be eliminated by selection and testing and the choice of better varieties.

"During the past season some Indiana farmers grew more than 50 bushels of wheat per acre. Large numbers had a yield of 30 to 40 bushels per acre, yet the average of the State is about 17 bushels. The large yields are the result of well drained and fertilized soils, well prepared seed bed and the use of the best varieties of wheat and the treatment of the seed to eliminate smut and diseases. All of this can be done by thousands of farmers in the State and materially increase the yield.

"In the production of beef some feeders require 13 to 15 pounds of corn to produce a pound of beef while others use but 8 to 10. The difference and saving is due to the ration used, the care in feeding and the selection of the cattle. This difference in cost of production means many times the difference between profit and loss. But greater still is the opportunity to get a large number of pounds of meat from the same amount of corn where the better methods are used.

"The average dairy cow in the State produces about 160 pounds of butterfat in a year and returns a profit of \$17.00. The good cows in Indiana herds produce more than 300 pounds of butterfat in a year with a profit to the owner of more than \$87.00. Here there is room for improvement and surely dairymen are justified in making a big effort to eliminate the poor cow and raise the production of their herds.

"War needs also demand that the farmer employ better business methods. In the past the farm has been run with labor and equipment available. If, at the end of the season, there was a balance in the bank the farmer had made money. If he was still in debt the season had not been successful.

"With the fixing of prices comes a necessity for knowing more definitely the cost of production. Farmers have given little attention to this item. At this time, however, it is all important. The U. S. Department states that to produce a bushel of wheat it costs \$1.71. The price fixed at the terminal markets is \$2.20. With maximum yields this profit should be sufficient. With average or minimum yields the total profit or net income to a farmer will be small. The problem then is that of increased production with a lowering of the cost."

### INDIANA PRAISED BY DEPARTMENT

The United States Department of Agriculture in a statement issued September 26, says that "active co-operation is being given by the grain States in the work of the United States Department of Agriculture in seeking to bring about

the sowing this fall of the increased acreage of wheat and rye requested by the secretary of agriculture and the food administration. In Indiana, for example, the State food committee has worked out the exact acreage which must be sown in each county to bring the increased acreage for the State up to the figures suggested.

The committee has distributed the computations throughout the State through letters, circulars and newspaper notices, in an effort to stimulate concrete local interest in the increased grain production campaign. Recipients of the letters are asked to keep the agency informed as to whether the necessary county acreage has been sown.

"The United States Department of Agriculture asked the State of Indiana as a whole to increase the wheat acreage approximately 25 per cent. and the rye average approximately 35 per cent.

"The department and the food administration believe that the method of procedure adopted by the Indiana food committee should be found useful in other States."

### SEED CORN CAMPAIGNERS.

Arrangements are rapidly being completed for the seed corn campaign which is to be conducted this fall and winter under the direction of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation. The United States Department of Agriculture is making good its promise to assist in this work. The following have been selected as the Government men to assist in the campaign for eight weeks:

E. C. Martindale, Wilkinson.  
R. L. Thompson, Topeka.  
Walter Rogers, Nashville.  
W. B. Anderson, Velpin.  
A. J. Dillon, Culver.  
Mr. Jechiel, Culver.  
Clavin Perdue, Warren.  
E. Thornburg, Winchester.  
S. W. Taylor, Boonville.  
J. S. Helms, Richmond.  
W. F. Franklin, Danville.  
Grant Johnson, Dale.  
J. B. Edmondson, Clayton.

The week of October 15 to 20 has been chosen as seed corn week and special effort will be made to select from the field as much as possible of the seed which is needed for next year's corn crop. It is estimated that Indiana will need 1,000,000 bushels.

### EXTENSION WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

Agricultural workers of Indiana will meet in conference at Purdue University, October 22 to 26. The conference will open with an address by W. E. Stone, president of the university, on the subject: "The Farmer and the Nation." Ralph W. Moss, chairman of the Food Production and Conservation Committee, will speak on: "Indiana's Place in the National Food Program," and Professor G. I. Christie will discuss the work accomplished by the Food Production and Conservation campaign which has been waged.

A round-table talk will follow each of the subjects discussed during the morning and afternoon sessions throughout the conference.

The women attending the conference will be interested in a number of the subjects presented to the general assembly and in addition will arrange a special program. Miss Florence E. Ward of the United States Department of Agriculture, will lead the discussions. An important subject which they expect to take up is the one of county and city work for women.

The principal speakers of the conference are: Tuesday.—Professor George Roberts of Kentucky, on "Profitable Crop Production"; C. G. Woodbury, director of the Indiana Experiment Station, "Some Phases of War Time Horticulture." Dr. H. E. Barnard on "Food Conservation." Miss Florence E. Ward will give the closing address on the subject of "Home Demonstrational Work."

Wednesday.—Warren T. McCray, chairman of the Live Stock Committee of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, will discuss: "How Indiana Can Meet the Increased Demand for Live Stock." O. H. Benson from the United States Department of Agriculture will speak on boys' and girls' club work. Will H. Hays,

chairman of the State Council of Defense, will give an address in the evening on: "Indiana and the War Situation." Professor T. F. Moran will close the day's program with a talk on "The Citizen and the Crisis."

Thursday.—The day will be spent in discussions relative to local organizations. The work will be divided into three divisions: Community Organizations, Farmers' Clubs and Farmers' Institute Associations. The speakers will be: George Libbert from Goshen, Mrs. C. N. Linley of Salem and Professor Latta of Purdue. Professor R. E. Caldwell, head of the dairy department of Purdue, will speak on "Dairying in the Food Emergency." The evening will be spent at a dinner and social hour.

Friday.—"Farmers' Short Courses" will be discussed by G. M. Frier of the Extension Department. L. B. Clore, treasurer of the Federal Farm Loan Bank, Louisville, Ky., will make the closing address of the conference on the subject of "The Farm Mortgage Loan."

### GREATER WHEAT ACREAGE

Replies from various parts of the State are still being received relative to the wheat acreage which is being sown this fall. The answers for the most part are very encouraging.

Hancock.—"Our farmers have sown their full quota of wheat. It is estimated by many that the acreage planted is 50 per cent. above that of 1916."—J. S. Souder.

Huntington County.—"This year we will have more than double the acreage we had last year."—J. F. Plice.

Jefferson.—"If weather continues favorable, we anticipate an acreage in Jefferson county of 20,000 to possibly 24,000, in line with your proposed acreage. We estimate last year's acreage to have been 10,000 to 12,500 acres sown to wheat in Jefferson county. We are unable to give an estimate on rye."—W. Trow Company.

Miami.—"The acreage is large—at least 40 per cent. larger than last year, and a very large per cent. of it put in the very best of shape."—J. F. Crouder.

Morgan.—"We have been making some investigation of the wheat acreage to be sown in this territory and are of the opinion that it will exceed that of last year by 25 to 40 per cent."—The Comer & Searce Co.

Ripley.—"There is fully one-third more acreage put in wheat this fall than last fall. Am glad to say that farmers as a general rule are more particular in their seed wheat."—Milan Milling Co.

Shelby.—"The wheat and rye acreage sown this fall in our territory will be 15 to 25 per cent. short of last year on account of down corn, increased cost of sowing and labor shortage."—L. C. Burnside.

### A Fraud Branded.

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

"It has come to the notice of the United States Food Administration from time to time that advertisers of foodstuffs claim directly or by inference that a certain commodity or its price has received the approval or has been endorsed by the Food Administrator, Herbert Hoover, or the Food Administration.

"To counteract the effect of this, the announcement is authorized by the Food Administration that in no case has the Food Administrator authorized any such use of names for trade purposes, and in fact has notified certain parties that injunctions against such use will be issued unless the practice is immediately stopped."

### The Slacker's Creed.

I believe that every man should look after his own interests regardless of the needs of his country. I believe that a soft job at home is preferable to service on the battlefield. I believe that it is the duty of every man except me to fight for his country. I believe that every man should take as much advantage of the exemption law as he can. I believe in democracy so long as it protects me and asks nothing from me. I believe that liberty is not worth fighting for; that life is too sweet to be cast away for mere principle; that cowardice is preferable to death. I believe, finally, that there are no slackers in all the world.

E. E. C.



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Bartholomew County.**—William G. Irwin of Columbus, a member of the State Council of Defense, has agreed to pay the cost of a bulletin board upon which shall be painted the name of every soldier who has gone out from this county for service in the new national army and the county commissioners will arrange for the board on the courthouse lawn. The board will be illuminated by the city of Columbus. Later it is intended to replace the temporary board with a permanent bronze tablet.

Miss Louise J. Mason, secretary of the local chapter of the Red Cross, is organizing a first-aid class, under the authorization of the national headquarters. Dr. E. U. Wood will have charge of the class, which already numbers fifteen. It is expected the cost of the course will not exceed \$1 per pupil.

**Benton County.**—Members of the Benton County Council of Defense are assisting in marketing the sale of the large potato crop here. John Budres, one of the selected soldiers, secured release long enough to harvest his crop of 1,000 bushels. John Roth, who farms his own land northwest of Fowler, says he has planted from twelve to twenty-seven acres of potatoes each year for twelve years and the average yield for the twelve years was 160 bushels an acre. Mr. Roth states he received all the way from 25 cents to 80 cents a bushel, and after figuring the seed, labor and all expenses, found that potatoes were a better paying crop than either corn or oats, which disproves the old theory of many that potatoes don't pay in this county. One year he raised and sold 7,000 bushels.

**Blackford County.**—Names of men who have gone from this county into the federal service have been posted on a large, neatly painted board on the courthouse square. The board also contains the total amount of money donated for the Red Cross. The board is painted white and the names are in black.

The County Council of Defense has named John C. Moore of Hartford City as county chairman of the fuel conservation movement and he has appointed the following township chairmen: Harrison, Mann Lacey; Licking, Charles Carroll; Jackson, Mont Wheatley; Washington, I. R. Harrold.

The State Council started the movement to use all fallen timber for fuel, thus making the situation better for those who are in need of fuel and cannot get coal. In the State every year there are thousands of cords of wood that go to waste for the reason that it is left lying in the woods to rot. The cutting up of the wood and clearing it off will be an advantage to the woods, and make better pasture, besides saving off a fuel famine in the county.

The State Council in every instance left the work to the County Councils, and they then appointed a man who will be at the head of the movement. In every township in Blackford county there are many cords of wood lying in the woods. This should be cut up and used.

**Boone County.**—The Boone County Sunday School Association has prepared a petition which is twenty-five feet long and bears 764 names, asking Congress to abolish the board of trade as an encouragement to grain producers and consumers during war time. Every section of the county is represented in the list of signers.

**Carroll County.**—The Camden Chapter, Carroll county, Red Cross arranged that the church collection last Sunday should go to the Red Cross fund. A total of \$11.57 was received.

**Cass County.**—Since the visit of the team of organizers sent out by the Indiana State Council of Defense, the Cass County Council has taken a new lease of life. Another request will be made of the civil Council for an appropriation to pay the necessary expenses of the Council of Defense. The request will be for \$500 and since the presentation of the situation here by the representatives of the State Council, it is believed the allowance will be made.

**Clay County.**—Miss Martha Garrison, who has been instructing a Red Cross class, has gone to Anderson to become a part of the hospital unit being organized there for service in France. Miss Garrison has been superintendent of a private hospital here and has trained many local people in first-aid work. Dr. Lewis C. Rentschler, of Crown Point, is a lieutenant in the new Anderson hospital unit.

**Decatur County.**—In connection with the patriotic meeting held here Tuesday, attended by John Chewing, Rockport; Homer Elliott, Spencer, and John F. Riley, Hammond, representing the Indiana State Council of Defense, the following resolutions were adopted, amid enthusiastic applause:

Whereas, Our country is involved in the great world war and a great and grave responsibility rests upon our President in conducting this war to a successful conclusion and the establishment of an enduring peace and to make the world safe for democracy, and

Whereas, The efforts of our President have been and are ably sustained and supported by our State administration and State Council of Defense and its local branches, and

Whereas, Our country is now and will continue to be represented in this great crisis by the flower of our young manhood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this assembly, representative of the citizenship of our country, does heartily endorse all administrative acts of our National and State administrations in

the conduct of the war and as heartily condemn all acts of obstructionists as disloyal to our country and to our flag, and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sacred and patriotic duty of every citizen of our country to make every effort and sacrifice to provide every possible comfort and protection to our boys in camp and on the battlefield.

Resolved, That this assembly extend its sympathy to Governor Goodrich and his family in his serious illness and our hope for his speedy recovery.

**Delaware County.**—Mrs. Sarah H. Hartley has accepted a place on the Delaware County Council of Defense, replacing Mrs. Fred Rose, who resigned. Mrs. Hartley will represent the women of the community who are already organized and vigorous in furthering the Hoover food enrollment and other activities recommended by the State Council of Defense.

**Fountain County.**—The town council of Covington appropriated \$250 for a searchlight for the guidance of aviators enroute between Rantoul, Ill., and Dayton, Ohio. The light will be 250 candle power and burn nightly until 11 o'clock.

**Gibson County.**—The Princeton Democrat, commenting editorially on the local situation, says:

"The meeting called by the County Defense Council Tuesday afternoon was a fair example of the feeling of the average person toward the war. It was attended by less than fifty people. Unless all signs fail the average man will be forced to awaken to the fact that a no distant date that his country is fighting for its existence. There is far too great a spirit abroad, and it is not combatted properly by the patriotic speakers that it is impossible for America to lose in this war. It is possible and unless there is a greater manifestation to do something besides send soldiers to the front, entirely probable."

**Grant County.**—Superintendent A. E. Highley of the Marion schools, is organizing a class in telegraphy. The Morse code will be taught in the new high school building. The Marion high school has an enrollment of 450 and the new Conservation text book will be a prominent part of the curriculum this year. "We are willing to do all possible to assist the Nation in carrying to a successful close the present war," writes Superintendent Highley.

**Jackson County.**—David B. Vance, chairman of the Jackson County Council of Defense, died very suddenly September 28. His place will be filled by the judge of the circuit court who appointed him.

**Jefferson County.**—Chairman William Ogden of the Jefferson County Council of Defense, has named the following committee whose duty shall be to co-operate with the civil authorities in the enforcement of the vagrancy laws: George A. Monroe, chairman; John W. Jenkins, Peter Kremer, H. J. Zearing, D. G. Stuart of Madison, W. T. Hughes, Dupont; D. M. Johnson, Dupont, and J. E. Elder, Blocher.

**Madison County.**—Miss Renah Adams of this county, residing near Alexandria, claims to be the first girl in this county to take the place of a farm laborer. When her brother was called to the army Miss Adams volunteered to make up the shortage in the fields. She secured an appropriate costume and bids fair to make good her proposal to make a "full hand."

**Marshall County.**—The members of the County Council of Defense held a meeting at the courthouse September 19. Nearly all the townships were represented. Much business had accumulated owing to the resignation of the county chairman and important work has been greatly retarded. The Council is taking hold with vigor under direction of the new chairman, L. G. Harley.

Donald Bose of Argos was made chairman of the four-minute committee, which is to make a tour of the county in short talks defining the purpose of the Defense Council. A. L. Schooner of Argos was made chairman of the merchants' economy organization. The publicity committee comprises all the newspaper editors of the county. The finance committee comprises L. G. Harley, Mrs. R. N. Cook and Henry Miller of Bourbon.

The canning factory that contracted for tomatoes is not taking them, and Mr. C. L. Newman was appointed to take charge of this work and will notify users where tomatoes from farmers can be obtained.

The committee in charge of the centennial fund has loaned a part of the fund to the Council until it can get the county appropriation next January.

**Miami County.**—Owing to his inability to devote the necessary time to the work of organizing a volunteer State militia company in Miami county, Mr. Al. Drum asked the County Council to relieve him. W. W. Failing of Peru accepted the place and is busily engaged in the formation of a company. The County Council instructed the chairman of the publicity committee to take over the subject of "navy inventions." The Miami County Council of Defense meets in the rooms of the Peru Chamber of Commerce.

**Monroe County.**—Merchants of Bloomington have entered into an agreement to close their places of business at 5 o'clock every evening. They believe this a practical method of conserving light and fuel, and they do not anticipate any loss of business once the public is educated to the plan.

Bloomington women factory workers have adopted bloomers for factory wear. Manufacturers say the women have successfully replaced many men and probably will be retained indefinitely.

**Montgomery County.**—At the suggestion of County Agent B. A. Chitty, farmers of this county have started a campaign to secure 25,000 bushels of the best seed corn for 1918 planting. Committees have been appointed in every township in the county to assist the campaign.

**Noble County.**—Red Cross knitters at Albion have been forced to discontinue their activities because of the famine in yarn. An appeal was sent to the State Council of Defense and other agencies which were expected to relieve the shortage.

**Orange County.**—The local Council of Defense has nominated the following committee to direct the sale of the second issue of Liberty bonds: Owen C. Ham and E. O. Grosvener, Paoli; W. W. Cave, French Lick; Dr. H. M. Arthur, West Baden; O. O. Laughlin and Joseph E. Mathers, Orleans.

**Owen County.**—In an effort to arouse the County Council the Leader, published at Spencer, says editorially: "As has been mentioned before in this paper, there is work here that we believe should be done by the County Council of Defense. From various parts of the county come reports of a wastage of crops, particularly fruits, that should be looked after. In the absence of a county agent to locate markets, the Council might very profitably substitute in this respect. Foodstuffs should not be wasted."

**Shelby County.**—Company B of the Shelby County Volunteer Militia has sixty members in Flat Rock and vicinity. However enough men have been enrolled to justify the beginning of drills, which are held every Wednesday evening. Virgil Endicott and Frank Davis are the company buglers. Officers of Company C are W. E. Teloe, captain; William Ensey, first lieutenant; Ira Beatty, second lieutenant.

**St. Joseph County.**—"Get a Recruit" is the slogan of the Mishawaka home guards. Each man of the various companies here promises to secure an additional volunteer. It is intended to enroll sixty-five men in each of the ten companies being raised. The question of appropriate uniforms has been discussed and probably will be submitted to the State authorities before final action is taken.

Mrs. Victor F. Jones has been named as the woman member of the local County Council of Defense to replace Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, who is now a member of the State Council.

**Tippecanoe County.**—Local club women will be glad to know of the announcement from Washington that Professor Mary Matthews, head of the home economics department at Purdue University, has been appointed by Herbert Hoover to be home economics director for Indiana. The fact that Professor Matthews is so well known among the women of this State will render her work comparatively easy, for they have great faith in her and will be willing to carry out her wishes. At the Fort Wayne convention of the Indiana Federation of Clubs next month, Professor Matthews will present to the delegates an outline of what Mr. Hoover expects, and the organized plans for executing his purposes. She is now chairman of the committee on home economics and food sanitation of the Indiana Federation of Clubs, a member of the home economics department of the General Federation, president of the State Home Economics Association, councillor at large of the American Home Economics Association and secretary of the Lafayette branch of the Collegiate Alumnae Association.—Lafayette Journal.

**Vigo County.**—Seven women have accepted employment in the machine shops of the Vandallia railroad, and one of them, Miss Hazel Brackell, has introduced a "man-nish" suit of overalls that makes her work safer and more convenient, she says.

**White County.**—W. K. O'Connell, J. P. Simons, J. B. Wright, Louis Hinchman, J. W. Searcy, J. D. Duffey, M. E. Burnett, Charles J. Ramb, C. C. Middlestadt and Fred Obenchain have been appointed to direct the sale of the second Liberty Loan bonds in White county and they have completed a county-wide organization to assist.

Officials are investigating the alleged destruction of a carload of flour shipped by Loughery Bros. Company, millers, of Monticello. It is reported that when the carload of flour reached an eastern sea-board port, it was found to contain quantities of carbolic acid, and utterly destroyed as far as food value is concerned.

## Food First Essential in Winning the War.

The Food Administration has issued the following:

All the blood, all the heroism, all the money, and all the munitions in the world will not win this war unless our allies and the people behind them are fed.

They will not be fed, your sacrifice of blood and money will be in vain, we shall go hungry and a great cause will be lost unless you stand guard each day in your home over your supply of wheat, meat, fats, sugar, milk.



## Practical Value of U. S. Boys' Reserve

**During Past Two Weeks 200 Indiana Members Aided in Harvesting Crops.**

The practical value of the United States Boys' Working Reserve has become apparent during the past two weeks in which time as many as 200 Indiana boys have aided in harvesting perishable crops such as beans, sweet corn, frosted onions, tomatoes, grapes and apples. In addition, many boys have been working in canneries where a labor shortage threatened the loss of foodstuffs, the conserving of which is so vital to the solution of the food problem.

The need for this organization is emphasized by reports from other States, including Wisconsin, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, California and Pennsylvania where thousands of boys, who ordinarily were not productive, have been doing their bit toward winning the war by devoting their spare hours during vacation and after school and on Saturdays to those tasks which would otherwise be left unfinished because of lack of labor. The service rendered by these boys is so necessary and of such a practical nature that it is a sad reflection on the intelligence of those parents who oppose the enrollment of their sons. The Reserve serves a two-fold purpose: first, it aids in sustaining the armies in France; second, by supplying the additional labor required for increasing food-production, it will help lower the cost of living at home.

### SENATOR NEW PRAISES RESERVE

Under the leadership of County Superintendent of Schools, Prof. A. F. Hutson, and his Associated Director, Wm. Batey, the Boys' Working Reserve of Howard county is becoming very active. At the high school organization meeting held last week, the following letter from Senator Harry S. New was made public:

Mr. William Batey, Kokomo, Ind.:

My Dear Mr. Batey—In contemplating the American boys' opportunities for helpful service in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, I am frank to say that I know of no organization of similar character better calculated to foster the qualities that we have come to look upon as peculiarly typical of American manhood and boyhood.

And so I want to pay my tribute in this brief way to the directors and members of this organization—it embraces patriotism, loyalty, courage and devotion to high ideals of service for the common good. Surely, no true American can suppress a heartfelt thrill of praise when bringing to his mind's eye the splendid achievements of the sturdy young Americans who have allied themselves with the Boys' Working Reserve. I am for them in whatever they undertake—I know it will be well done.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. NEW.

### EDUCATORS CO-OPERATING.

The school authorities of Indiana are rapidly adjusting the schedules of the schools to meet the practical demands of the hour. From St. Joseph county comes the report that in Lake and Chikaming townships, during the next two weeks schools will be closed in order that the pupils may join in harvesting the grape crop. In Bartholomew county, school boys, who are members of the Boys' Working Reserve, are harvesting beans. In Whitley and Allen counties, boys have been saving onions that were frost bitten. In many other counties boys are being released from school for short periods in order that they may aid in seeding next year's wheat crop. Agreeable to the timely and patriotic ruling of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Horace Ellis, these pupils will not lose standing in their classes because of absence from school for work of this nature, but will be given every opportunity to make up their studies. This is the practical sort of co-operation through which "the needs of the hour will be met without lowering educational standards." In its ultimate effect, it will improve scholarship for

nothing so stimulates youth to increased effort than a realization of its responsibility to society.

### THREE BOYS IN ONE FAMILY.

George, Will and Joe Ramsey of Fort Wayne and of the ages sixteen, eighteen and twenty, respectively, have enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve. They are brothers and it is believed hold the record. Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ramsey, are to be congratulated and at the same time envied on account of the opportunity they have for contributing three worthy boys to such important service.

### SCHOOL PRINCIPALS RESPOND.

The State Board of Education and Indiana State Council of Defense have received most encouraging responses from the high school principals of the State to the proposed plan of introducing a war text book which will include an outline of the need and purpose of all voluntary war measures, and will place particular emphasis on the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

The following excerpts from letters received are typical:

"The school and its resources are at the State's command."

"Our high school stands ready to do whatever it can in helping to win the war for Democracy."

"We count it a privilege to be able to co-operate in any way."

"We appreciate very much the tireless energy of the State Council of Defense in directing this difficult work, and thank you for your very considerate co-operation."

It is indeed gratifying to be thus assured that the school authorities of Indiana who in times like these occupy places of real responsibility, are ready to lend their co-operation to every suggestion that comes from the National and State Councils of Defense.

### COMMERCIAL CLUB CO-OPERATES.

Saturday, September 29, the Commercial Club of Fort Wayne held a public meeting for the purpose of hearing from Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director, the need for their full co-operation in furthering the work of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. An advisory committee consisting of twenty-five business and professional men of Fort Wayne was promptly appointed and they will co-operate with A. L. McDonald, city director, and D. O. McComb, county director of Allen county, in pushing to a successful conclusion the good work that has been so well started by Mr. McDonald and Mr. McComb.

### MORE BOYS EARN AWARD.

During the past week, for work in food production and conservation, the following boys were honored with the Federal bronze badge which bears the Great Seal of the United States:

Bartholomew County.—Charles Behrman.

Dearborn County.—Clayton J. Canfield, Ruthford C. Moore.

Jefferson County.—Joseph Vaughn, Oliver P. Jaynes, Osmer Richmond, Howard Kupfler, Henry Epplesheimer, Peter King.

Fountain County.—Evan Ellis, Freeman Newkirk, Jesse D. Fine, Homer Taylor, H. F. Newman, Voris Riley, Raymond Eitnier, Walter Rusk, Russell Cox, Robert Galloway, Albert Dawden, Lawrence E. Pitzer, Thomas Goodin, Carl Davis, Earl H. Myer, Fred Crawford, Carl Diehl, Clint Coffing, Frank Davidson, Homer Shultz, Irvin Davis, Clarence Fine, Esten Goodin, Roy Hamm, Glen Gose.

### EVERY BOY IN SCHOOL REGISTERS

Frank McGeath, County Director for the Boys' Working Reserve of Montgomery county, established a new record when every boy of the Crawfordville High School was registered in the Reserve Monday morning, October 1st. Mr. McGeath advises that plans are now being made to visit every high school in the county for the purpose of enrolling every eligible boy for productive labor.

"Why not make it the fixed aim of the United States," says Admiral Peary, "to be the first air power of the world?"

## Will Not Take Food From Family Supply

**No Such Course Ever Contemplated Says Official Government Statement.**

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

"There is no truth in a widely circulated statement that the Government expects to take food supplies from any family. Both the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture join in a statement to counteract what seems to be a deliberate propaganda to the effect that the Government intends to take from every family all canned goods put up in excess of 100 quarts.

"This is only one of the variations of the rumor, which has been widely circulated. Another statement is that the Government has been urging the canning, drying, and preserving of fruits and vegetables so that they will be in a convenient form for the Government to handle and transport when it takes them away from the people. Further elaboration is that these goods are to be taken away from the American homes and shipped to England.

"The authorities state emphatically that no such course has ever been contemplated by the Government. On the contrary, both the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration are strongly urging housewives to can and preserve, especially at this time, all surplus fruits and vegetables in order that the households themselves may have a cheap and plentiful supply of food."

## Time for the Pacifist Past

Henry Lane Wilson made a speech at Muncie Labor Day and paid his respects to pacifists and slackers, and among other things said:

"Before the declaration of war by the United States, many things could be done and said which a true spirit of patriotism requires should be neither said nor done now. Before the declaration of war by the United States any man who wanted to be pro-German had a right so to be; any man who was foolish enough to be a pacifist had the right to indulge his foolishness; any man who was opposed to conscriptive drafts had a right to voice his opposition; anyone who wanted to strike here or there, or elsewhere, had the right to strike. But now the United States has declared war against an imperial despotism which is a menace to our country and our institutions, and every man who is pro-German should be designated by a shorter and uglier word; every man who is a pacifist and thereby endeavoring to paralyze the vigor of our military operations is firing from the rear on your son and mine; every man who is a slacker is asking others to do that for his protection which he refuses to do himself and every man who strikes on industries—the operation of which is essential to our efficiency in time of war—is contributing to the cause of the enemy.

"War found us unprepared and a vast distance from the scene of conflict. To discharge our obligations as a co-partner in the war against autocracy and for American rights great sacrifices must be made by all classes of people, and all must give their support to the constituted authorities unhesitatingly and unreservedly. Many of us do not like some of the laws which have been passed to aid the government in its conduct of the war. Ordinarily such objections would be well founded, but now we are engaged in war with a ruthless autocracy, and must use every weapon which can be forged for its destruction. The powers which we give to the Chief Executive are leased powers for the period of the war and will be returned to the people with its triumphant conclusion."

### Patriotic School Teachers.

The teachers in the Cook County (Ill.) rural schools are working twelve months this year. After taking a special course in the cold pack method of preserving vegetables, they superintended the work of the Girls' Canning Clubs, which are said to have put up one million jars of fruits and vegetables.



## Herman Wilke on German Tyranny

Elwood Manufacturer Tells Just What Prussian Autocracy Means.

(By Herman Wilke, of Elwood, Ind., before Allen County Council of Defense.)

"I know Germany. I was born there. I went to school in the Fatherland, and let me tell you, my good German friends here tonight, if you are in the audience, that you do not know what you are talking about when you support German autocracy. If you are honest about it you will say that you and your fathers fled from Germany just as mine did, to escape military tyranny. I know Prussianism. You may have been born elsewhere in the empire, but the brutal iron heel of the government that has drenched this whole world in its war for world power was the same power that made every German who had a little cottage or mud hut, no matter how poor he was, to board a German soldier free of charge. That soldier was the autocrat in that home. His word was law. If he punished a child or knocked him from the chair to the floor, the father must smile. To resent the action of the brutal guest, who must have the best of everything in that house, was to bring dire punishment upon the head of that family. There was a filled knapsack hanging upon the wall and a loaded gun in the corner, and when a call of war did come, that soldier, with 150 others, knew just where to run in order to form a company ready for immediate service. That is a type of the German organization for you. What I have said cannot be denied.

"Let me tell you something else. I have been asked so many times how can the German people, who are generally so peaceful, have changed into such murderers. I tell you that for years and years there has not been a minister standing in the pulpits of Germany but what has been selected by the government. Approved by the powers, he has never preached to the people without combining the name of Kaiser Wilhelm with God Almighty. The people have had it preached to them. It became a part of their religion. God had given them the Kaiser. It is a part of their very training as well, for not a school teacher or instructor in the schools of the fatherland but what is there subject to the approval of the imperial German government, and not a session is held but what the children are taught that Germany must lead the world, that their Kaiser and their God are inseparably connected. I tell you that the German people have had so much of this doctrine soaked into them by this constant effort that they really believe what has been taught, and cannot escape from the virus.

"My mother carried me here in her arms. She knew what military tyranny was, for she suffered until we came to the land of the free to live under the God-given stars and stripes. Often have I heard her say in heart-broken anguish over the safety of her brothers who fought in the German legions, 'O why is it necessary for a people to fight and keep great armies when all could be so happy?' Her brothers were killed in battle, but our love went out to this great country of freedom which has blessed the world and which is ours today. How happy she would be were she only here now to know that three sturdy grandsons are in the service ready to follow Old Glory to a greater sphere of freedom than the world has ever known. They have taken a solemn vow to follow our flag until it floats in triumph over Dresden, if need be. And their march, my friends, won't be the march of the Germans through Belgium, with its crimes, and its blood, and its tears, for they will say to the German people, 'Come, my brothers, into the enjoyment of the fruits of a great freedom of a world democracy that knows no divine right of kings and that shall mean for all peace and happiness. We come not to rob you of your land, or your money, or to enslave you, but to bring you in larger measure that message which the angels sang on the night the dear Jesus was born in old Judea, 'Peace on earth; good will to men.'"

## The Grand Army to the New Army

Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., who resigned the chairmanship of the Howard County Council of Defense, after being elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at its national encampment in Boston, contributed the following to a metropolitan newspaper, which solicited an expression from him, anent the departure of the first American troops for service in France:

"You ask me for an expression on the occasion of the departure of our first men under the first call to the colors to battle in the world's great conflict beyond the seas.

"Only last week the great encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Boston gave expression of their minds, purposes and patriotism.

"What think you should come into the mind and soul of him who more than half a century ago battled for the life of our republic and the freedom of a race?

"When our children's children—the flower of American manhood—are called to the colors all consideration of policies and political theories must be obliterated and the American people must stand before God and all the nations of the world one common throng of united minds, holding for our purposes the single aim—to achieve for ourselves and all peoples that fuller freedom which has been the hope and dream of our fathers and the yearning of mankind.

"Knowing that lasting peace can come only through the gates of victory, our prayer is, 'God Speed the Day.'"

## Complacency Our Deadliest Enemy

Everything Must be Subordinated to Winning the War—Daniel Willard.

"If you are about to undertake an enterprise, stop and ask yourself the question: Will this help America win the war?" is the advice of Daniel Willard to the American people. He would have everyone apply that test to each thing done while the war lasts, for, Mr. Willard says, we are in a war that will tax our resources and our endurance, but which we must win.

In private life Mr. Willard is president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad (and is accounted one of the country's great industrial leaders), and now is chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense. Thus he speaks with authority.

"This war differs from all wars that preceded it," Mr. Willard says further. "Hitherto wars have been between armies. This war is between the economic forces of the opposing nations. That means a testing of our whole people and those of our allies against the whole people of Germany and her allies.

"What Europe has known America will know if Germany wins this war, for she will establish her power in Canada and in Mexico—she will put us under the permanent necessity of being prepared for war, the sort of war she makes, along every foot of our boundaries. Can any one parley over the proposition that we must win?

"What I have mentioned is apart from the direct and immediate punishment which Germany will visit upon us if she wins. Germany will force upon us her standards, and she will do that after she shall have made us as near powerless as she can. That is what she is trying to do today, with all her efficient millions. The deadliest enemy we can have in such a fight is complacency—the feeling that everything will come out all right, which is so prevalent among some Americans because our fortunate situation in life hitherto has made so many things come out all right."

"America's Flying Start," by Sydney Brooks, describes what America has already done by way of war preparations in munitions making. The book is published by Everybody's.

## Bush Would Permit No Pacifist Meeting

Lieutenant-Governor Replies to Inquiry Made by Marion County Council.

The Chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense is in receipt of the following correspondence: Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28, 1917.

Will H. Hays. Chairman State Council of Defense:

My Dear Mr. Hays—I enclose a copy of a letter of Lieutenant-Governor Bush, addressed to the Marion County Council of Defense, of great public interest, to be published in the Indiana Bulletin by the State Council of Defense.

In explanation of this letter I would state that about two weeks ago we heard rumors that owing to the illness of Governor Goodrich, that certain agitators and alleged peace advocates were attempting to hold a peace meeting in Indianapolis. A little later these rumors took more definite shape by some unknown men who did not disclose their identity, applying to the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis, to rent Tomlinson Hall.

The men stated that the meeting was to be addressed by Senator LaFollette, who is doing so much at present—as you are aware—to embarrass our Government and President, encourage disloyalty and to bring discredit on himself and Congress. Permission to use Tomlinson Hall was denied for such purpose and the men disappeared.

Fearing that these parties might attempt to hold a meeting in some other hall in the city of Indianapolis, on short notice, this Council concluded—owing to the illness and inability to act of Governor Goodrich—to ask Lieutenant-Governor Bush if he would extend to us his influence and power in the event an emergency would arise, necessary to prevent such meeting. Lieutenant-Governor Bush's letter is a vigorous expression of patriotism and gives us the assurance we desire.

I therefore feel that the activity of this Council in this matter should have recognition by a publication of this letter in the State Council's official bulletin.

Yours very truly,  
RUSSELL B. HARRISON,

Secretary.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19, 1917.

Col. Russell B. Harrison, Secretary Marion County Council of Defense:

My Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of Sept. 15th, in which you bring to my attention the fact that an attempt has been made by unknown persons to rent Tomlinson Hall in Indianapolis, for the purpose of holding an alleged peace meeting and that the manifest purpose of such a meeting, at this time, could only be embarrassing to the President in the discharge of his duties in the conduct of the war.

You ask if further attempt is made to hold such peace meeting by parties who have been denied the privilege of having such meetings in other states, whether in the event of the inability of Governor Goodrich to act on account of his serious illness I will use every influence and power at my command to suppress such a meeting.

You may rest assured that I am in hearty accord with the President in the vigorous prosecution of this war. And if an emergency should arise where it becomes necessary for me to prevent the holding of a disgraceful peace meeting, such as was recently held in Chicago, I shall discharge my duties in accord with Section 10 Article 5 of the Indiana State Constitution as follows:

"In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the same shall devolve on the Lieutenant-Governor."

I hope that it will not be necessary for me to act. But if it becomes necessary, I am not unmindful of the fact that Indiana has a record for patriotism and loyalty unsurpassed by none in the sisterhood of States and that its geographical boundaries are not wide enough to harbor ultra-pacifists or German propagandists.

Yours very truly,  
EDGAR D. BUSH,  
Lieutenant-Governor.





"There is no surer bond between a man and his country than that he shall be a bondholder of his country. Let us see that this Liberty Loan bond issue is a bond issue of the democracy."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., OCTOBER 12, 1917

Number 9

## Indiana War Mothers in Food Campaign

Those with Sons in Army Enlist in Conservation Movement Under Dr. Barnard and Herbert Hoover.

Mrs. Alice M. French, 901 Middle Drive, Woodruff Place, Indianapolis, is enrolling Indiana mothers who have sons in the new national army as a special brigade in the host of women food conservators. Mrs. French was designated for the task by State Food Commissioner Dr. Harry E. Barnard and she expects to have a large effective working organization in the field for service during conservation week, October 21-28.

Dr. Barnard made the following statement relative to the war mothers' organization:

"The idea of organizing the war mothers sprang spontaneously from the field, many women whose sons are with the colors demanding a chance to help solve the country's food problem. They are asking the privilege of making one more sacrifice. They are asking what they can do to make certain that hunger is not added to the list of foes their sons must face.

"The food problem that menaces our allies is likewise the food problem that menaces the sons of our war mothers. The woman who gives her son to fight has a right to demand that he be fed.

"America must have a food program if it is to play a fitting part in the world war. This program, to be effective, requires that the people in this country conserve those food products that our allies and our own soldiers must have—wheat, meat, sugar and fats."

### PROGRAM OF CONSERVATION WEEK.

The program for Food Conservation week includes a special conservation sermon in most of the churches of Indiana on Sunday, October 21; meatless Tuesday, October 23, and meatless Friday, October 26; wheatless dinners all week; conservation rally with public speaking, Wednesday, October 24; Merchants' Conservation Day of special bargain sales, Thursday, October 25, and Conservation day in the public schools, Friday, October 26. The campaign will close with a flourish October 27 and the day following will be given over to praise services in the churches of an appropriate character.

To every woman signing the food pledge during the week the United States Food administration will give free the beautiful tri-colored window card; the "Kitchen War Creed," containing practical suggestions that will help in the conservation campaign, and "Ten Lessons on Food Conservation," a booklet prepared under the personal direction of Herbert Hoover, giving valuable recipes, hints, etc.

### WOMEN'S CLUBS JOIN CAMPAIGN.

Six hundred Indiana women's clubs were asked by H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, to lend all their force to make the food administration's hope of a "million new food card signers by October 28" a reality. Each club in the State will be expected to form a conservation recruiting team of from ten to thirty members which will assist the woman member of the County Council of Defense in each county in the intensive drive for new food pledge signatures.

Many women's clubs in the State have signified their intention to Food Administrator Barnard of having a special conservation program at one of their meetings in the near future. The Food Administration, the Indiana offices of which are at Room 20, State House, is supplying material to every club that wants to work up a conservation program.

★ MEMBER OF ★  
**UNITED STATES**  
★ FOOD ★  
**ADMINISTRATION**



"One million food administration membership cards in the front windows of Indiana homes by October 28," is the slogan of the Food Administration for Indiana.

The above is a reproduction of the handsome three color window card which will be given to Indiana women who sign the Hoover pledge card. The food administration points out that it will soon be considered just as patriotic to have one of these cards in your window as it is to hang out the American flag.

Women who put this card in their window will show that they have studied the food problem as outlined on the Kitchen "War Creed," and in the book, "Ten Lessons on Conservation," which are to be given at the time they sign the pledge card. The food problem needs some study and it is necessary for people to get thoroughly interested in it before they can understand what it means and realize what they must do. The appearance of these window cards in thousands of windows will help to create the intensive interest in food conservation that is absolutely imperative at this time.

"Boost food conservation in your neighborhood by hanging the window card in your window," says Mr. Hoover.

## State Council Aids in Bond Distribution

County Chairman Directed to Co-Operate  
in Disposing of United States Bonds.

At the solicitation of the State committee directing the distribution of the second Liberty loan, United States government bonds, the Indiana State Council of Defense has turned over its entire machinery of organization to helping this important cause. Chairmen of County Councils of Defense have received direction from the State chairmen to co-operate fully with local heads of the loan committees and in every manner seek to bring the campaign to a quick, successful conclusion.

The services of the publicity department of

the Council likewise were offered to assist in the distribution of the loan and will give it the attention it deserves. Indiana editors have shown a commendably patriotic willingness to further the distribution, working with local agencies, and publishing such information and propaganda as is available.

Chairman Hays named Evans Woollen, chairman of the finance committee of the Indiana State Council, to represent the Council in the loan drive, extending him the privilege of selecting such assistants as he desires and needs.

### Kaiser the Original.

The United States is to have a "camouflage" unit composed of "ingenious young men who are looking for special entertainment in the way of fooling Germans." It will be the duty of these men to devise artificial means of deceiving enemy observers. The term "camouflage" comes from the French music halls and means "faking."

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## Patriotism in Indiana

Bartholomew County.—When Mrs. Charles Curola learned of the need of a delivery clerk at a Columbus grocery she applied for the place and secured it. She is driving a motor truck and says she enjoys substituting for a man who has joined the national army. She will continue on the job until her employers find a satisfactory substitute not eligible to conscription.

A complete company has been organized in Bartholomew county and is meeting regularly for drills and military education. The officers of the company are: W. C. Western, captain; D. R. Nutter, first lieutenant; Elbert Shaw, second lieutenant.

Benton County.—The ravages of hog cholera threaten to wipe out many valuable herds of swine in this county. The Benton County Council of Defense has issued the following "Hog Cholera Warning."

"Hog cholera has broken out in the southeastern part of the county and we consider it the most important war duties to confine this loss within the narrowest possible limits.

"Proper sanitation and inoculation will prevent the loss of hogs by cholera, and the personal opinions of all men should be submerged for the common good.

"The County Council of Defense has employed a competent man to inspect any suspicious cases of hog sickness that may occur anywhere in the county, and any citizen who knows of such sickness should report to the Council so that an investigation can be made whether it is their own hogs or others. The sooner the trouble can be found out the smaller the loss.

"We want to solemnly warn all hog owners that the leaving of dead hogs unburied will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. The man who throws dead animals into the creeks or ditches will not only be prosecuted, but scorned as a traitor to his country by the people of this county.

"The need for hogs and more hogs is the greatest of any one farm product. The world is hungry for fats. Raise all you can, and by careful attention and vaccination save them for the use of humanity.

"BENTON COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE."

Clay County.—Clay county said farewell to her soldier boys with an appropriate program at Brazil October 5. After the band played "America," the Rev. G. E. Francis invoked divine blessing, after which the Rev. G. E. Francis made a ten-minute talk. Then a 25-cent collection with the soldiers' mess fund was taken and there was a liberal response. At the depot comfort kits were presented by the local chapter of the Red Cross, the crowd sang "America" and Professor E. M. Muncie delivered a short address on the subject, "Boys, Do Your Best!" The farewell prayer was by the Rev. S. E. Davis.

Miss Emma Ealey of Crown Point, a graduate of St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis, is now with United States Hospital Unit No. 1 in New York, and expects to sail soon for service in France.

Rev. George E. Francis of Brazil has been named chairman of the speaking campaign, which will be a feature of the Liberty loan drive in this county. Speeches will be made in every township.

Delaware County.—Muncie moving picture theaters have been stormed during the past two weeks with speeches advocating the purchase of United States bonds of the second Liberty loan. Speakers in the campaign included the following: A. C. Silverburg, Thomas Bracken, Edward Gainer, Charles Reeves, Frank Rurt, Samuel Ringold, Vincent Jones, Dr. W. A. Spurgeon, Charles Wood, Claude Ball, J. H. Maxon, Fred McClellan, J. F. Treasure, Clarence McLeary, Leonard Paris, J. Cooper, Props. Lon Thornburg and Charles Dill.

Dubois County.—Since the recent visit of the organizers from the Indiana State Council of Defense, the Dubois County Council has appropriated \$500 for the use of the County Council of Defense. The Dubois Council has opened headquarters in the court house. The organization has been perfected with the appointment of the following committees: Finance Committee—George P. Wagner and Bomar Traylor of Jasper and A. L. Gray of Huntington; Advisory Committee—William Heltman of Holland, J. O. Sanders of Birdseye, H. C. Rothert, Mrs. E. B. Fish and J. V. Stimson of Huntington; Horace M. Kean of Jasper and Miss Helen Rose of Ireland. Publicity Committee—Ed. H. Dufendach and E. W. Pickhardt of Huntington; S. C. Smith of Jasper. Co-ordination Committee—George P. Wagner and Mrs. George Wilson of Jasper, George L. Stein of Huntington. Sanitation Committee—Dr. L. C. Lukemeyer of Huntington, Dr. E. A. Sturm of Jasper and Dr. U. G. Kelso of Dubois. Food Conservation Committee—George P. Wagner and Mrs. W. E. Cox of Jasper, Fred Stimson and Mrs. H. C. Rothert of Huntington and H. W. A. Hemmer of Holland. Survey Committee—J. P. Huther and George P. Wagner of Jasper and J. V. Stimson of Huntington. Military Committee—Philip J. Kunkel of Jasper. Protection Committee—Victor V. Cassidy of Jasper. Public Morale Committee—Rev. Basil Heuler, Rev. Bernard Heischelbeck, Rev. A. A. Pratt of Jasper; Rev. F. W. Neutauer, Jasper, R. F. D. 3; Rev. Charles H. Miller and Rev. John R. Bolln of Huntington. Speaking Committee—Bomar Traylor of Jasper and A. L. Gray of Huntington. Shipping Committee—J. V. Stimson of Huntington and Joseph Sturm and Louis Joseph of Jasper. Fraternal Orders—

W. A. Wilson and M. L. Wagner of Jasper, George L. Stein, Mrs. Louis Lukemeyer and Frank G. Katterhenry. "Four-Minute" Committee—Bomar Traylor of Jasper. Woman's Committee—Mrs. Sarah Cooper, Jasper; Miss Laura Milburn, Cusco; Mrs. Peter Harder, Dubois; Mrs. Homer Wineinger and Mrs. Homer Atkinson, Jasper, R. F. D.; Mrs. J. L. Bretz, Jasper; Mrs. A. L. Gray, Huntington; Mrs. Naomi Schnell, Johnsburg; Mrs. Joseph Sondermann, Ferdinand; Mrs. O. A. Bigham, St. Anthony; Mrs. J. O. Sanders, Birdseye; Mrs. John Line, Dubois; Miss Lena Striegel, Celestine. Boys' Working Reserve—William Melchior. Registration Committee—Work of this committee to be attended to by the Woman's Committee. Christmas Gift Committee—Mrs. H. C. Knapp, Huntington.

Floyd County.—Four-minute speakers who are assisting in the Floyd county campaign for the second Liberty loan, and who will continue to serve for the period of the war, are as follows: Revs. A. H. Keeney, T. H. Cartmell and W. O. Williams, Professor F. E. Andrews, Amos Burt, J. L. Bottorff, W. B. Allison, Wilmer T. Fox, Homer M. Frank, A. J. Howard, Claude McBride, Albert F. Peters, H. C. Poindexter, T. G. Schimpff, James W. Sweeney and George J. Yester.

Franklin County.—The Women's Social Club of Brookville, the largest of its kind in this county, will this season hold its regular meetings at the Red Cross work room. They will "conserve" by serving no refreshments, although the "eats" have always been an important item of the program.

Gibson County.—Dr. J. M. Williams of Owensville presided over the regular meeting of the County Council of Defense, and owing to the absence of a number of members, no business was transacted, except the announcement by the chairman of the following committee chairmen:

Advisory Committee, Judge S. L. Vandever; Publicity Committee, Robert C. Baltzell; Legal Committee, Sanford Trippett; Protection Committee, Joe Barton; Speakers' Bureau Committee, Claude Smith; Boys' Working Reserve Committee, Ira Vonderhyde; Women's Section Committee, Mrs. Nora Walker; Enrollment and Registration in Service League Committee, Mrs. M. P. Hollingsworth; Food Conservation and the Selection of Seeds Committee, Roy Marshall; Sale of Liberty Bonds Committee, Herman Graper; Educational Section Committee, Professor J. W. Stott; Medical Section, Sanitation and Medicine Committee, Dr. Cushman; Labor Committee, J. T. Mullen; Production, Transportation, Distribution and Conservation of Coal and Gasoline Committee, E. B. Funk; Public Morale Committee, Rev. McMillan.

Each chairman will be expected to attend the regular monthly meetings of the County Council of Defense. Meetings are held at the court room at 3:30 p. m. the first Wednesday in each month.

Greene County.—County Agent O. E. Ackerson has issued an appeal to farmers to select and store sufficient seed corn for 1918 planting. His appeal says in part: "Farmers of Greene county, this is the biggest piece of preparedness we can do at this time. Make seed corn gathering a special task. Drop all other business until more than enough has been selected and properly stored. The increased yield will return more profit than any other work you can do. When the sun goes down October 20 we hope every Greene county corn grower can say, 'I have enough field-selected seed corn properly stored away to plant my 1918 crop.'"

Huntington County.—Fred A. Loew, county agricultural agent, in a discussion of milk production in Huntington county, urges dairymen to better their herds and organize a co-operative association. He said: "Out of such organization and co-operation should come the removal of all unprofitable individual animals from the herd and the substitution of individuals which will produce enough milk to more than pay for the cost of feed and care. The organization of the milk producers of Huntington county will make it possible to have a cow testing association in the county, the results of which will be the reduction of the cost of milk production.

Lagrange County.—The Lagrange County Council of Defense, through the instrumentality of Chairman Frank J. Duntan, secured an appropriation of \$500 from the County Council. The local defense body has arranged to complete its organization in detail and respond to all requests made of it by the Indiana State Council of Defense.

Lake County.—The American Alliance has started a campaign for membership and expects to enroll more than 5,000 within the month. President D. E. Boone, assisted by Attorney Joseph Conroy, established a chapter in Hobart. President Boone has named Peter Meyn chairman of the finance committee and Charles Surprise and Roscoe Hematost members with him. A. M. Turner, Chairman Ray Seely and Mrs. William Newman constitute the executive committee. Mrs. William Welch heads the entertainment board and Mrs. T. F. Lerry is also on this committee.

If the labor supply in Crown Point does not improve with the advent of cold weather, when farm work slackens up, it is plain to be seen that some of the women will have to don overalls and take the place of some of the young men who have gone to the colors, says the Crown Point Register. There is hardly a store in town that keep up with their orders. Considerable assistance could be given by housewives if they would do what they could to lighten the delivery work, and in this par-

ticular it is not unlikely that all deliveries will be suspended unless more help can be secured. It is a condition this time and not a theory that confronts the employer of labor.

Mrs. G. W. Ray of Gary has been drafted by the women of Illinois to go on a three weeks' speaking tour of that State in an effort to secure enrollments in the Service League.

Laporte County.—The Laporte Chamber of Commerce at its annual banquet directed the dispatch of the following telegram to Senators Watson and New.

"The Laporte Chamber of Commerce assembled at banquet instructs me to express the sentiment of this community in connection with the LaFollette and Stone sedition cases. We resent very much the attitude of these men and trust you will represent us as Americans in effecting their expulsion.

"L. M. VAUGHN, Secretary."

Four-minute men of Laporte county have been speaking on the second Liberty loan this week.

Marshall County.—The County Council of Defense will endeavor to catalogue every wheat grower and his acreage in this county. An effort will be made to guarantee sufficient labor to put in the seed and harvest the crop. It is believed the county will more than make the increased acreage allotted it by the Committee on Food Production and Conservation of the Indiana State Council of Defense.

Miami County.—The Fulton Leader says: "The County Council of Defense will start a lively campaign all over the county in a very short time by sending a good talker (no home guard), a man who is thoroughly conversant with the subjects, needs and situation, as there is not enough interest taken in this great and most necessary work. The public does not seem to be alive to its importance."

Montgomery County.—A signal corps school will be established at Crawfordville for the purpose of training men for service in the new national army. H. M. Williams, manager of the Postal Telegraph office, and H. F. Jones, manager of the Western Union, have volunteered to serve as instructors. Men between eighteen and forty-five will be accepted as students and they will be examined physically by Dr. H. W. Sigmond, Superintendent L. N. Hines has set apart a room in the high school building for class work.

Ripley County.—A meeting of the County Council for Defense of Ripley county was held at Versailles. Among the subjects discussed were Red Cross Work, Liberty Loan, Food Preservation, Boys' Working Reserve and Home Guards. Arrangements were also made for an organization of "Four-Minute Talks." A committee was appointed to organize this work to include all the ministers in the county. Among the ministers present were Rev. Langendorf, Father Adelbert and Rev. Schriber of Batesville, Rev. Doering of Napoleon, Rev. Herman Arndt of Penntown and Father Wagner of Morris. Father Wagner made a very eloquent patriotic address and was complimented by the members of the meeting. Several committees were appointed for special work of a nature that is not yet ready to make public.

St. Joseph County.—Urging the young men of the new national army to keep fresh in their minds at all times the memory of their mothers and the dear ones at home, the Rev. John Cavanaugh, president of Notre Dame University, also admonished them not to face the great work that is theirs to be done with a spirit of hate. "No great work was ever accomplished by anyone who was ruled by such a spirit," added Father Cavanaugh. "If you soldiers, by good, clean lives, while in service in foreign lands, create a good impression, America will be looked upon with pride. But if, on the other hand, your conduct is such as will create a bad impression, the victory that is certain to come to this country will have lost most of its sweetness, for of what value will a victory be if it is won at a loss of the name of the youth of the country?" Father Cavanaugh's address was a feature at the Rotary Club's farewell dinner to the selected men, October 3.

Captain Edwin Nicar, a veteran of the Civil war, also spoke and he said the young men now starting to war are far better equipped in every way to render effective service than were the boys of '61.

The other speakers of the evening included Mayor Fred W. Keller, Thomas W. Slick, Dr. J. B. Berteling, W. O. Davis, and F. A. Bryan, who acted as toastmaster. Music was furnished by the Donahue orchestra, the Polnaire quartet, Merl Guthrie, Ernest Staples and Roscoe Reinhold.

Former United States service men residing in this county have organized what is known as the St. Joseph County Battalion. The organization's purpose will be to foster patriotism through regular reunions and when possible to serve the nation in all emergencies. The following officers have been elected: President, D. W. Swem; vice-president, E. E. Beck; secretary, Normal E. Nell; treasurer, T. C. Barnes; surgeon, A. B. Morey; chaplain, D. N. Dressler.

Shelby County.—J. Oscar Hall, chairman of the Shelby County Four-Minute men, has arranged for addresses in the moving picture houses of Shelbyville at regular intervals. Herbert C. Jones, George H. Melke and D. L. Wilson assisted this week in presenting the importance of everybody subscribing for Liberty bonds.

Sullivan County.—The Sullivan County Council of Defense, assisted by the women of the community, held a banquet for departing soldiers, September 22. It was a



memorable affair. Dinner was served in the court house park to 105 young men of the new army, thirty-two veterans of the Civil war, members of the County Council of Defense, the conscription board and speakers for the occasion. In addition to the big dinner, the program included speeches, a band concert and moving pictures furnished entertainment for the occasion. Pictures also were taken of the crowd of 7,000 which saw the boys entrain Sunday morning and these will be shown for the benefit of the local Red Cross chapter. Another dinner was planned for the remaining 160 men of the Sullivan county quota October 6.

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Tippecanoe County.—The Tippecanoe County Council will co-operate with County Agent Otis Crane to make a corn show in December successful. The Council urged more knitting of socks for the soldiers and greater co-operation with the organizers of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

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Wabash County.—Lafontaine has opened a Red Cross work shop. Mrs. George U. Guyer is chairman, Mrs. Lew Morris vice-chairman and Mrs. Leander Sailors secretary and treasurer. The shop has been busily engaged on hospital bed shirts. Mesdames Dicken, Martin, Ovid Miller and George Guyer have received instructions in preparing surgical dressings and will establish classes for regular instruction at once.

### New Enterprises During War Discouraged by Mr. Baker.

October 1, 1917.

Mr. Will H. Hays, Chairman Indiana State Council of Defense, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Mr. Hays—The Council of National Defense has considered the question you raise in your recent letter as to the attitude which should be taken relative to improvements, public and otherwise, which involve large construction work, and recommends as follows:

Every effort that this country is capable of making should be applied to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion. The resources of the country in a general way may be said to consist of men, money and material, and during the period of the war any new enterprise or undertaking should be tried and justified by the test: Will the men, money and material so applied best contribute in this way to the winning of the war?

New enterprises which are not fundamental to the efficient operation of the country's necessary activities should not be undertaken. This will not result adversely upon business or conditions of employment because every man and every resource will be needed during the war. All effort should be centered to help win the war.

Very truly yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War and Chairman Council of National Defense.

### Purdue Military Affairs.

Military training will be among the chief activities of Purdue University as a result of the order from the war department making the university a reserve officers' training school. Maj. Cassels, U. S. A., retired, has arrived here and is ready to take up his duties.

The commandant will have seven regular army assistants and twelve non-commissioned officers from the regular army to help him drill the men. Under the new rule juniors and seniors will be eligible for officers reserve corps training. At the end of the college year the men will spend a month in extensive training at one of the national army cantonments.

### A Proud Heritage.

Rochester, Ind.—Mrs. Martha Sippy Oliver, residing two miles east of Akron, is "doing her bit" by knitting socks for soldiers, despite the fact she is eighty-five years old.

Mrs. Oliver was born in Medina county, Ohio, and removed with her parents in 1844. Both grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war and both were present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown.

An uncle, Dr. Joseph Sippy, was an officer in the war of 1812, and her husband, Robert L. Oliver, was a Civil war veteran.

## Council to Assist British Recruiting

### Indiana Doing Her Share in Securing Physicians for the New National Army.

British male subjects between the ages of 19 and 46, now residing in Indiana, including those who have taken first citizenship papers will be solicited to enlist in the Canadian army by Captain A. Lys Brown, of the Dominion forces. The Indiana State Council of Defense will assist Captain Brown in locating such citizens and encouraging their enlistment. He will maintain a recruiting station in Indianapolis.

Captain Brown appeared before the regular meeting of the State Council, October 10th. He said that inasmuch as British subjects now residing in the United States are not subject to the American conscription law, the War department had considered it right and proper that they should be solicited for service with their fellow countrymen.

The names of the Britishers between 21 and 31 were secured at the time of the federal registration, but the English regulations include all between 19 and 45; and those 19 to 21 and over 31 to 45 must be located in some other manner.

### UNDER DOUBLE DUTY TO SERVE

Captain Brown explained to the Council that the Canadian army officials consider British residents of the United States under a double duty to serve; first, the obligation to their native land and second the obligation to the country in which they have lately been making their livelihood. He said recruits will be trained more quickly and assigned sooner by joining the Canadian forces, and that within a year they will be sent to the front to fill up the ranks of the fighting organizations already on the battle line.

As an endorsement and encouragement of the captain's purpose the State Council named a committee consisting of Frank Wampler and J. L. Keach to co-operate in every way possible.

Chairman Hays announced the appointment of William G. Irwin treasurer of the fund being collected by the secretaries of the Indiana Chambers of Commerce to provide comforts for Indiana soldiers. John Northway, of Columbus, Ind., Chairman of the State Secretary's Association, had requested that the State Council, which indorsed the creation of the comfort fund, appoint a member to handle the money.

The matter of establishing a Junior Training Camp Association, having for its object the military training of boys of twelve years of age and over, was referred to the Advisory committee, of which Thomas Taggart is chairman.

### NATIONAL CONFERENCE INVITED.

At the suggestion of Isaac D. Straus, federal state director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, the Council extended an invitation to Federal Director William E. Hall to call the proposed national conference of state directors in Indianapolis.

The imperative need of greater facilities for the growing work of the State Council of Defense, was pointed out by Mr. Straus and the chairman was authorized to investigate the availability of more commodious quarters.

Dr. Charles P. Emerson reported that Indiana stands well among the States with reference to furnishing her quota of physicians wanted for the national army. He said Indiana's figure is 572 and that 380 are already in service, with 600 more having volunteered. He said in Jasper county, fifteen miles from Wheatland, there is now no physician and that a special committee of the medical section is engaged in seeking to take care of such sections of the State as may be deprived of adequate medical protection, due to enlistments.

Dr. Emerson said there are 1,453 registered nurses in Indiana and 261 qualified but not registered. He said the State now has 90 in the field and 180 more have volunteered for Red Cross service. He said the problem of training the 600 wanted by the war department is taxing the thirty training schools in the State. He said the

hospitals have doubled their facilities in the past three years and asked the co-operation of the State Council in encouraging the establishment of county tuberculosis hospitals to care for requirements. He said there are but 444 tuberculosis beds available and that there should be 3833.

Dr. Emerson said Indiana is second among the States in the amount of pharmaceutical supplies available for the purposes of the war department.

### ASSISTING IN BOND DISTRIBUTION.

Chairman Hays reported a meeting of the committee on organization of the fraternal societies section of the Council, and that a report would be forthcoming soon. He also reported the solicitation of the Liberty Loan organization of Indiana to the Council to assist in distributing the second loan of 1917 and the appointment of Evans Woollen with such assistants as he may desire, to represent the Council in this connection.

E. E. Stacey, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Indiana, informed the Council that the Association is looking after Indiana young men at Camp Zachary Taylor and Camp Shelby. He also referred to the enormous demands being made upon the association by France, Russia and Italy. He invited the Council members to attend the State wide war work conference to be held at Indianapolis the evening of October 15th, to be addressed by Sherwood Eddy, who has just returned from service at the front.

A suggestion to Dr. Harry E. Barnard by Herbert Hoover, federal food director, that a conference of producers, manufacturers and shippers of food stuffs be called to seek a means of eliminating waste, was referred to the food committee of the Council, to act in conjunction with Dr. Barnard.

Walter Gregg, a solicitor for the War Library Council, asked that the Council designate some one to receive contributions to a soldiers' tobacco fund, which is being offered by many, he said, and the Council without committing itself upon the matter of an indorsement of the collection of such fund, designated Evans Woollen to receive such money as is offered for the purpose and to forward it to the national organization having the matter in hand.

## War Sometimes Inevitable

(By William Allen Wood, of Indianapolis.)

There are times when war is inevitable if we are to enjoy the higher peace and its benefits. The oppression, religious, political or industrial, which brought most of our ancestors to early America and which they successfully combated after they established government on this side of the Atlantic, recurs in the attitude and acts of autocratic governments today. It must be downed by that supreme sign of spiritual and physical vitality in any individual or people—the will to fight. Whatever may be said of the glories of peace and the horrors of war, there is nothing in the gamut of human experience that appeals to us so strongly as the offer of one's life for a principle when there is no other way to secure the right.

A man with the true virtue of fight, which makes every other virtue effective, is willing to serve anywhere. Let us, then, Americans, give the best there is in us for liberty, as did our fathers of the colonies; let us strive in any capacity in which we may be called to overthrow the spirit of autocracy.

### Organizing New Section.

Chairman Will H. Wade, A. L. Branigan, Archibald Hobbs and A. A. Spear, of the committee on organization of the fraternal societies section of the State Council of Defense, met October 8th and agreed upon tentative plans which they will recommend to the representative State heads of fraternal orders, for ratification.

The committee was addressed briefly by Will H. Hays, Chairman of the State Council, on the possibilities of their 500,000 members as a constructive resource of the State in war work.

The committee expects to be able to present a definite, comprehensive plan to the State Council within a short time.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 9

## Editorial Comment

## To Recipients of the Indiana Bulletin.

*In the distribution of the Indiana Bulletin it is inevitable that many names should be certified twice to the mailing list, owing to the varied activities of numerous individuals. For instance, many members of the legislature and editors of newspapers are members of important committees and from each of these sources the names have been sent in to the Publicity Committee. In all such cases the State Council of Defense will consider it the duty of the recipient to report the receipt of more than one copy, to the end that the mailing list may be corrected and all duplications omitted.*

## EDUCATION VS. MONEY.

Send the young man to college and, if he has scientific aptitude, be sure to send him to a technical college. Some parents feel that because of the war, they need not send their sons to college. This is a serious mistake, for the war has created a tremendous need for the educated man, particularly the scientific man. The more we know, the better able will we be to conquer the enemy. But young men are inclined to forget this important fact. They find that by starting to work at once that they can make more money than they could by continuing their school work. They forget that the prices of today are inflated prices and that, after all, it is the man who has the thorough education who is permanently equipped for a successful life. A prominent professor of pharmacy spoke regretfully recently of the decrease in the enrollment of his classes. He deplored the fact that young men were heeding the call of financial sirens rather than the call to patriotic preparation for national service and the ennobling influences of a college education. The fact is deplorable, and every citizen should see that remedial steps are taken. Our young people should continue to go to college.

## CARING FOR SCHOOL BOOKS.

What about the care of school books in war times? Has the school child been told that he must take care of his books? In these days when we are trying to impress upon the young people patriotic conservation principles it seems essential to make them conscious of the value that their school books represent. If a book is soiled, torn or marred with pencil markings or ink blots it becomes unsightly and loses much of its value; whereas a neat, well-kept book may serve not only the present owner, but many others who may use it in turn.

## PHARMACY AND THE ARMY.

The Pharmacy department of Purdue university is making plans this year to accommodate itself to war needs. For the first time in the history of the university all pharmacy students

will be required to take military drill in order that they may be prepared to serve in a two-fold capacity—military and scientific. Their military training is designed to make them able to work efficiently in the regular hospital corps. A regular physician will give part of the instruction.

H. H. Mosier, publisher of the Bristol Banner, Bristol, Ind., writes that the article recently published in the Indiana Bulletin addressed "To the Drafted" was printed first in the Youth's Companion, as an editorial, early in September, and since has been reproduced with proper credit, in his paper and elsewhere. The Bulletin is grateful for the information and gladly calls attention to the fact. The Bulletin has no disposition to deprive any one of full credit for contributions or articles used, and in this case takes pleasure in giving the Youth's Companion recognition for a beautiful and inspiring contribution to the splendid patriotic literature of the times. This article came to the Bulletin without any revelation of the identity of its author, which explains the manner of its publication.

## Patriotic Press Comment

## Money Talks.

"Money talks" has long been an expression of much meaning in this country. Money not only talks, but it shouts. It is making so much noise in the United States now that it is heard all over the world. England, France, Belgium, Russia and Italy hear it and rejoice. Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey hear it and tremble. They now realize that they are going to get what is coming to them—one good, thorough, complete and overwhelming defeat. Japan hears it and sends an embassy to the United States to tell the people of the United States how much the Japanese think of them. The Japs want no row with Uncle Sam. Money not only talks, it shouts. The United States is entering the war with its men, its money, its ammunition and all its strength to make the world safe for democracy.—English (Ind.) News.

## Feeling the Pinch.

Chesterton is beginning to feel the pinch of war times. Monday morning the delivery man on the Morgan Bros. route advised his customers that no more milk would be delivered to them by this concern. A few days before they had been advised that Morgan Bros. had decided to cease running a milk route, and that a man would take it over, providing the customers would contract by the month and pay in advance. The idea was that an amount certain would be contracted for, and that there would be neither shortage or surplus on the day's delivery, and that people who went visiting or had other reasons for not taking milk would have to pay just the same. When the new man undertook to contract with farmers for his supply he found that there was none to be had. The farmers were either tied up with contracts or had reduced their herds or sold them off. Just what is to be done to supply Chesterton during the winter remains to be seen. With remorseless steadiness the times predicted last spring are approaching, and it is becoming impossible, regardless of price, to obtain many things necessary to the sustenance of life. The pinch is coming right home to us, and it will not be long before the people will realize why the government has appealed to every household to conserve the food supply.—Chesterton (Ind.) Tribune.

## Much Fuel Available.

The State Council of Defense has recommended to the various County Councils of the State that a survey of fallen and standing timber available for fuel be made, in anticipation of the shortage of coal this winter. Lake county has thousands of cords of timber, much of it available for fuel, if the men to cut it and teams to haul it could be found. Along the Kankakee river especially there are great quantities of timber dug out by the dredges engaged in ditch work, which is lying covered with mud and debris and left to rot away. All of this could be floated down the river, where it could be reached with teams.—Crown Point Register.

## Civilian Relief Work Under Red Cross

## Class at South Bend Has Arranged Program for Study of Home Life.

South Bend.—The seven weeks' course in Red Cross Home Service work started here October 5. One evening each week for seven weeks will be devoted to the course, which is free to the public. The following program has been announced for the course:

I. General information concerning the organization and work of the Red Cross. Dr. Lippincott.

II. The Family: Its normal composition and status—normal problems, variations when the bread-winner leaves home. Special problems due to war. Miss Edna G. Henry, director of social science department, Indiana University. Discussion.

III. Effective methods of social work, interviews, securing and interpretation of information. Supervision of families aided. Miss Scott, Rabbi Liebert.

IV. Health and Hygiene—Dr. Sensenich.

V. Family Problems: (a) The children, wife and mother, education, recreation; (b) Juvenile delinquency. Judge W. W. Funk.

VI. Relief Problems—Family Budgets. Father McGinn.

VII. Important Details: (a) Helpful Tools; (b) Co-operation. Mr. Manning.

James L. Fieser, director of civilian relief work for Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky in the national organization, also will appear on the program. Those enrolled for the course already include the following: Mrs. E. W. Anders, Mrs. W. L. Benitz, Mrs. W. Bender, Miss Erma Collmer, Miss Stella Ciesielska, Mrs. Albert Evans, Mrs. Edward Fricke, Mrs. Herbert Frantz, Mrs. Martha Grzesek, John C. Hiss, Miss Genevieve Hagerty, Mrs. Charles Huff, Mrs. C. L. Immel, Mrs. Fred Keller, Stanley Kochanowski, Mrs. James Kelley, Frank A. Leyes, Miss Sarah Lyons, Mrs. F. E. Lambert, Mrs. Carrie Meyer, Mrs. Pearl Kakielska, Miss Monica Makielska, Mrs. P. P. Nicely, Mrs. Mamie Niezgodska, Miss Onetta Newhardt, Mrs. A. P. Perley, Edward T. Reiley, Martin J. Roach, Mrs. F. C. Rohm, Mrs. E. C. Railsbach, Mrs. R. F. Thompson, Mrs. J. B. Toms, Miss Addie Van den Bosch, Mrs. H. E. Vitou, Mrs. Walter Weld, Mrs. Thekla Wypiszyńska, Miss Stella A. Wawrzon.

## War Topics for Club Women.

The educational department of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is chairman, is requesting the women's clubs of the country to study the causes of the war. Mrs. Catt asks the women to confine their program this coming year to such topics as:

1. Causes of war.
2. Conditions in Europe preceding the war.
3. Meaning of the war for America and necessity for self-sacrifice.
4. Food conservation, marketing, production, distribution, etc.
5. Emphasize child welfare and other departments in the work of the woman's committee.
6. Study of ways and means of better community life, etc.
7. What peace terms should include in order to secure permanent peace.

## Will Study Bulletin.

The Salem, Ind., high school Current Events class has asked for twelve copies of the INDIANA BULLETIN. They expect to use the Bulletin in their class work along with other periodicals, believing it will be the source of patriotic inspiration.

Although the State Council of Defense had no thought, in launching the Bulletin, that the demand for it would soon become so general, yet this request will be complied with, as will others of a similar nature that may come from educators over the State.



## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 47.

September 29, 1917.

—Female Labor—

To County Council of Defense:

The State Council of Defense, which considered the subject at the instance of the Industrial Board of Indiana, regards it a matter of great importance to the State that the employment of women and girls in industries be carefully watched during the war, to the end that abnormal labor conditions shall not cause the unnecessary use of female labor in occupations hazardous to life, limb or health, and that no weakening in the moral conditions surrounding the employment of such labor be permitted.

The State Council therefore requests each of the County Councils in counties having industrial centers to appoint a committee to be known as the Committee on Woman Labor, which shall keep itself informed of conditions involving the employment of women and girls in manufacturing and other industries in their communities and see that such employment does not violate the standards indicated. Such committee should include in its membership a representative of employers, a representative laboring man or woman and a citizen who takes especial interest in welfare work. The committee should, in its work, co-operate with other agencies having similar objects, such as the Y. W. C. A., the local board of charities and the juvenile court, as well as representatives of the Indiana Manufacturers' Association.

Kindly keep the State Council advised as to your action in the premises.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 49.

October 8, 1917.

—Improvements and Construction Work—

To the County Councils of Defense:

The State Council is in receipt of the following letter from the Council of National Defense:

"The Council of National Defense has considered the question you raise in your recent letter as to the attitude which should be taken relative to improvements, public and otherwise, which involve large construction work, and recommends as follows:

"Every effort that this country is capable of making should be applied to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion. The resources of the country in a general way may be said to consist of men, money and material, and during the period of war any new enterprise or undertaking should be tried and justified by the test: Will the men, money and material so applied best contribute in this way to the winning of the war?

"New enterprises which are not fundamental to the efficient operation of the country's necessary activities should not be undertaken. This will not result adversely upon business or conditions of employment, because every man and every resource will be needed during the war. All effort should be centered to help win the war.

"Very truly yours,

"NEWTON D. BAKER,

"Secretary of War and Chairman Council of National Defense."

Will you kindly give this matter the publicity that it deserves?

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 50.

October 8, 1917.

—Second Liberty Loan (4)—

To County Councils of Defense:

The following telegram was sent you on Saturday relative to the Liberty loan campaign:

"The State campaign committees of the Liberty loan have asked the State Council of Defense to aid in the distribution of Indiana's quota of the second Liberty bonds. We are going into this just as hard as possible and want the County Councils of Defense to prepare accordingly.

Please get in touch immediately with the Liberty loan chairman of your county, to whom the State Liberty Loan Committees are this morning wiring. Meet with him and help plan campaign and do everything possible in the premises immediately. Please send immediately to us report as to preparations made to date in your county for this sale."

As suggested in that telegram the State campaign committees of the Liberty loan have asked the State Council of Defense to aid in the distribution of the bonds. This, of course, is our duty and there is but one way we can make the assistance effective, and that is through the County Councils and their organizations. You will remember we were advised some time ago by the National Council that we would be asked to aid in this, and to that end asked that a special committee be appointed by each County Council to be ready to co-operate with the county chairman of the Liberty loan campaign. If you have not such a special committee it should be appointed right away, and otherwise get ready to do everything necessary to make the sale in your county a success. The big thing is not only to get the bonds subscribed by the banks in the counties, but to aid in getting them distributed and into the hands of the individuals.

Mr. Evans Woollen, chairman of the Finance Committee of the State Council, will act as chairman of the special committee of the State Council in connection with the Liberty loan campaign, and you will hear from him frequently in regard to this matter. Please get in touch immediately with the chairman of the Liberty loan campaign in your county and advise us at once just what has been done to date and what you are preparing to do in connection with the matter.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 51.

October 10, 1917.

—Fallen Timber for Fuel (2)—

To County Councils of Defense:

The attention of the County Councils is again called to the matter of utilizing dead and fallen timber for fuel wherever it is available. This matter has been brought to your attention in our Bulletin No. 39, but it is the desire of the State Council to strongly emphasize the probability of a coal famine this winter and to urge County Councils to begin campaigns that will result in the bringing out of large quantities of fire wood.

You will find in every county many land owners only too glad to give this wood away for the asking. The removal of it benefits their property.

The State Forestry Board is ascertaining the names of dealers in the larger industrial centers of the State who will buy wood of this kind and what they will pay for it. This will permit those counties that have more wood than they can use to dispose of it at a fair price in other parts of the State and will encourage land owners to get the wood out themselves and market it.

The importance of this matter should be impressed upon the people by full publicity so that adequate preparation will be made for the coming winter. Inactivity in this regard will certainly lay the County Councils open to criticism and censure by the people they represent if many families are allowed to suffer this winter on account of a shortage of fuel.

Please report to the State Council regarding your action in complying with this request.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 52.

October 10, 1917.

—Y. M. C. A.—

To County Councils of Defense:

Your attention is called to a State-wide war work conference of the National War Council of the Y. M. C. A. This meeting is to be held Monday evening, October 15, beginning with a 6 o'clock dinner at \$1.50 per plate in the Riley room of the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis. The Y. M. C. A. is sending a request to each county chairman requesting him to attend this meeting or send a representative.

The Y. M. C. A. has not only shouldered the stupendous task of placing thousands of its buildings in the American lines in Europe, but has re-

cently, and at the urgent request of their respective governments, promised to extend its work into the French, Italian and Russian armies. The Y. M. C. A. confesses that the magnitude of this undertaking is such that it is forced to obtain the co-operation of every individual and organization in the nation, and the State Council has offered to use its good offices to bring a representative from every county in the State to the meeting above referred to. It, therefore, is most anxious that not one of the County Councils fails in this matter.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Economical Meal; Also Nutritious

### Federal Food Administration Issues Table Showing Comparative Cost.

For the information of housewives who wish accurate information on relative costs in planning economical and at the same time nutritious meals, the National Food Administration has issued a table showing the comparative cost and food values of fifty foods.

Bread is taken as the standard of comparison, and the cost per pound and the relative cost per hundred calories of the other materials is shown. The prices given are averages of those in twenty-five places throughout the country on August 1. The table shows that twelve articles are cheaper than bread on the basis of calories obtained for the money, two are of equal value, and thirty-six higher. Corn meal, notwithstanding its present high price, continues to give the most food value for the money. Broiler chickens stand at the foot of the list.

The experts of the Food Administration think that an intelligent use of this table will help housewives. They point out that it would be impossible for a family to keep in health if it were fed exclusively on the foods in the lower part of the table. Their advice is that the housewife continue to prepare the usual meal of varied diet, and utilize this table as a guide in making combinations that will save money and at the same time be nutritious. The table follows:

	Cents per pound.	Relative cost with bread.
Corn meal .....	6.1	47.4
Rolled oats, bulk .....	6.9	48.4
Wheat flour .....	7.1	55.1
Hominy grits .....	7.7	61.5
Graham flour .....	7.9	61.5
Rye flour .....	7.8	62.8
Sugar, granulated .....	9.4	66.7
Corn syrup .....	8.1	71.8
Pearl barley .....	10.7	84.6
Pure leaf lard .....	27.1	84.6
Rice, fancy head .....	10.7	85.9
Cottonseed oil .....	29.9	96.2
Bread .....	9.3	100.0
Macaroni, bulk .....	12.7	100.0
Corn oil .....	31.0	100.0
Crackers, bulk, soda .....	16.5	111.5
Oleomargarine .....	30.9	116.7
White potatoes .....	3.3	141.0
Evaporated apples .....	14.8	143.6
Lima beans .....	18.5	150.0
Navy beans .....	19.5	159.0
Italian olive oil .....	51.2	164.1
Creamery butter .....	45.7	167.9
Prunes, medium sized .....	15.8	174.4
String beans, canned .....	12.8	175.6
Comb honey .....	21.4	185.9
Cocoa, bulk .....	29.0	191.0
Cheese, American .....	31.8	196.2
Sweet potatoes .....	7.0	198.7
Milk .....	5.3	219.2
Pineapples, canned .....	13.6	248.7
Ham, sliced .....	40.3	271.8
Salt mackerel .....	21.9	280.8
Pork chops .....	30.3	315.4
Onions .....	5.1	326.9
Corn, canned .....	12.5	364.1
Leg of mutton .....	29.0	426.9
Salmon, red Alaska, canned .....	24.1	466.7
Salmon .....	24.9	498.7
Leg of lamb .....	32.8	500.0
Beef, round steak .....	28.0	552.6
Eggs, fresh gathered .....	26.4	564.1
Peas, canned .....	11.8	605.1
Sardines, domestic .....	49.2	684.6
Halibut .....	24.5	697.4
Peaches, canned .....	14.2	728.2
Whitefish .....	18.2	729.5
Salt cod .....	20.9	744.9
Veal cutlets .....	33.5	859.0
Tomatoes, canned .....	9.6	1,230.8
Chicken, broilers .....	34.5	1,524.4



## Selection and Preservation of Seed Corn

By A. T. WIANCKO, Department of Soils and Crops.  
Purdue University Agricultural Extension Department.

There never has been a time when there were such important reasons for giving extra attention to the selection of seed corn as there are this year. The demand for corn is likely to be greater next year than it is now. On account of labor shortage, the corn acreage can hardly be increased and it may be lessened. This means that if the total crop is to be increased, or even maintained, the yield per acre must be increased. There will not be extra time for much improvement in cultural methods and fertilizers will be expensive, so that making sure of good seed will be the simplest way to increase yields. To produce large crops has come to be the farmer's most patriotic duty. In the case of corn, the first important step in the work of preparation for a large crop is to select a good supply of seed ears this fall.

The frosts of September 9 and 10, which damaged much corn throughout the northern portion of the corn belt, very forcibly called attention to the backward condition of the corn crop all over the country. In many fields it will be impossible even now to find good seed corn for next year's planting, and other areas will have to be called upon for seed next spring. The indications are that there will be much immature corn at husking time. Under these conditions, it would be the greatest folly to depend upon the corn crib for seed next spring. No matter how much the farmer may be crowded with other work, he should by all means take the time to select a good lot of seed corn this fall before heavy frost. By the time the general husking is on there will be frozen germs on many otherwise good-looking ears.

### TIME TO SELECT SEED CORN.

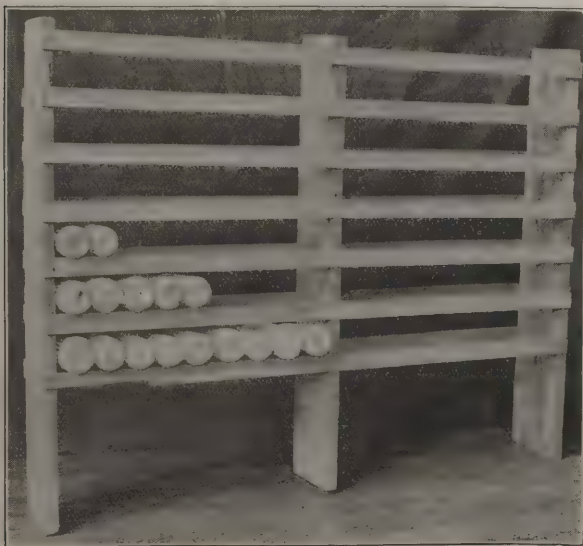
The best time to select seed corn is as soon as possible after the corn has matured and while the stalks are standing and in a condition to show all their characteristics. It is a great mistake to think that good seed ears can be selected from the crib when there are no means of telling on what kind of stalks or under what conditions the ears were produced. The stalk that bears the ear has a number of important characteristics that should be known before the ear is selected for seed. Every observant farmer knows this. The best thing to do, therefore, is to take a basket or bag and go into the field and take time to select every ear with care.

### KIND OF CORN TO SELECT.

The stalks from which seed ears are selected should be strong and vigorous looking. They should be of medium height, strong at the base, tapering gradually to the tassel and well supplied with large, broad leaves. The ears should be borne at a convenient height for husking. Experiments have shown that the height at which the ear is borne on the stalk is closely correlated with time of maturity. Within a few years a variety can be made two weeks earlier by selecting low ears or two weeks later by selecting high ears. The shank should be of medium length and strength, and the ear should hang freely but firmly. Further than this, the ears selected should be well matured, strong and well developed, with straight rows of regular-sized kernels. The kernels should be well dented and a little rougher than the average of the crop, otherwise the variety will become smoother each year and the kernels shallower. Very rough ears and extreme depth of kernel are not desirable either. The ears selected should be of a size suited to the local conditions. There is a limit to the size of ear that can be expected to ripen in the average season. Many farmers make the mistake of raising corn that is really too large and too late for their conditions. The result is much immature corn of poor quality. By selecting seed comparatively early and taking only well-matured ears, there is no danger of getting into trouble with late corn. In a season like this, the objections to late corn are strongly emphasized.



This Man is Not Taking Any Chances on Getting Seed Corn for His Next Crop.



Inexpensive Special Seed Corn Racks. Can be Made from Fence Lumber and Laths.



Every Farmer Should Aim to Secure Seed Like this.



## STORAGE OF SEED CORN.

Just as soon as the corn has been picked it must be immediately placed in a dry, well-ventilated place and arranged in such a way that each ear may have a free circulation of air around it. Much corn that is intended for seed is injured by improper methods of drying and storing. It is most liable to injury during the first few weeks after husking. The outside of the ear may be dry and hard, but the cob and points of the kernels still contain an excess of moisture, and it is this that so easily causes fermentation, growing, molding or injury from freezing. When the amount of seed corn to be saved is not large, the old practice of hanging it by the husks to overhead beams in an airy place is a good one. With large amounts, specially arranged racks for single rows of ears are most convenient. Other schemes, such as wire hangers, boards studded with nails and fence-wire racks are all good as long as the ears are kept separate. There should always be plenty of empty space in the place of storing, otherwise it will be practically impossible to keep the air dry. Natural drying in the place of storage is always safest and best, and if the corn is well matured, as it should be, there need be no difficulty in getting it dry before freezing weather. Drying by artificial heat is risky, unless one has the experience with it, and should be avoided if possible. Many a lot of good seed corn has been spoiled by over-heating while drying.

When once thoroughly dried, seed corn will stand any amount of cold weather and needs to be protected only from outside dampness.

The work of final selection, testing and grading of seed corn for planting should be taken up during the winter, but early enough to leave time to look elsewhere in case sufficient good seed is not at hand.

Remember that a good seed ear ought to produce at least five bushels of corn and that it cannot be too carefully selected.

## County Agents Count.

(Weekly News Letter of U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

The right sort of a county agent is what his title implies—the trusted agent, friend, and counselor of the farmers with whom he works. He is not an outsider with quantities of advice, but a sympathetic helper of his own people, learning by doing.

Folks in some shiftless communities are said to exist by taking in one another's washing: thrifty communities, with a county agent leader, become more thrifty by going to school to each other and learning the best methods of all.

The demonstrations fostered by an able county agent lead to community ideals, community spirit, and community teamwork.

Home sanitation, home water supply, sewage disposal, abatement of the fly nuisance, vegetable gardening, home canning, improvement of the home grounds, betterment of cooking and sewing, and food conservation are all parts of the work which women home demonstration agents can help do.

The country church, supported by a few families, has been known to grow and prosper under the influence of the community spirit generated through an active, earnest county agent.

## Community Gatherings.

"We need it now at this time. In a war or democracy we need the community gathering more than at any time in America's history. We are not going to win this war by our army or by our navy alone. We are going to win it by a united people behind the fighting lines. We are going to win it by a mobilization of the public mind, so that they will stand back of everything that is done. Well, now that unification must come through these school house meetings."—Congressman Kelley.

Women Agents From  
Purdue UniversityTo Give Instructions in Food Conservation  
as It Relates to the Family Kitchen.

In accordance with the provisions of the Emergency Food Bill passed recently by the United States Congress, Purdue University is now placing women in the counties of Indiana who will do work similar to that of the regular county agricultural agents. Their particular duties, however, will be to give instruction in food conservation as relates to domestic science methods and principles. The organization of these women agents is under the direction of Miss Lella Gaddis, who has had extensive experience in work of this sort. She will be assisted by Mrs. Edna B. Sewell, who will have charge of home demonstrations and baking; Miss Edith Patt, and Miss Elizabeth Collins, who will have charge of urban work. The women agents will work with local clubs, auxiliaries and classes. They will have offices in the county seats and will give demonstrations and lectures on foods, cooking and preserving. As far as possible the work will be standardized though the needs of each particular county will be considered.

## SEED CORN CAMPAIGN IS ON.

C. B. Peterson, Superintendent of Schools of Tippecanoe county, is co-operating with the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation on seed corn selection. The following instructions have been issued to the teachers:

"October 15 to 20 has been designated as seed corn selection week. During this week seventh and eighth grade boys should devote at least three afternoons; high school boys should give not less than four afternoons and vocational agricultural students should devote all of each afternoon to the selection of seed corn under the direction of the teachers. It is estimated that one million bushels of high-grade seed corn must be selected to supply the six million acres of corn which Indiana farmers will plant in 1918. The State Food Production Committee, the State Council of Defense, Purdue University, County Councils of Defense, county agents, community betterment clubs, farmers' institutes, bankers, grain dealers and daily newspapers are all co-operating in this important work. It is up to our schools to do their part."

## SENDING OUT FORM LETTERS

The following report concerning the seed corn campaign has been received from the county agent of Vanderburg county:

Vanderburg county is carrying out the seed corn campaign through the organization of the Vanderburg Farm Improvement Association, which is an organization reaching every section of the county. They as officers are to send out form letters made up by the office to all the farmers of the county. That association also is to call a meeting in each township for the latter part of next week and the first of the following week.

The county superintendent of the schools is also co-operating with the office in securing a county-wide campaign through the schools. The teachers are asked to take up seed corn selection and storage in their agricultural classes, this to be followed by an opportunity to select at least 200 ears of seed corn. Circular letters will be sent out by this office to all teachers suggesting methods of instruction and selection. At the end of the seed corn week report cards will be sent out to all rural teachers, who will fill in the names and addresses of farmers in the locality and give them to the pupils to be filled out by them on visit to the farmer, as to the amount of seed corn stored, surplus, if any, acreage planted in 1917 and acreage to be planted in 1918. This is to be signed by the pupil and turned in to us through the teacher.

## WHEAT CAMPAIGN CLOSES

J. C. Beavers, state leader of the Wheat campaign, reports that wheat sowing is still in progress in many of the northern counties. This week

will practically finish the wheat sowing in the State.

The Food Production and Conservation Committee is well pleased with the results of the campaign, as reports indicate a record acreage. Every county without an exception has made a determined effort to sow the acreage allotted in order to meet the demands of the government. Late reports follow:

Allen County: "As far as we can find out from conversation with our farmers coming here, about 10 to 15 per cent. more wheat was sown this season. We judge that more farmers used commercial fertilizer than last season. Approximately six cars were used in our neighborhood, a radius of about six miles."—Jos. Brudi & Co.

Grant County: The Thomas Milling Company reports the down corn has reduced the acreage considerably over what had been planned.

Randolph County: "There is at least 40 per cent. more wheat sown this year than any previous year. There would have been somewhat more had not the corn got down so badly and if fertilizers had moved more promptly. The rye acreage is possibly increased 10 per cent."—Roscoe A. Fields.

Washington County: "A careful survey convinces us that Washington county will easily sow her allotted acreage of wheat and rye this fall. The 27,000 acres of wheat is now in sight, while the rye will double the proposed acreage. The obtaining of fertilizer has caused us very little inconvenience to date."—H. L. Menaugh, Secretary.

Wells County: "We believe the acreage sown in Wells county is 50 per cent. more than last year."—Bluffton Milling Company.

## HOG PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

A state-wide campaign for increased hog production will be waged by the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation co-operating with Purdue University and the state veterinarian. A conference will be held at Purdue University October 30 for the purpose of outlining the program.

This conference is called at the suggestion of Secretary Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is arranging for a series of such conferences to be held in the various states throughout the middle West. Representatives of the United States Department and the Food Administration will be present to co-operate with the State Committee on Food Production and Conservation, the state veterinarian and Purdue University in deciding the lines of work to be taken up during the next few months.

A piece of work attracting much attention has been the organization of pig clubs in connection with the banks in various parts of the State. These have proved successful and have resulted not only in increasing the number of hogs on many farms, but have done much to improve the methods of feeding and breeding.

Arrangements will be made to have a number of specialists work in the State so as to further the program in the best possible way.

## Read, Women, Then Sign!

Some Bartholomew county women have been advised not to sign the Hoover pledge cards. There have been vague rumors that signing these cards made the women likely to be taken away from their homes and used in munition factories. Did any of you ever read one of these pledge cards to see what it really says? The pledge reads: "I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our nation and I hereby accept membership in the U. S. Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administrator in my home, in so far as my circumstances permit." She makes the pledge to carry out these instructions "IN MY HOME" so far as circumstances will permit. There are no fees or dues to be paid and women who refuse to sign these cards, knowing exactly what they mean, are likely to go into the slacker classification. —Columbus Republican.



## Training of Boys in Summer Camps

Proposed by Directors of United States  
Working Reserve for Year 1918.

Indiana boys who have enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve are having big things planned for them by the State Advisory Committee, which held its first meeting Wednesday, October 10, at the Claypool Hotel, called by Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director.

The mobilization of Indiana boys between sixteen to twenty-one years of age in camps for three weeks' intensive physical training and education in the rudiments of agriculture on a plan analogous to the officers' training camps, but for a different purpose, was proposed by Mr. Straus and met with the hearty approval of the committee and other invited guests who were present. One camp will be located near DeMotte, in Jasper county, where the Straus Brothers Company of Ligonier have so generously donated to the Boys' Reserve for two years, free of charge, a 640-acre farm. Present plans call for the accommodation of at least one hundred boys at a time on this farm who, after three weeks' training, will be sent out singly or in groups to work on farms in different parts of the State, they in turn being replaced by a succeeding company of one hundred boys who will continue the cultivation of the crops planted by the first company and be trained at the same time. All profits resulting from the sale of the crops will be used in helping to finance the camp. By this method it is anticipated that at least seven hundred boys will be trained during the summer on the one Straus farm. It is likely that other locations will be secured before spring.

### SPLENDID WORK IN ILLINOIS.

Among the speakers at the meeting was Burdette D. Butler of Chicago, Federal State Director for the Illinois branch of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. He told of the excellent results of the work accomplished by Illinois boys during the past season, stating that 405 boys earned on an average of \$23.25 per month and board, making a total earning for the season of \$27,481.50.

Of the total number of city boys sent out to work on farms only four were sent back as being unsatisfactory. Mr. Butler said that such a clean record for over 99 per cent. of the boys is the finest thing he ever heard of and is indeed a tribute to the loyalty, patriotism and courageous manhood of the youth of America. Encouraging indeed was the report by Mr. Butler of the co-operation of the farmers who employed these boys, of the paternal pride they took in the success of the boys and of the patience they exercised during the first few weeks in adjusting the boys, both physically and mentally, to their new work. Mr. Butler said that after the strangeness of the new situation wore off and after a few knuckles had been skinned and honest callous places had developed in the hands, the boys worked like veterans and most of the farmers for whom they worked urged them to return early next spring. These Chicago boys were drawn from all walks of life, some of them being prominent in high school athletics, some coming from families of small means, others working because they were actuated by a patriotic impulse to do something for their country during this crisis. Pullman Lowden, son of Governor Lowden of Illinois, was among those who worked hard all summer and returned home last week with his veins charged with rich red blood, his mind clear and filled with that boyish enthusiasm so typical of youth when it feels that it has accomplished something worth while.

### A PERMANENT CONTRIBUTION.

George L. MacIntosh, president of Wabash College, praised the Boys' Working Reserve and defined it as being a permanent contribution to the economic forces of the country. He stated that enrolling in the Reserve is becoming fashionable for the boys, and that the big problem is to get

the boy in touch with the farmer who is to employ him. Therefore, proper means of publicity must be devised which will secure the sympathetic co-operation of the farmer in training green city and town boys to perform the tasks which their country cousins find so easy.

Horace Ellis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, stated that he had circularized all of the principals and school superintendents in the State, advising them to not hesitate to release boys from school in order to harvest perishable crops and instructing them that if they had any doubts as to what course to pursue, to resolve those doubts instantly in favor of the State Council of Defense and the United States Boys' Working Reserve and they would be sustained by the State authorities. Dr. Ellis stated that the most critical critic cannot find one fault with the plans and purposes of the Boys' Reserve. Of course, mistakes will be made, but they will only contribute toward a final and correct solution of the many complex labor problems which confront the agricultural and industrial forces of the nation. Continuing, he said the Reserve will do more to build up the manhood of the youth of today, eliminate the "soft Charlie man" and make courageous, stalwart fellows of the boys of Indiana and improve the character of their patriotism than anything the schools have ever conceived of. Dr. Ellis praised athletics in schools, illustrating their value by describing how 75 per cent. of the men who have been accepted for aviation service in the army are former college football and baseball players. Athletics should be encouraged by every school authority, for they not only develop manly characteristics, but give an added zest to that stalwart heroism which is so essential in times like these.

### TWO FARM CAMP SUCCESSES.

William P. Hapgood, president of the Columbia Conserve Company, described the success of the two "farmers' service camps" which his company financed last summer at Glenn Valley and Medora, Ind. He stated that in order to be successful in encouraging boys to go on farms it would be necessary to demand of the farmers a minimum wage, guaranteeing a certain amount of work per week in order that the boys might be assured of continuity of work and not be called upon to stand all the loss of time incident to inclement weather. The farmer has a new problem in training the labor that is necessary to enable him to increase his production.

R. M. Ladd of Gary, Ind., who conducted a farm camp of Gary boys near Chicago last summer, said that his boys were paid \$25.00 and \$30.00 per month with board, and of the fifteen boys he took out every one made good and did a man's job. He suggested that a junior organization should be provided to take care of the boys under sixteen years of age who are able and willing to work on farms but yet are too young to be eligible for the Reserve.

In closing, the conference passed a resolution conveying to Governor Goodrich an expression of the pleasure found by the Boys' Working Reserve of Indiana in the knowledge that he is steadily recovering and reminding him that whereas under his direction previous to his illness, Indiana took the initiative and the lead over other States in formulating and initiating various war measures, that the Boys' Working Reserve of Indiana is endeavoring to maintain the pace he set.

Among the visitors present at the conference also were I. N. Logan of Indianapolis and W. P. Bitner of Bloomington.

The members of the State Advisory Committee are: Dr. Horace Ellis, George C. Ball, Hon. Martin A. Morrison, Hon. Joseph M. Cravens, L. B. Clore, Fred Hunting, E. E. Stacey, L. K. Babcock, W. H. Latta, Hon. William A. Wirt, Professor J. G. Collicott, Clarence B. Kessinger, Rev. George L. MacIntosh, Dr. Carl Stoltz, Frank Wilson, Sol Kiser, William P. Hapwood and S. O. Belzer.

### HIGH SCHOOLS RESPONDING

Reports coming in from the various counties in which Asa J. Smith, state high school organizer, has appeared before the student bodies of the high schools indicate that the boys are becoming enthusiastic over the Reserve, and many parents who formerly were skeptical regarding its pur-

pose and value are now urging their sons to join, recognizing that they can render no higher patriotic service. High schools in the following counties have been visited in the last two weeks: Miami, Cass, Carroll, Tippecanoe, Clinton, Boone, Marion, Johnson, Bartholomew, Jackson, Scott, Washington, Clark and Floyd.

### \* \* \* \* \*

### PATRIOTISM ON THE SQUARE

The following letter reveals true patriotism in the heart of a real Hoosier boy:

Portland, Indiana, R. R. No. 12,

October 2, 1917.

Mr. Isaac D. Straus, 83 State House, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir:—I got your letter the 29th of last month since we moved from Redkey to Jefferson township. I am ready to do my duty whatever it may be. I am right on the square with the U. S. A. now for I am working on a farm.

Yours truly,

\* \* \* \* \* ROY BUSH.

### MONTGOMERY BOYS RECOGNIZED

Upon recommendation of Frank McGeath, County Director of Montgomery county, forty-six boys have been awarded the Federal bronze badge for the patriotic service they rendered during the past summer in working on farms.

The following boys, who are the first of their respective counties to be recommended for the award, were given badges during the past week: Dubois county, Cyril Wilson; Fulton county, Lawrence Wrentmore; Marion county, Leroy Boutte; Sullivan county, Melvin Bennett.

Upon recommendation of F. E. Smith, the following boys in Elkhart county were awarded the badge: Wilson J. Weatherbee, J. S. Warrick, H. L. Warrick, Estel J. Albright and Paul L. Reynolds.

Fountain county still leads in the number of boys who have earned the right to wear this badge. As many as thirty-two boys being recommended by G. W. Rosencrans during the past ten days.

For service rendered in munition factories and steel plants in Gary, Indiana, forty-eight boys were awarded the badge Friday, October 5th. George M. Pinneo, City Director for Gary, reports the Gary boys are keen to join the Reserve, and as soon as an intelligent explanation is made of its purpose and need very few parents offer any opposition. \* \* \* \* \*

### LAPORTE PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

Following a conference attended by all of the enrolling officers of the twenty-one townships of Laporte county on Monday night, Fred R. Farnam conducted a three-day speaking tour, reaching every part of the county for the purpose of arousing the patriotic support of all parents of the work of the Reserve. Mr. Farnam was assisted on this speaking tour by Paul Van Riper, J. D. Harper and L. W. Keeler.

### \* \* \* \* \*

### ASSOCIATE COUNTY DIRECTOR

Mr. A. H. Douglas of Logansport, has been appointed Associate County Director to co-operate with Mr. Charles D. Chase in Cass county.

Benjamin Blumberg, who was very active in the State publicity campaign conducted in August, has been appointed Associate City Director with Prof. C. J. Waits of Terre Haute.

### \* \* \* \* \*

### CLINTON COUNTY BOYS WORKING

O. M. Pittenger, City Superintendent of Schools of Frankfort, reports that many boys have been released from school on alternate days for the purpose of aiding the farmers in harvesting tomatoes, and also for filling silos. The farmers transport the boys back and forth by way of automobile and pay them \$1.50 per day and furnish their dinners. These boys have gone out under the direction of Mr. Bowen, who is a teacher of agriculture, and are rapidly learning the practical side of farming under his competent direction.

In spite of the skepticism that prevailed when it was first suggested that these boys might be of service, the farmers have all been very well pleased with their work, and as one farmer said, "We would much rather have the boys than the usual hobo laborer that many of us have relied upon in the past."





"No matter how great the sacrifice we are called upon to make, no matter how much treasure we destroy, no matter how many lives we lose of those we love, we should thank God that the cause is worthy of them all."—WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., OCTOBER 19, 1917

Number 10

## Executive Office, State of Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 11, 1917.

Secretary of School Boards, County Treasurers and City and Town Clerks:

In view of the fact that the United States government is now engaged in a national campaign for the sale of Liberty bonds to provide the sinews for carrying the present world war to a successful conclusion and for the further reason that the selling of these bonds overshadows in importance any other financial transactions of a like nature, as acting Governor of Indiana, I desire respectfully to suggest and urge all county and city officials to withdraw all offerings of municipal bonds except those actually compelled by necessity, until the completion of the Liberty loan campaign.

This, of course, does not apply to refunding bonds.

Trusting you will give this matter your careful and favorable consideration, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

EDGAR D. BUSH,  
Acting Governor of Indiana.

## Seed Corn Week in Indiana Successful

Many Counties in the State Will Continue  
Until Supply is Assured.

October 15-20 was designated as Seed Corn Week by the Food Production and Conservation Committee of the State Council of Defense, although the selection of seed corn will be continued in many counties throughout the coming week. The newspapers of the State have done an excellent work in putting the campaign before the people in an effective way. As a result of the early frost great care will need to be given to the selection of good mature seed. It is felt by the Food Committee that millions of bushels of corn can be added to the 1918 corn crop through the proper selection of seed. The drive for a greater food production can be given a material impetus through this work. The food committee is using every available force to make the campaign the biggest ever put on in Indiana.

The work of the county agricultural agents, the county superintendents of schools, the various agricultural organizations and the members of the county food committee has been very effective. Reports have been received relative to the organization of the work, a summary of which follows:

Wells County.—Harry Gray, County Agent, and A. R. Huyette, County Superintendent. Wells County organized township meetings to be held in the corn fields and at the school grounds where a number of farmers might gather and seed corn be selected. A four-page leaflet setting out the various points to have in mind in selection of seed corn, and also giving the time and place of the various township meetings, was published through the efforts of the county agent.

Fountain County.—G. W. Rosencrans, County Agent, and Guy A. Waldrip, County Superintendent, asked the teachers and especially those having agricultural classes, to give instruction to their students in the selection of seed corn, this instruction to be given in the field. Each pupil was required to select one to two hundred ears of corn during seed corn week. As a part of

## Letter From Secretary Baker

The Chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense is in receipt of a letter from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who is also Chairman of the Council of National Defense, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Baker gives an unqualified indorsement of the purposes and work of local defense organizations, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.  
WASHINGTON

October 16th, 1917.

Will H. Hays, Chairman,  
State Council of Defense,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Mr. Hays:

The Council of National Defense and the State Councils with their local safety organizations represent with the Governors of the several states and the organizations administering the draft law the normal lines of communication and cooperation between the National Administration and the people. In this time of emergency no one conversant with the conditions and the difficulties here can be other than wholeheartedly appreciative of the continuing counsel and ungrudging efforts that have come to the common cause through all of these agencies, and no word of mine which can sustain or which can help to sustain or strengthen the National, State and Local Institutions of the Councils of Defense will remain unspoken. The work of the Indiana Council has been particularly gratifying. More power to you.

With best wishes.

Cordially yours,

*Newton D. Baker*

Secretary of War.

In making the letter public the State Council authorizes the following:

The Indiana State Council is giving the letter of Secretary Baker to the public in the hope that it will serve to stimulate interest in the work the council has undertaken, and arouse a greater popular support of the measures which the President, the Council of National Defense, the War Department and the Indiana State government deem essential to winning the war.

their project the seed corn to be stored and tested by them.

Henry County.—H. B. Roberts, County Superintendent, reported on the 13th that the board of education and the county agent had completed plans for seed corn day in Henry County, and that a large amount of seed would be selected.

Posey County.—B. Edward Behrens, County Superintendent, in reply to a request asking for assistance in the work stated that the plan of the department for the pre-vocational teachers to enter into the activities of selecting seed corn has the hearty approval of their office.

Newton County.—"Relative to the seed corn campaign, will say that I am making personal appeals to the teachers at the township institutes. Mr. S. S. Davis, County Demonstrating Agent, is sending help to those teachers in townships where the frost has not killed the corn. Practically all of the corn in the six northern townships of this county in my judgment is not fit for seed." W. O. Schanlaub, County Superintendent.

Fayette County.—Earl Lines, County Superin-

tendent, states that he and the county agent had made a schedule for a tour of the county holding seed corn selection demonstrations in each township for the sole benefit of the boys in the agricultural classes. Farmers and boys were also asked to join the crowd. One half day is to be given each central school. The county superintendent feels that excellent work would be accomplished.

Hendricks County.—Theodore T. Martin, County Superintendent, says that Friday, October 19, was set as seed corn day for the schools. In addition to this a school manual was prepared which contains printed instructions relative to seed corn selection. A copy of these instructions were given to each teacher and plans are made whereby the teacher is to take up the work as a part of the regular school work.

Wayne County.—Wayne County is expecting to meet the demand of the food production committee and do her part in the selection of one million bushels of high grade seed corn which is needed for the 1918 crop in Indiana. The meet-

(Continued on Page 8.)

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## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—C. L. Walters has been named chairman of the Patriotic League for this county. Mr. Walters expects to perfect his organization at once. In addition to a general support of the State and Federal governments during the war, this organization will assist in looking after the Adams county young men in the Federal service, arrange patriotic meetings and otherwise aid the cause of the United States in its war with Germany.

**Bartholomew County.**—Mayor Volland, of Columbus, has named the following committee to make a survey of the fuel situation of this county: W. A. Mooney, J. Glanton Perry, T. F. Fitzgibbon, Adolph Snyder, Fred Fehring, John Allison, C. F. Spannagel, Dan Crowe, Paul Poynter, Charles S. Barnaby and the mayor.

In order to know the exact conditions the work of getting preliminary information was divided into three parts:

### —Railroads—

(a) Amount of coal received in May, June, July, August and September, 1917.

(b) Coal received May, June, July, August, September, 1916.

(c) Coal received October, 1916, to May, 1917, by months.

Mr. Spannagel, of the Blg Four, in connection with Mr. Burns, of the Pennsylvania Lines, will supply this information.

### —Industries, Utilities, Etc.—

(a) Monthly consumption.

(b) Present supply.

(c) Contract being filled.

(d) From whom buying.

The committee to care for this information consists of Mayor Volland, W. A. Mooney, John Allison, John Schaefer and John Jewell.

### —Retail Dealers—

(a) Sales last year, May to May.

(b) Sales this year, May to October, by months.

(c) Present supply.

(d) Have you a contract?

(e) Your experience on open market.

The committee to co-operate with the coal dealers is made up of W. W. Adams, chairman; Prof. Fitzgibbon, Dan Crowe, Fred Fehring and C. S. Barnaby.

The members of the committee will have suggestions, it is announced, their purpose being to put Columbus in a state of preparedness for any condition that may arise. The fuel dictator will have the information, reliable, authentic and immediate, if this committee is successful in its efforts.

It is its purpose to co-operate with all elements that will enlist in the cause of furnishing fuel to those who need it. There is to be perfect harmony and unity with the retail coal dealers, who will help carry out the government plans.

**Boone County.**—The Boone County Council of Defense has named a committee consisting of C. F. S. Neal, Ivory C. Tolle and John Jones to make a survey of the fuel situation in this county. The Council also will put on a publicity campaign on the importance of conservation in fuel and seed corn. Mrs. B. F. McKey was named head of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee; Mrs. Lillian Conley "War Mother," and Charles Shusser chairman of the Home Guard organization work. The latter succeeds Ben Coombs.

**Carroll County.**—The Rev. G. Stanley West has taken charge of the Four-Minute Men in this county and will arrange for speakers in the moving picture theaters of Delphi. Mrs. Edward Blythe has arranged to supervise Red Cross sewing and knitting, a room having been secured for the purpose and many women having volunteered their services.

**Clay County.**—The Clay County Council of Defense has been asked to help relieve the labor shortage that exists here. The high wages paid to miners have lured many young men from the farms, the result being a serious handicap to the farmers at a time when they need help most.

**Dekalb County.**—Mayor J. Y. McClellan announces his purpose to ask the city council of Auburn to purchase a tract of timber and have same cut into fuel for the use of the inhabitants of the city who are without coal. The purpose is to sell the wood at its actual cost. Mayor McClellan has appealed to the United States Senators, who have promised to help him secure relief from the fuel shortage that exists here.

**Delaware County.**—Delaware county women have organized for war work to co-operate with the County Council of Defense in every possible activity. A compact organization, reaching every township and precinct in the county, will be undertaken. A temporary central committee consisting of Genevieve H. Hanna, chairman; Mrs. A. T. Applegate and Mrs. M. T. Hawley, vice-chairmen; Mrs. C. G. Williams, secretary, and Mrs. J. C. O'Harris, treasurer, was selected. This committee will organize a permanent committee. One of the first duties to be undertaken by the new organization is a complete food survey of the county.

**Fountain County.**—Harry Mounts, who has been in charge of the Wabash railroad station at Riverside, has

turned the job over to Mrs. Eugene Minter, a bride of a few months, whose husband has joined the national army. The shortage of qualified station agents is being felt all along the line and arrangements are being made for further substitutions of women for men, where qualified women can be found.

**Fulton County.**—Mrs. Perry Heath, secretary of the Fulton County Council of Defense, writes as follows: "In so far as I am in touch with the county, I believe I begin to sense a new interest in not only our work, but in war activities generally, and what seems to me still more important, I notice a new willingness to be convinced that there is a real need for the work that is being attempted. We are convinced that German propaganda has been used effectively in one or two localities and we have one moderately pro-German settlement; however, even they will come out to listen to a Hoover card speech now—not a card has been signed there so far—and we have hopes, even of them. And I am free to confess we have had a prolonged period of discouragement. So any rift in the cloud is very welcome."

Arrangements have been made for a series of public addresses on patriotic subjects during the week of October 22 in this county. It is intended to arouse the citizens to an appreciation of the importance of the war work they have been called upon to do by the Indiana State Council of Defense, the President, the War Department and the Council of National Defense. It is intended to have a quartet of singers accompany the speakers, and it is hoped to reach every section of the county. The Rev. Harley Davis, of Letters, has been named head of the council's committee on public morals. Congressman Henry A. Barnhart has agreed to devote part of his time to the campaign in this county.

**Gibson County.**—Dr. J. M. Williams, chairman of the County Council of Defense, has named the following committee chairman:

Advisory Committee—Judge S. L. Vandever.

Publicity Committee—Robert C. Balzell.

Legal Committee—Sanford Trippett.

Protection Committee—Joseph Barton.

Speakers' Bureau—Claude Smith.

Boys' Reserve—Ira Vonderhey.

Woman's Section—Mrs. Nora Walker.

(a) Enrollment and Registration—Mrs. M. P. Hollingsworth.

Food Conservation and Selection of Seed—Roy Marshall.

Liberty Bond Sales—Herman Graper.

Educational Section—Prof. Scott.

Medical Section—Dr. R. A. Cushman.

Labor—T. J. Mullen.

Production, Transportation, Distribution and Conservation of Coal and Gasoline—E. B. Funk.

Public Morals—Rev. McMillan.

The Council meets the first Wednesday afternoon of each month and all committee chairmen and members of the sub-committees are expected to be present. O. L. Collins, who resigned from the Council, has been succeeded by J. T. Mullen.

**Grant County.**—Col. Daniel Gunder, who has had extensive military training, is drilling a local home guard company. A majority of the members have been in some branch of the military service and it is hoped to make this company one of the most efficient in the State.

**Greene County.**—The Greene County Council has secured headquarters and is now holding regular meetings. Four-Minute Men are being organized and other activities outlined by the Indiana State Council of Defense will be inaugurated as soon as suggested. A patriotic speaking campaign, calling for a visit to every public school house in the county, will begin shortly. Committees have been named to organize and finance this campaign, and as a result there has been a marked revival of patriotic spirit in the community.

**Henry County.**—E. W. Lewellyn, superintendent of the Newcastle city schools, has been appointed chairman of the educational section of the Henry County Council of Defense. He will name a representative educator from each township of the county on his committee. Walter S. Chambers, state senator and publisher of the Newcastle Times, has been appointed chairman of the publicity committee of the Council. W. C. Bend heads the committee that will make a survey of dead and fallen timber that may be available for fuel purposes. Henry county women are signing the Hoover enrollment cards and are expected to add 60,000 cans of fruit to the immense quantity that has already been conserved.

**Jackson County.**—John E. Hunsucker, president of the State Bank of Valonia, has succeeded to the chairmanship of the County Council of Defense, made vacant by the death of Captain D. B. Vance.

**Jay County.**—The Portland Red Cross Society has inaugurated a rather novel plan of attracting the public's attention to their work. Each Saturday afternoon large display windows in the principal stores in Portland are selected and the ladies sew in the windows, making surgical dressings and other Red Cross garments. Passers-by are attracted to the novel window attraction and are reminded that they can do their bit toward the good work by either contributing toward the cause or assist with the sewing. The local society invites all ladies of the vicinity to assist with the sewing any afternoon at the Red Cross sewing parlors, and all contributions are welcomed at any time.

**Lagrange County.**—Dr. George R. Grose, president of Depauw University, made an address at the Lagrange County Corn Show on the afternoon of October 10 that

was thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience, which went away with a baptism of patriotism. Dr. Grose was here under the auspices of the Indiana State Council of Defense and his address was the outstanding feature of the corn show program.

**Lake County.**—County Auditor Edward Simon, of Crown Point; O. H. Gersbach, of Gibson, and C. H. Doorley, of Gary, have been appointed a committee of the Lake County Council of Defense to make a survey of the dead and fallen timber in the county that might be used for fuel purposes in the event of a serious coal shortage. The committee is now at work and expects to make a report soon.

Food Mentor Frank O'Rourke met with nine restaurant and hotel proprietors, and hereafter at Hammond restaurants the conservation fight will be in vogue.

There will be no wheat bread served at Tuesday noon-day meals. Corn and rye bread will be substituted.

Beginning Wednesday the restaurants will specialize on fish dinners as well as on Friday—making two fish days a week.

Further "conservation bits" will be planned later. The restaurant owners patriotically agreed to "do their bit" by observing strictly the plan.

**Miami County.**—The Miami County Council of Defense has changed its meeting time from every Saturday morning to the second and fourth Saturday mornings. The organization is complete and receiving encouraging reports from all committees. The Red Cross recently paid \$120 for yarn with which to make socks and other garments for the soldiers' comfort.

**Montgomery County.**—Farmers of this county have set out to collect 25,000 bushels of the best seed corn available for 1918 planting. They will increase their acreage of wheat and rye, as urged by the Indiana State Council of Defense. Since school opened the United States Boys' Working Reserve has taken on new life and the organizers expect to secure the enrollment of every eligible boy in the county within a few weeks. The food conservation cards are being distributed and signed by many women. A committee named by the County Council of Defense is making a survey of dead and fallen timber for use in the event the coal shortage becomes acute.

City Clerk C. M. Harlan, of Crawfordsville, announces that the city is ready to take up any of its bonds that may be outstanding in order that the holders of these bonds may invest the proceeds in Liberty bonds. The city has recently recalled \$14,000 worth of its securities.

**Noble County.**—Patriotic meetings in support of the sale of the second Liberty loan bond issue are being held in this county. Ministers have been enlisted and they are giving of their time and energy in assisting the local bond distributors.

**Orange County.**—The Orange County Council of Defense has a complete organization under the direction of Chairman Oscar Ratts and every department is alive and active. A splendid patriotic meeting was held in Paoli October 11, at which the Rev. Charles Howard Taylor, of Bloomington, made the principal address.

**Pike County.**—Pike county citizens need not worry about the prospective fuel shortage. All they need to do is to go outside their kitchen doors, sink a shaft and find fuel needed for heating and cooking. All the work assigned to the local County Council of Defense is well in hand and the council has been able to show results in soldiers, money and other evidences of loyalty.

**Rush County.**—A. L. Gary, chairman of the County Council of Defense, called a meeting of farmers in the court house at Rushville on the afternoon of October 13, at which time plans were laid for a supply of seed corn for 1918. The meeting was largely attended and addresses were made by stock men and others, who appealed to the patriotism of Rush county farmers as well as their desire for personal gain in selecting the best seed available and making the 1918 harvest the greatest on record. Chairman Gary announces that it is necessary that the per capita purchase of bonds in Rush county be \$35 if the community is to do its full share in the second Liberty loan distribution. He encourages the purchase of bonds of small denominations by men and women of limited means, and expects many to take advantage of the opportunity to subscribe.

The people of Rush county are endeavoring to fulfill every request that the Government and the State Council of Defense make, and among other things are being particularly careful in the matter of conserving food. The practice of feeding unused bread to chickens and stock has been very generally discontinued here in an effort to save wheat.

**St. Joseph County.**—Miss Margaret Parker, of the Epworth Hospital, South Bend, delivered the second of a series of talks on home nursing before the Mishawaka Women's Club Monday afternoon. The women expect to organize a large class in this feature of Red Cross work.

**Starke County.**—The County Council of Defense has been active in a campaign to influence farmers to increase their acreage of wheat and rye, in line with the request of National Food Administrator Hoover and the recommendations of the committee on food production and conservation of the Indiana State Council of Defense.

**Tiptecan County.**—Arrangements are being made here for a mammoth corn show in December. This is independent of the seed corn campaign planned for the latter



part of October. The County Council of Defense is encouraging both the show and the selection of good seed corn.

Warrick County.—Warrick county is in splendid condition and all patriotic work is going satisfactorily. We have very few "slackers" and few are disloyal. The enrollment of women and the Red Cross activities are well in hand. The enrollment of boys in the United States Boys' Working Reserve has been slow but satisfactory, as those eligible for the most part have been at work. All the essential committeemen have been named and have organized except the moral and enlistment committees, which are being perfected.

Wayne County.—A special meeting of the county council has been called for October 20, at which time a request for an appropriation of \$1,000 for the use of the County Council of Defense will be presented. The county commissioners have endorsed the proposed appropriation. Private enterprises here have guaranteed \$2,000 in addition to what may be available from the county treasury for the proper equipment of home guards, this county being entirely without prospect for relief in an emergency that might require the presence of armed men.

## Patriotic Press Comment

### Articles Profitable.

The space usually given to the leading editorial in The Press for several weeks has been devoted to the expressions of the Council of Defense writers, a series of these editorials being published as coming from the various authors. They are worth reading and studying carefully. Each week you will find what some prominent Indiana man has to say concerning the patriotic duty of the citizens of the state. They are sound in their doctrine and can be followed with profit.—Waterloo Press.

### Indiana Must Awaken.

Yesterday the State Council of Defense completed a four-day speaking campaign, touching every county in the State. The plan was an admirable one—intended to stimulate a greater interest in conservation of our resources and thus help win the war. The only trouble in the whole plan was that far too many of those who should have been interested and attend the meeting in their county failed to do so. Indiana must awaken to the importance of this war and to the conserving of our resources or the present high prices of today are only a patching to those to come if, in fact, there will not be actual suffering.—Portland Sun.

### Two Blades for One.

If the farmers of Indiana don't make two blades of wheat grow where one grew before it will not be because they were not urged to do so by the State and County Councils of Defense, other government agencies and the newspapers.—Princeton Democrat.

### Community Must Profit.

If the community does not profit by the visit of the Defense Council representatives to the city Friday afternoon, then organization here is a hopeless task. The problem faced by the Fulton County Council of Defense is one common to every county in the State—that of waking the people up to the real state of things. Far as we are from the scene of the world war, we have not yet assumed our small share of the responsibility. If we do not now cooperate with those in charge of the work, then the county will fail when the government calls. Keep this in mind, and act accordingly, if you are asked to help.—Rochester Sentinel.

### Once German But is Now Real American.

"If Germany wins this war, fifty years hence its government will rule the American people. I do not want my American children to be put under this yoke, which I escaped by coming to America. My hope is that the German government will be overthrown and that the German nation, my relatives and friends, will enter an international agreement for peace and justice.

"The German government has had more than one opportunity to obtain all justice and terminate this war. Its actions show that world domination, not justice, is its aim."

This is part of a statement made by Max F. Meyer, a professor in the University of Missouri, who was born in Germany, was educated there under Prussian rule until he was 25 years old.

## Coal Problem Again Before the Council

### Railroads May be Asked to Reserve Open-Top Cars for Hauling Fuel

"Resolved, That the Indiana State Council of Defense recommends to the railroad committee of the Council of National Defense the careful consideration of the proposition of a general order to all railroads to cease furnishing cars for the transportation of material for public road and street building and other work of a similar character until the demand for cars for the transportation of coal is met."

The above resolution, presented by A. E. Reynolds, was unanimously adopted by the Indiana State Council of Defense at its regular meeting, Wednesday, October 17th. It followed the report of H. R. Kurrie that the Big Four railroad was using "perhaps more than half" of the 1,400 open top cars assigned to its lines in Indiana for the hauling of merchandise rather than coal. Mr. Kurrie, in answer to the inquiry of Will J. Freeman, chairman of the committee on coal production, stated that other lines in Indiana are not using a great number, probably not more than 100 in such service.

"If there is more coal than facilities to handle it the railroads are justified in diverting cars to move this coal," Mr. Reynolds asserted.

### FEDERAL MAN POWER CENSUS.

A resolution urging upon the federal government a census of man-power that should be requisitioned for agricultural purposes, prepared by Mrs. J. M. Conroy, of the executive committee of the women's section of the council, was presented by Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle and referred to N. S. Squibb, chairman of the committee on industrial preparedness and of the Public Service Reserve. Mr. Squibb stated that William E. Hall, of the federal department of labor is considering the taking of such a census.

On motion of H. R. Kurrie a special committee of the Council will consult with Governor James P. Goodrich in order to avoid a possible conflict in reference to the employment of women in emergency war industries inasmuch as the proposition "involves the employment of women in violation of statutory law."

H. McK. Landon was named to represent the State Council at a conference of the War Camp Community Recreation Service, in Washington, D. C., October 23, on the invitation of Raymond Fosdick of the War Department's Commission and John N. Willys of the Public Service Reserve.

### LETTER FROM DIRECTOR HALL.

Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, read the following letter from William E. Hall, national director of the Reserve:

"Honorable Will H. Hays, Chairman State Council of Defense, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"My Dear Mr. Hays—Secretary Wilson wishes me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated October 8, and I wish to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the same date addressed to me containing your very kind offer of Indianapolis as the place of the National Conference of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. We appreciate the advantages of Indianapolis, and especially are we grateful for your invitation assuring us of your help in making the conference a signal success.

"The State directors with whom I have consulted are divided as between Chicago and Indianapolis for the reason that for most of them it will mean part of an extra day on the train. Chicago is one night from almost every part of the eastern half of the United States. There are certain decided advantages in holding the conference in Indianapolis. The splendid work you have done and your whole-hearted support of the Reserve work in your State would prove not only an example to other States, but would be a decided incentive to greater effort. Just as soon as we have decided where we will hold the conference I shall let you and Mr. Straus know. No

matter what the decision is, please know that we all are deeply grateful for your most kind invitation."

J. L. Keach reported that the special committee including besides himself Frank Wampler had conferred with Captain A. Lys Brown, head of the British-Canadian recruiting station in Indianapolis, and offered the assistance of the council wherever it can be used in furthering the campaign to enroll all British subjects between the ages of 19 and 45, residing in this State, in the Canadian forces.

### COAL TROUBLE IN VIGO.

Upon receipt of a telegram from Earl Houck, chairman of the County Council of Defense in Vigo county, announcing the idleness of miners in eleven mines with a loss of production of 15,000 tons of coal daily, in the Terre Haute district and the threatened spread of the disaffection to other mines, the Council appointed a committee consisting of Charles Fox, chairman of the labor committee, Mr. Freeman of the coal production committee and Mr. Wampler of the committee on employers' co-operation to seek to adjust the trouble, and if in their judgment the situation warranted such action to report to Federal Fuel Director Garfield the importance and imperative need of extending to the miners the benefits of any agreement that may have been accepted by their representatives in conference with representatives of the coal operators.

Miss Grace Parker, of New York, representing the national league for women's service addressed the Council in advocacy of the registration of men and women for emergency war service.

"I want to congratulate you here in Indiana," added Miss Parker, "on the perfectly splendid progress being made in all lines of defense work."

H. McK. Landon spoke in support of an enrollment of men exempted from service in the army in a community service organization, wherein service be made compulsory.

William Holton Dye presented a suggestion from George W. Perkins, of New York, that the State Defense organization assist in securing a stock of sheep for Indiana farms, a matter which Prof. G. I. Christie said already has been taken up by the committee on food production and conservation. The proposition was referred to the food committee.

### What You Can Do on "Conservation Week," October 28 to November 4.

1. Go to church on "Conservation Sunday," October 28, and hear what your minister has to say about food conservation.
2. Find out why we must eat corn and other things in place of wheat; why we must eat fish and chicken and other things in place of beef, pork and mutton; use less sugar; use less fats.
3. Eat corn bread for dinner every day for eight days. This will give you the corn bread habit.
4. Eat no beef, pork or mutton on "Meatless Tuesday," October 30. Chicken or fish are permitted.
5. Attend "Conservation" speakings on Wednesday, October 31.
6. Study conservation window displays and watch for merchants' conservation sales on "Merchants' Conservation Day," Thursday, November 1.
7. Eat no beef, pork or mutton on "Meatless Friday," November 2. Fish and chicken are "permitted."
8. Sign your country's pledge to save food to help win the war.
9. Get others to sign the pledge card.
10. Hang the food administration window membership card in your front window to help get other people interested in food conservation.
11. Read your copy of "Ten Lessons on Food Conservation" which you will be given when you sign the pledge card.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 10

## Editorial Comment

**"AS LONG AS I CAN SEE OLD GLORY I AM GOING TO FOLLOW IT."**

"I pray I may come back to you, but if I have to go I will go willingly, because I did not join the army to stay at home. I joined to help fight, and as long as I can see Old Glory, I am going to follow it."

The above paragraph is from a letter written by George E. Padgett, grandson of Judge W. H. Padgett, a well known Hoosier. It is one of the short classics that already have come back from France. There is nothing of chauvenism in the devotion this soldier feels to the flag and the cause it now represents in tear-stained, bloody Europe. Rather it represents the self-sacrifice of the ideal soldier of Democracy.

It may be, as has been said, the war has not yet inspired any pretentious literature of lasting quality. But who can deny the tremendous force and imperishable sentiment of such paragraphs as this? What could we add to it? George Padgett probably makes no claims to being a literary genius, but if he is as good at soldiering as he is in putting down in a few words the all embracing purpose of the man in uniform, he should graduate from this war with a high commission.

**TOO MUCH TRESPASS.**

A prominent citizen of Hamilton County makes the following very pertinent observation:

"A few weeks ago I found a well-bred colt dead in the pasture from a bullet wound. He was dead in his tracks, indicating that it had been a deliberate act of the culprit—his motive, of course, can not be determined. It surely would be better for my country and myself to be able now to put this colt into three fifty-dollar Liberty bonds than to put him into fertilizer."

At this time when reports of depredations are being made from different parts of the State, every farmer should watch closely the movements of strangers upon his land—and in order that he may recognize the stranger his neighbor should, unless business carries him upon another's land, refrain from needless and promiscuous trespass. We always have been guilty of being too free and easy with things which belong to others. We disregard the property rights and boundary lines of land owners generally.

This suggestion may be more timely, in view of the fact that the hunting season is to open within the next few weeks. An Indiana statute requires that hunters secure permission of land owners before going upon their grounds. This law has been generally ignored. Every season the live stock of farmers is killed or crippled by the reckless shooting of hunters. The farmers of the State should look more closely to the enforcement of our game laws. They should effect local organizations and work in conjunction with Deputy Game Wardens, and above all they should keep out of their neighbors' fields and woods, so that when trespassers are discovered, their appearance will give grounds for apprehension and investigation.

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 53.

October 11, 1917.

—Indiana Patriot League—

To County Councils of Defense:

As you perhaps know, there is now in process of organization throughout the State a patriotic body of men and women, called The Indiana Patriot League. The principles of the organization are set forth in the following preamble to its constitution:

Preamble. "This organization is formed for purely patriotic purposes; to encourage and stimulate an intelligent support of the Government now engaged in war for the protection of American rights and institutions; to provide methods for striking at open or masked disloyalty; to aid the State and National Government in their policy of achieving a full measure of national efficiency."

The State Council of Defense has formally endorsed the Indiana Patriot League and has pledged its co-operation in carrying out its organization plans, which contemplate, among other things, the formation of similar bodies in all county seats and other cities and towns of over 2,500 population, which shall declare their adherence to the organization formed in Indianapolis.

In order to facilitate the work of the organization it has been thought advisable to use the County Councils of Defense for the purpose of initiating the movement.

You are therefore requested to select from among the citizens of your community one of sufficient prominence and position to enlist popular support, who will agree to take charge of the initial stages of the organization of the Indiana Patriot League in your county seat and the cities and towns of over 2,500 population in your county, and to report the name of such person hither. The person so selected should immediately enter into correspondence with the Indiana Patriot League, No. 936 Lemcke Building, Indianapolis, and he will then be put in full possession of the plans and constitution which have already been adopted.

The Indiana Patriot League has undertaken an important patriotic work which is destined to have excellent results, and it has the entire sympathy and support of the State Council of Defense. You are therefore earnestly requested to give this matter your prompt and undivided attention.

The officers, executive committee and charter members of the organization in Indianapolis are as follows:

Executive Officers—Henry Lane Wilson, President; Samuel M. Ralston and Charles E. Cox, Vice-Presidents; Thomas A. Wynne, Treasurer.

Executive Committee—Henry W. Bennett, Charles E. Cox, Frank E. Gavin, Alfred M. Glossbrenner, Robert Lieber, Edgar A. Perkins.

Charter Members—Henry C. Atkins, Alexander C. Ayres, John T. Barnett, Henry W. Bennett, William C. Bobbs, Ernest Bross, Charles E. Cox, Stoughton A. Fletcher, Frank E. Gavin, Alfred M. Glossbrenner, Wm. P. Herod, John E. Hollett, John H. Holliday, Wm. P. Kappes, Sol Kiser, Robert Lieber, Charles Martindale, Winfield T. Miller, Meredith Nicholson, Dr. Thos. B. Noble, James W. Noel, Rev. Owen D. Odell, William A. Pickens, Albert Rabb, Charles E. Remster, Frank D. Stalnaker, Charles N. Williams, Henry Lane Wilson, Eben Wolcott, Dr. G. V. Woolen, Thomas A. Wynne, Philip Zoercher.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

**Objects of Food Control.**

1. Full inquiry into available stocks of food.
2. Inquiry into the actual costs and practices of producing and distributing.
3. Prevention of hoarding of and speculation in foodstuffs.
4. Requisition of food supplies and equipment for handling when necessary.
5. Prohibition of wasteful uses of food.—Herbert Hoover.

## British Commission Addresses Council

Sir Stephenson Kent Tells of England's Experience in War Industries.

The presence of the British Labor Commission served to attract a large audience to the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, October 17, with a correspondingly increased measure of interest. The visiting delegation, headed by Sir Stephenson Kent, made short addresses touching upon the importance of continued and continuing cordial relations between employers and employees during the prosecution of the war with Germany. Sir Kent said:

"We are not here to give advice. Rather we come to give you the benefit of our experience. We have found that we could not successfully conduct the war unless we had a profound peace at home. Employers and employees, capital and labor must work hand in glove. Labor has given up what it had fought for since time immemorial, conditional—and rightly so—upon the promise of the British government that the rights temporarily set aside would be restored and reinstated immediately upon the war's conclusion. The war has grown to be a war of mechanics more than anything else. It cannot be brought to a successful conclusion except with labor's whole-hearted support."

The commission was received by Charles Fox and his associates on the labor committee of the council, and Frank Wampler, chairman of the employers' co-operating committee, and his committeemen. The Rev. A. B. Storms presented them to the Council and visitors present.

Wednesday afternoon the commission was taken for an auto tour of the industrial sections of Indianapolis and elsewhere about the city. At night they met representative employers and wage-earners at informal conferences in which the problems of war emergency industries were discussed in detail.

The members of the commission and their official posts follow:

Sir Stephenson Kent, K. C. B., a member of the Council of the Ministry and director-general of the labor supply department.

H. W. Garrod, deputy assistant secretary of the labor regulation department.

G. H. Baillie, chief technical dilution officer of the labor supply department.

Captain Cyril Asquith, director of the artificers' allocation of the labor supply department.

**Merchants' Economy**

New methods in merchandising face Laporte housewives when they start on their usual shopping trip to dry goods stores.

October 1st was the date fixed, on which important changes went into effect—rules governing the delivery of merchandise.

Clerks in all five of the large dry goods stores had been instructed there will be only two deliveries a day, one at 10 o'clock in the morning and the other at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Customers who call for special deliveries were charged an extra 10 cents. These rules were effected at the request of the National Council of Defense. Stores all over the United States are conforming to the rules which are put into effect to eliminate waste and to stabilize and standardize dry goods trade. Articles taken out of a store on approval must be returned within three days or they will be charged to the customers account and not accepted.

The matter of carrying home bundles is also being enforced rigidly. Customers can be of great help in putting merchandise on a much better basis if they will lend their co-operation by carrying home their smaller packages.

**The Purpose of the War.**

"The purpose of the war is to discourage aggression by such a defeat of the German autocracy that no nation will again undertake a war for self-aggrandizement. This purpose requires that the war shall be vigorously prosecuted until it can be terminated in such a way that PEACE WILL BE PERMANENT."—League to Enforce Peace.



## Superintendents of Schools Will Assist

### Purpose and Need of United States Boys' Working Reserve Explained.

The purpose and need of the organization of the United States Boys' Working Reserve was presented by C. B. Fritsche, Assistant Federal State Director, to the City School Superintendents' Association of southern Indiana at its fall conference held in New Albany, Friday, October 12. The city school superintendents present pledged their full support and co-operation to the work of the Reserve.

Mr. Fritsche impressed his hearers with the fact that they are molding the ideals and fixing the habits of the youth of Indiana, who, in co-operation with the youth of America, will be the hope of the world after this war is over. The boys of the ages of sixteen to twenty years, inclusive, will have a double burden to shoulder: First, the responsibility which in the normal course of events would fall to their lot, and second, the responsibility imposed on them should death claim their older brothers in France.

### COUNTY DIRECTORS, ATTENTION!

Federal State Director Isaac D. Straus authorized the following:

"In order that there may be no misunderstanding regarding the purpose of the enrollment of the boys of the ages of sixteen to twenty, inclusive, in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, the Indiana State Council of Defense desires to impress the public that the Reserve is organized under the United States Department of Labor in order to furnish man-power for industries and farms. It has absolutely no connection with any military organization of any State or of the national government.

"Publicity given out by the National Association for Universal Military Training, a non-governmental organization, states:

"The best way to shorten the war is to prepare fully and adequately. If we begin now to register boys of nineteen they will be twenty before they can be got into active service and twenty-one before they would actually be called."

"The registration is solely for the purpose of enumerating boys who may become eligible for military service during the next two years and has nothing whatsoever to do with the United States Boys' Working Reserve. The statement is not to be construed as an official order, there being no law under which there can be universal military training or registration in the United States at this time."

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS DISMISSED.

Fred R. Farnum, county director for Laporte county, advises that the schools in Westfield and Clinton township have been dismissed during the past week in order to release the boys to aid in the harvesting of the potato crop.

Mr. Farnum reports that in all his experience as school superintendent, he has never observed the seriousness and earnestness with which the pupils are approaching their work this year. He attributes this to the fact that the youth of Indiana are stimulated by a realization of the responsibility which they owe to society and to their country. Their release from school for the purpose of rendering valuable service will in no wise interfere with their studies, he believes, but on the contrary will improve their scholarship.

### CLORE IS SOME PRIZE WINNER.

The following letter, received from one of the boys who has earned a federal bronze badge, should prove inspiring to the youth of Indiana:

"Mr. Isaac D. Straus, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir—I received your letter the 8th and am certainly very proud to have such a letter in my possession.

"I am a farmer boy (since 1912). I was too small to work the first two years, but since then I have made every lick count.

"In 1914 I won first on my acre of corn; I received as the prize a heifer calf.

"In 1915 I raised 5 acres of corn and received a third, and a third on my acre.

"In 1916 I raised 5 acres of corn and captured fourth and first on the acre. My prize this time was a 'Grade Sow.' (I am giving this year two of this sow's pigs as prizes in the corn club.) I also received a fourth and a first in the county and township respectively in the calf club—this calf was from the cow I won in 1914.

"This year I have been in the pig, calf, potato, acre and five acre clubs; my corn looks better than ever before and I have selected 20 bushels of extra fine seed corn.

"In the last four years, I have helped put in and harvest 250 acres of corn—175 acres of oats—75 acres of rye and wheat—20 acres of beans and 75 acres of clover. I have also helped raise and market 400 hogs, 50 cattle and 25 sheep.

"As you say, this gives a person quite a jealous pride to look back over a record like that.

"A great deal of honor is due Mack Reed for help in the Reserve both of us getting 22 'converts.' We are wondering where our lieutenant badges are, but suppose maybe there was some mistake in awarding them.

"Would you please investigate and report to Mack Reed and I concerning these badges? You see we want all the honor we can get because if 'Every American boy opposes a German boy,' we want in on it.

"Yours very truly,

"VERNIS C. CLORE."

### CITY BOY MAKES GOOD.

The following letter describes the summer's experience of one city boy, who not only made good on a farm, but has resolved never to spend another summer in idleness:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 9, 1917.

"Mr. Isaac D. Straus:

"Dear Sir—"This letter and acknowledgment of the attention shown me is very late. However, I am still interested in the 'Boys' Working Reserve' and think it is a great thing.

"You and Mr. Fritsche both have asked me for an account of my experiences while working on a farm this summer and I will try, herein, to give you what you have asked for.

"In the first place, heretofore I have always spent my vacations, in summer, at Lake Maxinkuckee and not at work. This year we stayed at home instead. I got restless for a job and asked for one on the farm of Wm. A. Saidla north of Crawfordsville. I had never worked on a farm before, however. I had made up my mind if I did go out I would stick with it. I afterwards learned that the farmer thought I would leave the first day.

"I went out at the beginning of the harvest season and they put me to work right away in the oats field shocking oats. That first afternoon changed my ideas of farming. As I worked from day to day I grew to like it and to really take an interest in my work. Altogether, I helped shock almost one hundred fifty acres of oats. It took us about ten days but we did not work in the oats field all that time. Rain held us back some and we were stopped for various other reasons at other times.

"The people I stayed with were certainly fine to me and I could never complain of the food and accommodations. They were up-to-date in every way and were very progressive. I helped around the house at odd times, doing such things as churning butter, mowing the yard and wiping the dishes—having a good time with it all.

"The two sons of Mr. Saidla run a threshing outfit during the harvest season and at the time we were finishing up in the oats field, they were thinking of going out. There are four hands who go with the engine and separator. They are, namely, the engineer and his water hauler and the separator man along with his 'stacker.' The position of water hauler was open so I asked for it. I was told to be ready on the following Monday morning to pull out, and I was.

"Although my job was no cinch, it was not very hard. I got up usually at five a. m. and helped build a fire in the engine. While the steam was coming up, I had the job of cleaning

up the machinery and oiling various parts of it. Meantime I would eat breakfast and go to the barn looking after my team. By the way, I had the best team in that part of the country too. It was a team of bay mares, one was called 'Kit' and the other 'Nell.' Old Kit could out-pull any other horse around there, and Nell was right with her. After cleaning the team up, I would harness them and lead them out to the tank wagon which we always left alongside the engine, and hitch up.

"If we were out of water, I would drive away to the well or stream, whatever the place was I pumped from. On some days when things run smooth I would get as high as five twelve-barrel tanks of water. All of it had to be pumped into the tank-wagon by a double action hand pump. Sometimes when the water had to be carried a mile or so, I certainly had to work and work fast, getting soaked with sweat in the meantime. After going back to the engine, I would fill up the coal box, give the horses a bundle of oats and pile down on my sheepskin, getting in a little sleep. When we would quit for the day, all I had to do was clean out the flues, chop some kindling and then eat supper.

"As yet, I have not said much about our meals while threshing, but they are too important to be left out. I lived 'higher' than than at any other time in my life. We had fried chicken every meal, also pie. And those dinners—the only way a fellow can appreciate them is to get up an appetite and eat one. We always had two kinds of meat and a dozen different vegetables along with good bread, cake and several varieties of spreads and pickles. I was not used to such meals and I ate too much. The next time I go to the country, I will sure watch my eating.

"This experience I have had this summer is the greatest I have ever had. I am of the earnest opinion that any average boy of the city would think the same on going through it. Every city boy should work on a farm and get an idea of what farm life is. This organization, 'The Boys' Working Reserve,' is the medium through which the boy can get that experience. Also at times like these, he is doing the country he lives in a great service. Hundreds of men and boys of the farm have joined our army and somebody must take their places. I saw ample proof of the lack of hands this summer. All the farmers were wanting hands, and just think of the boys that were idle doing nothing but having a lazy good time. Next summer I will be working in the city part of the time and probably will take my vacation hauling water for a threshing outfit.

"I don't know whether this letter is too long or not, but it took all of it to tell only briefly of my experiences.

"I owe you an apology for not writing sooner and if there is any way I can be of some service to the 'Boys' Working Reserve' let me know.

"Yours sincerely,

"ALFRED GLOSSBRENNER."

### GREENE COUNTY COUNCIL REPORT.

Bloomfield, Ind., Oct. 11, 1917.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the County Council of Defense for the purpose of investigating the United States Boys' Working Reserve Corps, make this report:

1. We find that the Boys' Working Reserve is non-military in purpose. This is not a scheme to get boys into the army. The United States government does not stoop to such practices. The boys may have to go to the war later, but they will be taken in the regular way and not because they are members of the Boys' Working Reserve.

2. We find that this work will not interfere in any way with the education of the boys or their present employment. The organization is merely an employment bureau. If boys are already employed they should enroll at once and go right ahead with their regular employment. For school boys the work is merely intended as vacation employment. When boys are sent out to work they will be under the supervision of a man who will look after their industrial and moral welfare. The boys may be withdrawn at any time upon the request of the parents.

3. We also find that the Boys' Working Reserve (Continued on Page 7.)



## Mrs. Carlisle Has Chosen Committee

### Every County and State Wide Organization of Women Represented.

Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, the woman member of the Indiana State Council of Defense, has completed a general reorganization of the woman's activities. This section was remodeled following Mrs. Carlisle's visit to Washington and conferences there with the women in charge of the departments connected with the Council of National Defense.

The women's section of the Council includes, in addition to the executive committee, heads of the State organizations and County Council women, the following: Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, Mrs. Harry S. New, Mrs. James E. Watson, Mrs. James P. Goodrich, Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge, Mrs. Thomas Taggart, Mrs. B. F. Shively and Mrs. John W. Kern. Miss Marie Chomel is head of the publicity department.

Mrs. Carlisle's Executive Committee includes the heads of various departments of women's work, as follows:

Enrollment and Woman's Service—Miss Julia E. Landers, Indianapolis.

Food Production (Northern Indiana)—Mrs. Jennie M. Conrad, Conrad.

Food Production (Southern Section)—To be assigned.

Home Economies—Miss Mary Mathews, Lafayette.

Child Welfare—Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, Evansville.

Women in Industry—Miss Mabel Maney, Indianapolis.

Health and Recreation—Mrs. George C. Hitt, Indianapolis.

Food Conservation—Mrs. Carl G. Fisher, Indianapolis.

Liberty Loan—Mrs. Fred McCulloch, Ft. Wayne.

Red Cross and Allied Relief—Mrs. Jessie H. Stutesman, Crawfordsville.

Maintaining Existing Social Service Agencies—Miss Vida Newsom, Columbus.

Educational Propaganda—Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker, Indianapolis.

Work already started by the State Council of Defense and allied women's organizations will be continued under Mrs. Carlisle's general direction. The enrollment of women, instructions in home economies and the conservation of food, the sale of Liberty bonds, Red Cross knitting and first aid, and such other activities as have been engaging the efforts of so many Indiana women are expected to feel the impetus of a stronger, more aggressive organization. The executive committee will include a woman who will represent her sex in industry, particularly as affected by the war emergencies.

Going through the state, Mrs. Carlisle has selected a county head for the general patriotic work to be done, and in addition has enrolled as part of the working executive force the names of representatives of State and national societies having an Indiana membership.

#### ORGANIZATIONS.

The representatives of women's organizations follow:

Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women—Mrs. Henry B. Heywood, 408 East Thirteenth street, Indianapolis.

American Fund for French Wounded—Mrs. James W. Fesler, 38 Monument Circle, Indianapolis.

Colanthe Court (K. of P. women, colored)—Mrs. Julia Reed, 1935 Bellefontaine, Indianapolis.

Colonial Dames of America—Mrs. Arthur V. Brown, 1407 North New Jersey street, Indianapolis.

Collegiate Alumnae Association of Indiana—Miss Amy Keene, 1327 Park avenue, Indianapolis.

Daughters of American Revolution—Mrs. Henry A. Peck, Kappa House, Greencastle.

Daughters of Isabella—Mrs. John W. Trenck, 334 West Thirtieth street, Indianapolis.

Daughters of Pocahontas—Ione Eberly, Boswell.

Daughters of Ruth (Colored)—Mrs. Mary E. Washington, 96 Galt street, New Albany.

Daughters of the Revolution—Miss Tarquina L. Voss, 1301 Broadway, Indianapolis.

Eastern Star—Miss Ella Smyser, 1631 Broadway, Logansport.

Girls' National Honor Guard, Inc.—Miss Jessie Morris, Valparaiso; Miss Juliet Crittenberger, Anderson.

Girl Scouts—Mrs. Floyd J. Newby, 115 Clay street, Knightstown.

Home Economic Association—Miss Mary Matthews, Purdue University, Lafayette.

Indiana Federation of Clubs—Mrs. Carolyn Fairbank, 310 West Berry street, Ft. Wayne.

Indiana Equal Suffrage Association—Mrs. Anna D. Noland, 424 1/2 Broadway, Logansport.

Indiana Mothers' Congress—Mrs. Charles Wittenbraker, 713 Blackford avenue, Evansville.

Indiana Christian Woman's Board of Missions—Mrs. O. H. Greist, Carlisle, Ind.

Indiana Federation of Public School Teachers—Miss Verna Hoke, Anderson, Ind.

Indiana State Teachers' Association (Men and Women)—Professor George L. Roberts, West Lafayette, and O. M. Pitfingher, Frankfort.

International Federation of Catholic Alumnae—Mrs. Clara H. Langsdale, 712 East Eleventh street, Indianapolis.

International Kindergarten Union—Miss Gail Calmerton, Ft. Wayne.

Indiana Nurses' Association—Miss Edith G. Willis, Good Samaritan hospital, Vincennes.

Ladies of the Maccabees—Mrs. Rose O'Neal, general delivery, Indianapolis.

Medical Women's National Association—Dr. Mary A. Spink, Indianapolis; Dr. Grace Line Homway, Laporte, Ind.

National Association of Colored Women—Mrs. Lillian Jones Brown, 1119 North Senate avenue, Indianapolis.

National Federation of College Women—Mrs. Guy Mahurin, Ft. Wayne.

National Federation of Musical Clubs—Mrs. J. P. Reed Steele, 1924 Talbott avenue, No. 2, Indianapolis.

National League for Woman's Service—Miss Julia E. Landers, 1302 North Alabama street, Indianapolis.

National Society of United States, Daughters of 1812—Mrs. F. A. Morrison, 1422 Park avenue, Indianapolis.

National Society Daughters of the Union—Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Indiana State Regent, Indianapolis, Ind.

Needlework Guild of America—Mrs. Robert F. Harding, Ft. Wayne.

Rebekahs—Harriet K. Spekenhier, Richmond.

Pythian Sisters—Mrs. Carrie Klinck, grand chief, 21 Eel River avenue, Logansport.

Sons and Daughters of Liberty—Mrs. Emma Wiltsie, State councilor, Bluffton.

Stage Women's War Relief—Miss Margery Taylor, the Blacherne, Indianapolis.

State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs—Mrs. Gertrude B. Hill, 237 South Audubon road, Indianapolis.

State Teachers' Association—Miss Anna Wilson, Crawfordsville.

United Daughters of the Confederacy—Miss Eleanor B. Upchurch, 522 Line street, Evansville.

Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society—Miss Margaret M. Day, The Delano, Indianapolis.

Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees—Mrs. Grace Meredith, 317 North Wabash avenue, Wabash.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, Upland.

Woman's Franchise League of Indiana—Mrs. R. E. Edwards, 128 West Main street, Peru.

Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Mrs. A. B. Storms, 845 West drive, Woodruff Place, Indianapolis.

Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress—Mrs. C. L. Souder, Columbia City.

Woman's Press Club of Indiana—Mrs. Mindwell Crampton Wilson, Delphi, and Miss Laura A. Smith, 2203 North Alabama street, Indianapolis.

Woman's Relief Corps—Mrs. Genevieve Gray Frantz and Florence E. Muessel, of South Bend.

Woman's Section of the Navy League of the United States—Mrs. H. A. Beck, 1907 N. Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Woman's Synodical Society for Home Missions of the State of Indiana—Mrs. F. F. McCrea, 1229 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.

Woman's Auxiliary Railway Mail Association—Mrs. R. E. Bolton, 604 Diamond street, Kendallville.

Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association—German B. Ellsworth, Chicago, Ill.

#### COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

The county executive officers of the new women's organization follow:

Adams County—Mary E. Artman, secretary, Decatur.

Allen—Mrs. George E. Evans, Ft. Wayne.

Bartholomew—Mrs. Albert Newsom, Columbus.

Benton—Mrs. Charles Sewell, Fowler.

Blackford—Mrs. R. C. Ritter, secretary, Hartford City.

Boone—Mrs. Mayme Sheridan, secretary, Lebanon.

Brown—Estella Hopper, Nashville.

Carroll—Mrs. N. J. Howe, Delphi.

Cass—Mrs. Pearl Wright, Logansport.

Clark—Mrs. Fannie Pile Sparks, Jeffersonville.

Clay—Mrs. J. B. Mershon, Brazil.

Clinton—Mrs. R. M. Sims, Frankfort.

Crawford—Mrs. Harris Brown, English.

Daviess—Mrs. Frances Rodarmel, Washington.

Dearborn—Mrs. Louis Burham, Lawrenceburg.

Decatur—Mrs. Kate Emmert, Greensburg.

Dekalb—Mrs. Helen Greene, Garrett.

Delaware—Mrs. Clyde W. Ross, Muncie.

Dubois—Mrs. Sarah Cooper, Jasper.

Elkhart—Mrs. J. A. S. Mitchell, Goshen.

Fayette—Mrs. George Cain, Connorsville.

Floyd—Mrs. Fred Kurfess, New Albany.

Fountain—Mrs. Rachel Levor, secretary, Attica.

Franklin—Mrs. I. M. Bridgman, secretary, Brookville.

Fulton—Mrs. Perry Heath, secretary, Rochester.

Gibson—Mrs. Nora Walker, Princeton.

Grant—Mrs. George A. Southwell, Marion.

Greene—Mrs. Fannie Main, secretary, Linton.

Hamilton—Mrs. John C. Craig, Noblesville.

Hancock—Mrs. Nora Roberts, Greenfield.

Harrison—Miss Georgia Stocklager, Corydon.

Hendricks—Mrs. Mary J. Christie, secretary, Danville.

Henry—Mrs. Estella Loer, secretary, New Castle.

Howard—Mrs. Alfred Snoko, Kokomo.

Huntington—Mrs. Edna Felter, secretary, Huntington.

Jackson—Mrs. David A. Kochenour, Browns-town.

Jasper—Mrs. Ora T. Ross, Rensselaer.

Jay—Mrs. Geneva Hawkins, Portland.

Jefferson—Mrs. M. C. Garber, Madison.

Jennings—Mrs. Margaret A. Cone, Vernon.

Johnson—Mrs. A. N. Crecraft, Franklin.

Knox—Margaret Holland, secretary, Vincennes.

Kosciusko—Miss Harriet D. Frazier, secretary, Warsaw.

Lagrange—Mrs. Anna Patten, Topeka.

Lake—Mrs. Jennie W. Wheeler, secretary, Crown Point.

Laporte—Mrs. Frank J. Pitner, Laporte.

Lawrence—Mrs. Henry T. Pierson, Bedford.

Madison—Mrs. James W. Sansberry, Anderson.

Marion—Mrs. Carl G. Fisher, Indianapolis.

Marshall—Mrs. E. N. Cook, secretary, Plymouth.

Martin—Mrs. Mary Reynolds, secretary, Logansport.

Miami—Mrs. Jesse H. West, secretary, Denver, R. R. 1.

Monroe—Mrs. Thomas Carsell, Bloomington.

Montgomery—Mrs. R. C. Rowland, Crawfordsville.

Morgan—Miss Mary Bain, secretary, Martinsville.

Newton—Miss Adah E. Bush, Kentland.

Noble—Mrs. M. C. Beck, Albion.

Ohio—Mrs. Louise Cooper, secretary, Rising Sun.



Orange—Mrs. Thomas B. Buskirk, Paoli.  
 Owen—Mrs. John M. Smith, Spencer.  
 Parke—Mrs. F. W. Leatherman, secretary, Rockville.  
 Perry—Mrs. Lee Rodman, secretary, Cannelton.  
 Pike—Mrs. Mary B. Nichols, Petersburg.  
 Porter—Maude M. Johnson, secretary, Valparaiso.  
 Posey—Mrs. Louise H. Keck, secretary, Mt. Vernon.  
 Pulaski—Mrs. L. Huddleson, Winamac.  
 Putnam—Mrs. Lou Allen Baker, Greencastle.  
 Randolph—Mrs. L. Ella Clarke, Winchester.  
 Ripley—Mrs. Laura M. Beers, Versailles.  
 Rush—Mrs. Cora L. Stewart, secretary, Rushville.  
 Shelby—Mrs. S. L. Major, Shelbyville.  
 Spencer—Mrs. Alberta K. Huffman, secretary, Rockport.  
 Starke—Agnes Laramore, Knox.  
 St. Joseph—Mrs. Victor F. Jones, South Bend.  
 Steuben—Mrs. W. F. Shearer, secretary, Angola.  
 Sullivan—Mrs. H. C. Steele, secretary, Sullivan.  
 Switzerland—Mrs. Zella Bear, Vevay.  
 Tippecanoe—Mrs. Charles B. Stewart, Lafayette.  
 Tipton—Mrs. James R. Cochran, Tipton.  
 Union—Mrs. Will Morris, Liberty.  
 Vanderburg—Mrs. Cora S. Hostetter, Evansville.  
 Vermillion—Mrs. Will Wait, Newport.  
 Vigo—Mrs. J. S. Cox, Terre Haute.  
 Wabash—Mrs. Cora Wilson, Wabash.  
 Warrick—Florence Scales, Boonville.  
 Washington—Mrs. H. C. Hobbs, secretary, Salem.  
 Wayne—Miss M. E. B. Culbertson, secretary, Richmond.  
 Wells—Mrs. Abram Simmons, Bluffton.  
 White—Mrs. Emily C. Uhl, Monticello.  
 Whitley—Marion Swinehart, Columbia City.

## Superintendents of

### Schools Will Assist

(Continued from Page 5.)

serve Corps is absolutely necessary to take the place of millions of men who have been and will be called into the military service of the country. The parents should encourage their boys to immediately enroll and should feel special pride to have a boy patriotic enough to respond to the call of his country.

Respectfully,

GUY H. HUMPHREY,  
 THOS. E. STENBOARD,  
 LEE H. JONES,  
 EDWARD H. STEIN,  
 W. L. CARRIES.

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### HIGH SCHOOL ORGANIZATION WORK.

High schools report active enrollment in the Reserve following the stimulus given organization work by the State high school organizer, Asa J. Smith. Mr. Smith visited the following counties during the past week: Hancock, Henry, Randolph, Delaware, Jay, Blackford, Wells, Adams, Grant and Madison.

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### DIRECTORS APPOINTED.

Clem O. Thompson has been appointed Associate Director for Washington county and Glenn V. Scott has been appointed County Director for Floyd county.

\* \* \* \*

### FORT WAYNE COMMITTEE APPOINTED

C. R. Lane, Chairman of the City Advisory Committee, Boys' Working Reserve for Fort Wayne, has appointed the following members to aid in directing the activities of the large number of boys who have been enrolled: A. F. Hall, O. A. Newall, S. W. Greenland, Charles A. Phelps, Louis C. Ward, George W. Beers, C. A. Wilding, A. L. Randall, S. A. Callahan, H. G. Hogan, E. G. Hoffman, Dr. C. O. Rothschild, Dr. E. A. Crull, D. O. McComb, W. E. Gordon, J. J. Ritter, L. C. Dunten, C. R. Lane, Ross F. Lockridge, A. L. McDonald and William Ballou. Fort Wayne leads all cities in the State in enrollment.

## Woman's Section, Indiana State Council of Defense

The first meeting of the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense was held at the State House, Indianapolis, on Wednesday, October 10, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Present:

Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle, Chairman,  
 Miss Julia E. Landers,  
 Mrs. Jennie M. Conrad,  
 Miss Mary Matthews,  
 Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon,  
 Mrs. George C. Hitt,  
 Mrs. Carl G. Fisher,  
 Mrs. Fred H. McCulloch,  
 Mrs. Jessie H. Stutesman,  
 Miss Emma Colbert (representing Mrs. Blaker)  
 Mrs. Carlisle announced that the above mentioned women together with several others had been selected as Chairmen of the various Departments of Work of the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense and working in conjunction with the Chairmen of the Departments of work would be the Presidents of the State societies and organizations. Mrs. Carlisle then gave a review, including—

The authority for a Woman's Committee.  
 Why have a Woman's Committee.  
 Function of a Woman's Committee.

Each chairman was given a list with the county name and address of each representative woman member of the County Councils of the State, together with a list of the State and national organizations represented in the State, which list included the address of the representative officer of that society organization.

Mrs. Conrad advised that at a meeting of the Farm and Garden Association in Chicago, a resolution had been adopted endorsing the drafting of men for labor, and wire had been sent to President Wilson suggesting its adoption by the government.

Her idea was to have registration of men as they do in Germany, and have each farmer and each laborer registered, and when this farmer or laborer takes up work, he should be required to stay at that work for six months, except for a very good reason, and if he does not keep that place he should be required to go to work somewhere else.

In a discussion of the subject, mention was made of the fact that at the time the food question was up before Congress, the woman member, the Hon. Jeanette Rankin, had asked that women be given charge of a great deal of this work and that now instead of some such thing happening, in nearly all the States the food directors are men. Now that we come to the propositions of getting labor to produce food, it seems proper for the women to take steps in this direction. If food prices are high now, and as some of the men have been drafted off the farms, the proposition is going to be twice as hard next summer unless something is done to draft men and compel them to work. It would, therefore, not be out of order for the women to take up the question of drafting farm labor.

Miss Landers moved that the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense endorse the drafted labor plan, which was presented by Mrs. Jennie M. Conrad at the meeting of the Farm and Garden Association in Chicago, and that it be adopted in Indiana and presented to the State Council of Defense. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Blaker's representative, voted and carried.

Miss Matthews reported briefly on the work of the Home Economics Department, stating that they had been working all summer on food conservation and had found that the women were extremely responsive during the summer, but that now the problem was to keep up their enthusiasm for next year as the interest seemed to be waning. She said the question of food conservation is getting to be an old story with the women and they are getting tired of having it preached to them, so that the problem now is to keep them interested. Miss Matthews stated that the women are being urged to substitute such foods as can be obtained for those which

will necessarily be shipped to Europe.

Mrs. McCulloch, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, reported that the counties are all organized and all have their chairman. She has been receiving instructions from Washington and was anxious to call attention especially to the kind of special subscription blanks which the women are using, these blanks being like the blanks used by the men except for the blue line which indicates that it comes through the Woman's Section. Mrs. McCulloch requested that the women be urged in making their subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan to use this form blank. Mrs. McCulloch stated that, "The Liberty Loan Committee was organized in Washington with Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo as Chairman and Mrs. Antoinette Funk as Vice-Chairman. They work in harmony with the Council of Defense, and because of my connection with this committee, my appointment having come from Washington, I am also a member of the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense. This same blank is being carried out in all States of the Union."

Mrs. Carl G. Fisher reported on the progress of the work of the Department of Food Conservation in Indianapolis, stating that just recently they had opened up headquarters at 229 North Pennsylvania Street, where they were running an exchange. They are making use of any surplus of any kind that anyone has in the way of foods. They are buying cabbage, potatoes and all other foods and find that they have about fifteen times as many customers as they have stock for sale. All they ask is the wholesale price, plus ten per cent. (10%) to cover their overhead expenses. The main idea is to bring down prices as much as possible and thus reduce the cost of living. They are figuring on getting a carload of potatoes which they hope to sell at \$1.35 per bushel. This lowering of prices comes about through the elimination of the middleman.

Mrs. Carlisle suggested that a copy of the Minutes of each meeting be sent to each member of the Executive Committee.

There being no further business to come before the Committee, upon a motion duly seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, October 24, at 2:30 o'clock.

### A Proclamation.

Whereas, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, has by proclamation designated Wednesday, October 24, as Liberty Day, making the afternoon a holiday for all federal employees who can be spared in the interest of the Liberty loan, and

Whereas, The success of the Liberty loan is so vital to the nation that it is the duty of every citizen to support and assist it in every way possible that the war for democracy in which we are engaged may be pushed to a hasty and successful conclusion, and

Whereas, The proper observance of Liberty Day will tend to promote the success of the loan;

Therefore, I Edgar D. Bush, Lieutenant-Governor, acting Governor of Indiana, do proclaim and designate Wednesday, October 24, 1917, as Liberty Day, and urging that wherever possible stores and public places be closed during the afternoon and the people of the city, towns, and county districts of Indiana join in appropriate ceremonies doing everything possible to assist the Liberty loan. I also suggest that the mayors and other local governing authorities co-operate in every way possible to make the observance of Liberty Day a success.

(Signed) EDGAR D. BUSH,  
 Lieutenant-Governor, Acting Governor.

### Unpardonable Treason.

Utilizing public necessity to make extraordinary profits is the most despicable thing that an individual or a corporation can attempt. Such actions are ethically unpardonable. Not only do they increase the burden of those who are giving sons and brothers to the uncertain destinies of the firing line, but they discredit the cause in the eyes of the people generally. Too frequently we have heard the sinister rumors of shoddy goods and fraudulent dealings linked with defeat and disaster in previous wars.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson.



# The German Kaiser and the German People

(Theodore Roosevelt, in Metropolitan Magazine for November.)

It sounds well, for the moment, to say that we war against the German government but love the German people. Yet the antithesis thus drawn is misleading, and the effect of the statement is mischievous. It plays into the hands of the pro-Germans and pacifists, who at once ask "then why fight people we love?" Such a question is difficult to answer; and inasmuch as our going to war can be justified only—although amply—by admitting that we ought to have gone to war two years previously, it is unwise to furnish further ammunition to the foolish or sinister creatures who seek to embarrass the Government by asking why we now make war for causes which during two years and a half we were told did not justify war.

Moreover, the statement, in addition to being unwise, is untrue. There is no such difference between the German government and the German people as is implied. Unquestionably the hideous wrongdoing of the German government today would have struck with horror and amazement the German people of fifty years ago—still more the men of '48, who had faith in the vision of justice and mercy. But the scientific, efficient and utterly ruthless and conscienceless administration which Prussia under the Hohenzollerns has imposed on all Germany during the last half century has completely debauched the German people.

We must remember that serfage did not come to an end in Germany until as a sequel to the wars of Napoleon. The constitution of Prussian society is aristocratic and militaristic to the core, and the guiding and ruling minority of this society has for a couple of centuries been saturated with the spirit of cynical and faithless brutality. It was this ruling minority which, after using for its own end the Tugendbund, and the self-sacrificing idealism of the German popular revolt against Napoleon, instantly betrayed its liberty-loving supporters when once Napoleon was overthrown.

Unfortunately for Germany, of the German leaders of the mid-nineteenth century those who were liberal were pacifist and impractical and they could not make headway against the selfish and brutal but severely practical genius of the men who followed Bismarck. The very docility of the German masses, long accustomed to being ruled, made them easy victims of the domineering, materialistic, hard-headed and coarse-tempered upper classes who rose to the surface as Germany became Prussianized. The autocracy was victorious at home and abroad; its rule was ruinous to the souls of the people, but it shrewdly took care of their bodies; and it completely subdued them to its will. By degrees the intellectuals became as repulsively indifferent to all morality that was not strictly tribal as the militarists themselves; and the masses blindly followed suit.

The attitude of the professors and literary men in this war has been as abhorrent, as utterly vile, as that of the brutes in uniform who have planned and carried out the wholesale murders, the obscene and loathsome cruelties and devastations, the huge slave raids, and the carnivals of destruction in the conquered lands. And the people as a whole have applauded the infamies committed and have enthusiastically supported the authors of these infamies.

In nations as in men there is apt to be a mixture of the Dr. Jekyll and the Mr. Hyde; and able leaders, according to the degree in which conscience and wisdom guide their ability, bring to the fore one or the other type of national characteristic. For half a century in Germany as a whole, and for a much longer time in Prussia, the effective national leadership has been such as to develop efficiency on a basis as fundamentally immoral, both from the international and the democratic standpoints, as that of ancient Assyria herself. The conscience of the German people has been thoroughly debauched. In consequence the German people now stand behind their government and heartily support it in every infamy it commits. The greatest good fortune that could befall the German people would be the crushing defeat of Germany. Until such a defeat occurs, we can only say that unless the German people separate themselves from and condemn and repudiate, instead of upholding, the German government, all right-minded and courageous men must include them in a common condemnation.

Many of our politicians are pavidly fearful of admitting this obvious fact lest they offend the "German vote." Political expediency is right enough in its place; but not when it conflicts with vital national interest. Our people are not to be excused if they fail now to insist that the day for temporizing with avowedly foreign "votes" has passed. We have in this country room only for thoroughgoing Americans. We care not where the man's parents are from or where he himself was born, or what religion he professes, so long as he is in good faith and without reservation an American and nothing else. But if he tries to be half American and half something else, it is proof positive that he isn't an American at all, and the sooner he gets out of the country the better. Some of the German-American papers who fear to commit treason by openly championing "Deutschland," Germany, now try to compromise by preaching devotion to "Deutschtum," that is, Germanism. This really represents no improvement. Germanism is the foe of Americanism, and those who believe in it should go back to Germany, where they belong.

## Seed Corn Week Successful

(Continued from Page 1.)

ings and program for the week are under the direction of Ivan T. Beck, Vocational Teacher, E. C. Martindale, Emergency Demonstration Agent, Charles O. Williams, County Superintendent, and Harry B. Macy, President of the Farmers' Food Production Committee. E. F. Murphy, in charge of vocational agricultural classes in the Richmond school, is planning to take the boys out in the country and give instruction in seed corn selection.

Montgomery County.—County Superintendent, Carl C. James, issued the following instructions to the teachers of Montgomery County: "The week of October 15-20 has been designated as seed corn selection week. Montgomery county is expected to select five thousand bushels of seed corn. We recommend that the seventh and eighth grade boys devote three afternoons, the high school boys four afternoons and the vocational classes five afternoons of this week in the selection of seed corn."

Boone County.—E. H. Servies, County Superintendent, sent the following notice to the various schools of the county: "Three afternoons of the week October 15-20, boys will be permitted to help gather seed corn. They shall report to the teacher the amount of time spent and the number of bushels gathered. The teacher is to report to this office the total number of bushels for the school. If reports are satisfactory credit is to be given for attendance."

Madison County.—James W. Frazier, County Superintendent, says that instructions have been sent to all teachers of the county to have the seventh and eighth grade pupils take part in the seed corn campaign during the week of October 15-20.

Blackford County.—A notice was sent to the teachers by M. C. Townsend, County Superintendent, asking the seventh and eighth grade

all the high school boys who have access to corn fields to be allowed one-half day from school to go into the fields and select one hundred ears of seed corn. Boys will be expected to bring the corn to school to be exhibited on October 19, after which time it is to be taken home and placed on seed corn racks in a dry place until April 1. Each boy is then expected to test each ear for germination as a part of his school work. A county wide selection campaign by the farmers is also planned. Mr. Ernest Thornburg has been secured to give instruction in each township on the selection of seed corn. Mr. Thornburg is one of the fifteen federal government men who have been appointed to assist in the seed corn campaign in Indiana.

Stauben County.—County agent, H. R. Smalley and County Superintendent, H. L. Shank, in co-operation with the County Board of Education, issued a large number of hand bills urging farmers to select their seed now. "To neglect will help the Kaiser." Stauben county grows annually approximately 1,000,000 bushels of corn. A strong appeal is made to encourage field selection.

Spencer County.—The Spencer County Board of Education met with Superintendent Strassell, to arrange for the seed corn campaign. Simon W. Taylor, of Boonville, addressed the meeting. Arrangements were made to hold three meetings in different parts of the county. Instruction in seed corn selection will be given by Mr. Taylor. The school teachers are expected to attend at least one of these meetings.

## FOOD CLEARING HOUSE SUCCESS.

The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation is pleased with the success of the Food Conservation Headquarters, 229 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, under the chairmanship of Mrs. C. G. Fisher. Canned fruits, vegetables, jellies, etc., and the raw products are brought to the headquarters and sold

direct to the consumer. This method of buying and selling results in the producer and consumer being brought closer together.

During the first week of operation the exchange sold almost \$400 worth of canned goods and vegetables.

Arrangements have been made with the State Fisheries Department to dispose of the fish seined from the Indiana streams through this headquarters. The fish will be placed on sale at 5 cents per pound. Miss Eleanor Ferris will conduct demonstrations on the preparation of fish each day. Miss Boston, one of the United States department representatives who is devoting all of her time to the conservation work, co-operating with the food committee and Purdue University, is arranging for demonstrations throughout the city and county.

The practical side of the work made possible through the demonstrations and the clearing-house project has attributed in no small measure to the success of the undertaking.

\* \* \* \* \*

## FEDERAL BUREAU TO ASSIST.

The quantity and quality of the Indiana onion crop has attracted the attention of produce growers throughout the country. The muck soils of Indiana produce annually more than 1,100,000 bushels of onions. Indiana growers are in need of information concerning the daily market price of onions. At the present time approximately fourteen car loads of onions are being shipped from the onion regions each day.

N. L. Henry of the Federal Bureau of Markets has been secured through Purdue University and the Marketing and Distribution Committee of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation to assist the onion growers. The headquarters will be at Walkerton, Ind. He will not only furnish daily market reports to the growers, but will assist in locating the surplus crop.





"The right is more precious than peace, and we fight for the things we have always carried nearest our hearts."—President Woodrow Wilson.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., OCTOBER 26, 1917

Number 11

## Three Principles in Food Control Plan

Dr. Barnard Receives Instructions as to Enforcing New Federal License Law from Herbert Hoover.

The following telegram received by Dr. H. E. Barnard has been sent to all federal food administrators by the federal food administration:

"You have already received the President's proclamation putting many food commodities under license, effective November 1. Every person subject to license must immediately obtain and fill out completely an application blank which will be furnished only by the license division of the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., on request, together with full instructions as to how to fill out. Advise every one who asks you to write directly to the license division and refer all letters addressed to you in regard to obtaining license or application to the license division. The proclamation itself is a guide as to who is included. For the present hotels, restaurants, confectioners, ice cream manufacturers and bakers will not be asked to secure licenses. Any doubtful questions in regard to this matter or exemptions should be referred to the license division for decision so that practice will be uniform. If licenses are not received by any applicant before November 1 he is to conduct his business in a normal and proper manner. A single company requires only one license and application blank, no matter how many branches it has, provided they are conducted under the same name. If business is carried on in different names or by subsidiary corporations they must each have license. Rules and regulations have been prepared and will be ready to be sent out with the licenses before November 1. Copies will be furnished you. These rules are based on three fundamental principles:

"1. To limit all profits to the normal amount which the licensee obtained in ordinary years. Even if a shortage becomes apparent the commodity must still pass to the consumer at the same reasonable price as though there was a sufficient supply. In non-perishable products every licensee will be required to sell at a reasonable advance over the cost of the particular goods sold without regard to the market price when sold.

"2. To keep all food commodities moving in as direct a line and with as little delay as practicable from producer to consumer and discourage speculation and resales within a trade, in case of all products except cottonseed, fresh fruits and vegetables, cold storage products, canned goods and dried fruits no licensee will be allowed to hold or contract for more than sixty days' supply at one time. This is supplemented by more stringent special rules in some industries and any unreasonable hoarding will be cause for revoking the license.

"3. To limit as far as practicable contracts for future delivery and dealings in future contracts. Except in the commodities mentioned the above contracts for delivery more than forty-five days in advance are forbidden and some special regulations prescribe a shorter time.

"All licensees will be required to give the food administration at Washington monthly sworn reports of their business and their books must always be open to inspection.

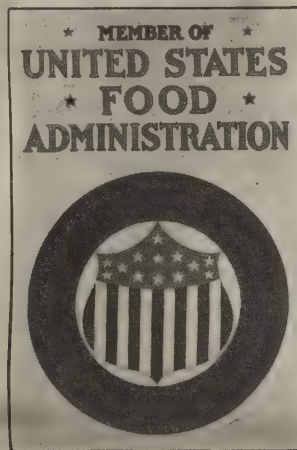
"Tell every dealer who inquires to conduct his business with these three principles in mind. The regulations do not attempt to change in any way the customary channels of business or eliminate any dealer who has an established channel of distribution. When regulations are sent out the

of the food administration in regard to their

administration and enforcement will be sent to you. You will also be furnished with lists of all licensees in your district and you will be furnished with a tabulated summary of monthly sworn statements which will be required under the regulations. And you will be expected to see that rules and regulations are complied with and we will forward you information we receive upon violation, etc. We are mailing today specimen license application and will send shortly specimen license and copies of regulations.

"HERBERT HOOVER."

1,000,000 for Indiana.



Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Hoover representative in Indiana, has ordered one million of these cards for Indiana front windows, indicating that number of enrollments in the Hoover food saving organization.

## If Food Prices Go Much Higher Our Health Will Be Handicapped

It is easy to figure out ways for cutting down the cost of living. There are many good substitutes for high-priced foods. It is foolish to fear high potato prices while rice and cereals are cheap. But the advice we freely give and readily accept does not fit the eating habits of many poor people. It is the poor that suffer most when food prices advance. The table of the poor man has never been laden with luxuries. He has been accustomed to eating beans, meat stews, cheap fruit, coarse vegetables, bread, milk and fish. And these foods have furnished his family proper nutriment in adequate amounts.

But some of these articles are so high-priced that they have become luxuries. Milk is going higher and higher. It is a simple thing to prove by figures that milk even at fifteen cents a quart is a cheap food. It is a difficult thing to tell the poor mother what other food to cut out from her restricted dietary in order that she may spare the pennies to make up the increased cost of milk.

The man at hard work will never be satisfied with food in tabloid form. He must have bulk. He does not feel well fed unless he eats large quantities of food. The bulky foods are chiefly vegetable in character. That is why every effort to increase the potato crop and the yield of other common, yet valuable vegetables is an imperative duty if we are to avoid an increased mortality and reduced vitality among the poorer classes.—H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Commissioner for Indiana.

## Crop Experts Prove Need of Conservation

Government, Completing Survey of Food Stuff Available, Shows Reasons for Saving.

Preliminary reports on America's war crop census prove that America's housewives must conserve wheat very carefully if our European Allies are not to go breadless, according to Chief Charles D. Brand of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Division of Markets.

One hundred and eighty-five thousand answers received thus far from 400,000 queries to crop experts throughout the country show, Brand said, that while the wheat crop is short, there is plenty of corn.

"This proves conclusively," said a Food Administration official today, "that the argument we are using to get the country's 22,000,000 housewives to sign and live up to the conditions of the Food Pledge Card during Food Pledge Week, October 28 to November 4, is absolutely sound.

"We plead with them to save a slice of bread per person per day. We suggest the use of cornbread and other cereals mixed with wheat instead of so much wheat. Brand reports a slight shortage of oats, barley and buckwheat, which confirms our campaign to make corn the chief substitute for wheat."

### WE CANNOT BE TOO CAREFUL.

Chief Brand, basing his statement on reports to his division, urged that housewives be careful not to waste food of any kind.

"We cannot be too careful," he declared, "to advise conservation, not only during Food Pledge Week, but at all other times. Buyers should be exact and cautious. All supplies should be handled with care, and economy should be practiced on every side.

"I would say that the potato crop is about half again as big as it was last year. Last year's crop was short. The difference indicated is roughly about a 285,000,000 bushel crop last year compared to a 450,000,000 bushel crop this year.

"The wheat crop this year will be approximately 672,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop, which was shorter even than this year's, was about 668,000,000 bushels.

"Corn production last year amounted to about 2,600,000,000 bushels. We expect 3,200,000,000 bushels of corn this year.

"Rice shows a ten per cent. increase thus far.

"The sweet potato outlook is fine. We should have 23 per cent. more of them this year than last.

"Peanuts have increased immensely this year. Beans also are plentiful."

Chief Brand expects all but about 100,000 of the 400,000 answers to his war crop census queries within the next week. He will then issue a complete and exact statement of what the country's food resources are this year. He feels that the present figures are reliably indicative, however.

### Sleeper Wants Coal.

Governor Sleeper of Michigan has organized a committee of business men and manufacturers, whose purpose is to secure, if possible, the shipment of fuel into the State. Governor Sleeper states that the entire machinery of the State's executive offices will be devoted for the next month, if necessary, to securing an adequate supply of coal, to be distributed broadcast at fair prices.



## Patriotism in Indiana

Adams County.—R. D. Myers, chairman of the County Council of Defense, has named C. L. Walters head of the Adams County Patriotic League. It will be Mr. Walters' duty to organize all interested in order to look after the welfare of the Adams county boys in the federal service and to plan and assist in all patriotic movements and gatherings. Judge E. E. Smith has been placed in charge of the speakers' bureau, which will direct the patriotic and educational campaign in this county. Mrs. Emma Daniels, head of the knitting committee, states that she has sufficient yarn to meet present demands and the women will continue making garments for the soldiers.

The County Council of Defense, the Commercial Association and prominent business and professional men have agreed upon a wheatless Tuesday and a meatless Friday. Every precinct of the county will be asked to co-operate.

Bartholomew County.—Local attorneys and the civilian relief committee of the Red Cross resulted in the adoption by the Bar Association of Bartholomew county of the following:

"Whereas, The members of the Bartholomew county have heartily approve the spirit of sacrifice shown by our soldiers and sailors in giving their services to the country and desire to, in a substantial way, support every line of endeavor having to do with the vigorous prosecution of the present war and to give sympathetic, substantial assistance and co-operation to enlisted soldiers and sailors and their dependents during the pendency of the present war, be it

"Resolved, That the members of the Bartholomew County Bar Association hereby agree and pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to furnish, free of charge, all necessary legal advice and legal services to men enlisted in the United States army and navy from Bartholomew county, and their dependents, when and as requested by the Citizens' Relief Committee of Bartholomew county; and generally to take part in all affairs looking to the successful prosecution of the present war and particularly in all movements for the betterment and improvement of the conditions surrounding enlisted men from Bartholomew county and their wives and dependents."

Marshall Hacker, president of the bar association, is chairman of the Bartholomew County Council of Defense.

Clay County.—The city school board of Brazil has cancelled all business with insurance companies having main offices in Germany. The board has made a statement urging others to adopt a similar policy, saying these companies are taxed heavily at home in order to assist in the prosecution of the war against the United States.

Elkhart County.—Merchants of this county have organized a Commercial Economy League and will curtail useless deliveries, restrict credits and "approvals" and otherwise undertake to reduce the cost of doing business in order that the consumers may buy at lower prices.

Floyd County.—Arrangements are being made for a big military day celebration in New Albany by the executive committee of the Young Business Men's Club. Special invitations are being issued to the farmers of the community to spend the day in New Albany and take part in the festivities. Special committees from representative farmers' organizations are boosting the event. The farmers will form a division in the big parade, a feature of which will be the riding club now being organized among the young women. The Floyd County Horse Thief Detective Association has offered itself to the State government as a home guard cavalry troop.

Gibson County.—Thomas H. Riggs, of Princeton, has been named chairman for Gibson of the Merchants' Economy Board of the County Council of Defense. He expects to call a meeting of retailers soon, at which time the program of the National Commercial Economy Board, relative to curtailing deliveries, eliminating purchases "on approval" and other unnecessary items of expense, will be presented for adoption. Mr. Riggs expects to co-operate with the merchants' economy section of the Indiana State Council of Defense in effecting the savings that have been found possible in other sections of the State. He will name an executive committee to assist him in the work, representing all the important lines of retail trade.

Henry County.—Following is the official roster of the Henry County Council of Defense, with the heads of committees:

Members.—Dr. F. A. Bolser, chairman, Newcastle; Mrs. Estella Loer, secretary, Newcastle; Frank A. Wisheart, Middletown; Dr. F. C. Hess, Cadiz; Frank Hotchkirk, Newcastle; Mr. Wisheart, Millville; Ray C. Morgan, Knightstown.

Chairmen of Committees.—Four-Minute Men, Horace G. Yergin; Finance, T. B. Millikan; United States Working Boys' Reserve, Harry B. Roberts; Home Guard, Albert D. Ogborn; Woman's League for Service, Mrs. Frank Stanley; Public Morals, Religious and Social Forces, Rev. W. W. Wiant; Protection, H. E. Evans; Food Supply and Conservation, County Agent J. P. Prizg; Educational, Superintendent E. W. Llewellyn; Publicity, Walter S. Chambers; Conservation of Fallen Timber for Fuel, W. C. Bond.

Howard County.—Chairman Lloyd McClure, of the Howard County Council of Defense, has secured the consent of Warren R. Voorhis, Joseph C. Herron, Judge B. F. Harness and Conrad Wolf to make speeches on patriotic subjects over the State and has so notified the speakers' bureau of the Indiana State Council of Defense. They will pay their own expenses and fill such engagements as are assigned them.

Chairman McClure has completed the reorganization of the county council, naming James Haworth, of Liberty township, to succeed Ernest Murray, who resigned. The council and its subordinate bodies now include the following:

County Council of Defense—Lloyd McClure, Mrs. Alfred T. Snook, Joseph D. Haworth, Alfred O. Thompson, John W. Johnson, John W. Ellis, Harvey O. Lybrook.

Advisory Committee—Samuel Hollingsworth, Honey Creek; William Newby, Monroe; Milton Harpster, Ervin; Harry Matlock, Clay; John Middleton, Harrison; William Smith, Taylor; Arly Ferrington, Union; Abe Garr, Jackson; Jacob Stahl, Liberty; Glen Carter, Howard; Mrs. John E. Moore, Center; Mrs. John W. Gard, Center; Mrs. Frank Seegar, Greentown; Mrs. Edna Miller, Russellville; Andrew J. Hagib, Center; Clinton Thatcher, Center; John Ferriday, Center; Lewis M. Springer, Center; Michael P. Roth, Center; Albert V. Conrad, Center; Albert A. Charles, Center; George W. Landon, Center; John McIntosh, Center; Frank McCarty, Center; Dr. Omer D. Hutto, Center. Finance Committee—William H. Arnett, Oscar Smith, Harry Davis, Howard Brubaker, Russellville; Dr. E. U. Powell, Greentown; W. H. Arnold, John P. Grace.

Publicity Committee—V. J. Obenaus, Ed M. Souder, John Woody, Russellville; John W. Melton, Greentown; Harry M. Lynch.

Sanitation and Medicine Committee—Dr. Edgar Cox, city health commissioner; Dr. F. N. Murray, West Middleton, county health commissioner; Dr. Earl Freeman, Greentown; Dr. Andy O. Hart, Russellville; Dr. A. W. Holcombe.

Public Morals Committee—Rev. D. H. Shields, Rev. William B. Freeland, Rev. O. A. Smith, Rev. Robert J. Pratt, Rev. John F. Edwards, Russellville; Rev. Norman McClain, Greentown.

Public Protection Committee—Omer F. Brown, Chester Miller, James B. Webb, Harry Brub, Ves Garrett, Greentown; Dan Thatcher, West Middleton; Grant Allison, Russellville.

Manager of Four-Minute Men—John B. Joyce.

Huntington County.—The Huntington County Council of Defense has adopted and promulgated the following resolution:

"Whereas, This committee has in its possession the names of several persons who have been circulating false and malicious reports detrimental to the best interests of our country, be it

"Resolved, That we recommend to the county council that unless such persons immediately cease circulating such reports their names be turned over to the proper authorities for their attention."

The committee also decided to ask all the Sunday-school superintendents in the county to talk a few minutes at the close of the Sunday-school period along the lines of production and conservation of food and utilization of dead and wasting food for fuel.

The County Council of Defense has authorized John Q. Cline, a Huntington attorney, to compile a history of the Huntington county soldiers' part in the present war. He hopes to chronicle the career of each man who goes from the county to fight the Kaiser.

As a war measure to increase the yield of back-yard gardens F. A. Loew, county agent, has asked that Huntington residents put fallen leaves on the garden soil instead of burning them.

Lake County.—Captain H. S. Norton, who has charge of the military affairs of the Lake County Council of Defense, has announced the following officers for the new Gary military company: Captain, H. B. Snyder; first lieutenant, E. D. Sken; second lieutenant, J. T. Schless; sergeants, W. J. Carroll, R. C. Rankin, James Doyne and Jefferson Williams. The company has been growing rapidly and drilling regularly.

Boy Scouts are assisting in the enrollment of housewives in the Hoover food organization. Attorneys Joseph Conroy, John Kelly and D. E. Boone are making four-minute talks in the movie theaters in support of the movement.

High school girls of Michigan City have voluntarily organized a Girls' Working Reserve. Fifty-three have enrolled. The purpose of the organization, which is intended to be purely local in character, is to crystallize into some definite form the work the girls may do to help the country in the war.

Laporte County.—Mrs. William Niles, general chairman of the county organization in the Hoover food enrollment, has established headquarters at the First National Bank, Laporte, and is asking every assistant in the movement to report there promptly with the signed cards, which are being forwarded directly to the State Food Commissioner, Dr. H. E. Barnard.

Miami County.—The market board on the east side of the court house is now in use and is proving to be highly advantageous to the public. On one side of the board is shown what the farmers have to sell and the other side tells what is wanted. The purpose of the board is to bring about closer relationship between the producer and the consumer. The board was authorized by the county commissioners through the request of the County Council of Defense.

Porter County.—Mrs. Louise Sprencell, of Valparaiso, was in town Monday. She related a case where she met a Porter county farmer who wanted to give away a lot of young pigs, the reason being that he had no feed for the mothers. This should be a case for the Council of Defense to look into, says the Chesterton Tribune. If there is such a condition existing to a considerable extent steps should be taken to assist these farmers with money to raise their hogs. With salt pork selling at 40 cents a pound, and going higher, every pig should be raised to

maturity. We have no doubt but what the lady mentioned would be pleased to give the county agent or the chairman of the Council of Defense the name of the farmer alluded to. And, by the way, a canvass of the stock in the county should be made, and help extended to those who need it to save their crops and stock.

Shelby County.—Members of the Mary Mott Green Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Domestic Science Club have volunteered to make a household-canvas for putting out the Hoover cards and other conservation literature.

Under the auspices of Ed K. Adams, chairman of the County Council of Defense, patriotic meetings in support of the liberty loan and other activities were held in every township in the county during the past week.

Because of the suggestiveness to the name "Frauen-verein," a local girls' club became the Current Topics Club.

Starke County.—Great quantities of timber have been dug out by the dredges along the Kankakee river. This, the County Council of Defense believes, might be available for use as fuel. A survey has been ordered and the timber may be floated down the river in the event the fuel shortage becomes acute.

Steuben County.—H. W. Morley, of Angola, has been appointed chairman of the Four-Minute Men in this county and has arranged for regular appointments in the movie theaters. He expects also to have four-minute speakers at church, fraternal and social gatherings. He will be assisted by Arthur Wells, of Orland; W. D. Wells, of Fremont; Cliff Johnston, of Hamilton; F. G. Gilbert, of Pleasant Lake, and others to be named later. Former Congressman Cyrus Cline, D. R. Best, A. C. Wood and other men prominent as platform orators have been engaged to speak in the county.

Tippecanoe County.—The Fowler Hotel, the largest in Lafayette and this section of the State, has named Tuesday of each week as a "meatless day." The management announces that it will follow the suggestions of the State and Federal food administrations in whatever particular possible. Already the menu is showing the effect of the Hoover suggestions with a saving to the management without discontent from the patrons and to the great saving of wheat, fats and sugar.

Warrick County.—Mrs. Earl Scales has made a strong appeal for more Red Cross workers. She announces that Mrs. Levia Roth has secured work from the Presbyterian ladies; Mrs. Maude Whittinghill held an all-day meeting of the Mt. Pleasant ladies and Mrs. John Schurmer likewise accomplished good results in the home department work. Two classes in surgical dressings have been organized and are busy. Mrs. George A. Roth, Miss Margaret Weyerbacher, Mrs. Mary Armstrong and Miss Gertrude Weyerbacher spent one afternoon with the women of Yankee-town and as a result made four gallons of apple butter for the soldiers. Mrs. G. M. Shaffer is registering all women who desire to help in the work, and assigning them something to do. The home department recently made a shipment of sheets, pillow cases, nightgowns, bed shirts, pajamas, towels, napkins, handkerchiefs and tray cloths.

Wayne County.—The County Council at a meeting October 22 appropriated \$1,000 for the use of the Wayne County Council of Defense. The understanding is that a part of this may be used, with subscriptions from public utilities, manufacturers and others, in equipping the several units of home guards which have been organized in this county and which are expected to be ready for service as soon as given legal authority.

Whitley County.—The Columbia City branch of the United States Boys' Working Reserve has harvested more than 300 bushels of tomatoes and topped 10,000 bushels of onions. A club of high school boys has subscribed for \$1,300 in Liberty bonds. Two high school teachers have organized a club consisting of 53 girls, who will knit garments for the soldier boys.

### "Conservation" in a Nutshell.

Our allies are about to starve for certain foods.

"Conservation" really means "substitution." We must eat other foods in place of the foods our allies need.

1. Eat fish or chicken, or something else in place of beef, pork and mutton. We must send beef, pork and mutton to Europe.

2. Eat something else in place of wheat. Eat more corn.

3. Eat something else in place of sugar. Use corn syrup and other syrups. Use less sugar.

4. Eat less fats. Broil and boil rather than fry.

Those four simple things are what the food administration wants. The wheat, meat, sugar and fats you don't eat will go to our allies and help win the war. You will save a little and 100,000,000 Americans will save a lot—enough.



## County Clerks May Buy Liberty Bonds

### State Council of Defense Recommends Investment of Trust Funds in Patriotic Securities.

Clerks of circuit courts in Indiana having trust funds in their possession are called upon by the Indiana State Council of Defense to invest such funds in Liberty loan bonds. Such investment has the sanction of the Indiana Board of Accounts.

At the meeting of the Council, October 24, a resolution was presented and endorsed by Bert Hendren of the State accountant's office. After a brief discussion, in which it was brought out that in some instances from \$20,000 to \$30,000 of such funds are idle, the resolution was unanimously adopted. It follows:

"Whereas, As a rule each clerk of a Circuit Court in Indiana is the custodian of certain trust funds derived from fees and estates in which funds the county has no interest, and which funds are, customarily, placed on time deposit in banks by such clerks and kept there until a demand for them is made, or until the expiration of said clerk's term of office; and,

"Whereas, Some of these funds belong to heirs in Germany and other alien belligerent countries from whom no demand can be honored until the termination of the present war; and,

"Whereas, It is commendable at a time like this to divert any surplus funds available to the purchase of Liberty bonds; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the State Council of Defense, That the State Board of Accounts be requested, if consistent with its policy, and if in harmony with the operation of existing statutes, to address a letter to the Circuit Court clerks in Indiana, advising them that in any examinations of their books as they will from time to time make they will accept Liberty loan bonds as an asset in the hands of such clerks against any such trust funds with which they may be charged."

#### TO ACCEPT BONDS AS CASH.

Copies of the resolution, with a statement of the position of the State Accountant on the matter—that he would consider Liberty loan bonds as cash in checking up the clerks' accounts, were sent out the same day by the Council of Defense in order that the county clerks might have opportunity to subscribe before the close of the loan drive period, October 27. It was the hope of the Council that every clerk in the State with any such funds on hand would apply them to this patriotic purpose.

Charles Fox and Frank Wampler, who represented the State Council in the reception and entertainment of Sir Stephenson Kent and the British war industrial commission, reported that they believed the visit in Indianapolis would result in much good both to employers and employees. Mr. Fox said he believed as a result of what had been said by the commissioners a better understanding will follow between workmen and their employers. He said that the differences between miners and coal operators in the State had been adjusted and the miners returned to work. At the suggestion of this committee the stenographic report of the talks of the British commissioners will be translated and printed for distribution among all interested.

#### NUCLEUS OF STATE MILITIA.

E. M. Wilson of the committee on military affairs reported that in thirty counties of the State forty-seven companies of volunteer infantry had been organized and in thirty other counties companies exist "on paper." These troops, he said, were expected to form the nucleus of a State guard as soon as Adjutant-General Harry B. Smith works out a legal process under which he expects to invest legal authority in these troops for service wholly within the State.

J. L. Keach reported that he had been unable to discover any marked shortage of food in the State, either from the printed government statistics or from personal observation. He urged the substitution of perishables for staple articles, in line with the Hoover policy of conservation.

Dr. Charles P. Emerson said the affairs of the medical section of the Council are "in a satisfactory condition." He told of his attendance at the conference of war surgeons at Chicago and the recommendations to the government for a medical reserve corps and the enforcement of the quarantine regulations on venereal diseases.

Dr. Emerson said Indiana had already made a start in the standardization of hospitals, with which the government expects to care for the broken men who are brought back from the fighting front. He added that the medical men are now giving attention to the importance of assisting in restoring men rejected for service in the national army, who constitute 31 per cent. of all drafted.

#### RECOMMENDS AN ORDINANCE.

Dr. A. B. Storms presented for the endorsement of the Council an ordinance designed to prevent vice in jitney busses and taxicabs in Indianapolis, by penalizing the chauffeurs. A penalty of from \$10 to \$100 for every case wherein such vehicle is rented for immoral purposes was prescribed. The Council recommended the ordinance to the city council of Indianapolis.

An endorsement of an appeal to the ministers of the State, who are being asked to aid the Y. M. C. A. \$85,000,000 war fund campaign, was given by the Council on motion of Dr. Storms, after the purpose of the communication and campaign were explained.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Indiana Food Commissioner, representing Herbert Hoover, federal administrator, explained the preparations that have been made for conservation week and of the enforcement of the new licensing law for retail food distributors November 1.

Dr. Barnard asked the State Council to secure nominations for county food administrators, through the County Councils of Defense, which the Council will proceed to do. A statement of the essential qualifications of such officials will go forward to the County Councils, with the request for a nomination.

The boy you cheered when he marched away will stand knee deep in trench mud; he will face poison gas and deadly flame. He will endure all the terrors of modern battle. That's his bit. Your bit, perhaps, is to save one slice of bread a day in order that he may not fight in vain.

### What You Can Do in "Conservation Week," Oct. 28 to Nov. 4.

1. Go to church on "Conservation Sunday," October 28, and hear what your minister has to say about food conservation.
2. Find out why we must eat corn and other things in place of wheat; why we must eat fish and chicken and other things in place of beef, pork and mutton; use less sugar; use less fats.
3. Eat corn bread for dinner every day for eight days. This will give you the corn bread habit.
4. Eat no beef, pork or mutton on "Meatless Tuesday," October 30. Chicken or fish are "permitted."
5. Attend "Conservation" speakings on Wednesday, October 31.
6. Study conservation window displays and watch for merchants' conservation sales on "Merchants' Conservation Day," Thursday, November 1.
7. Eat no beef, pork or mutton on "Meatless Friday," November 2. Fish and chicken are "permitted."
8. Sign your country's pledge to save food to help win the war.
9. Get others to sign the pledge card.
10. Hang the food administration window membership card in your front window to help get other people interested in food conservation.
11. Read your copy of "Ten Lessons on Food Conservation" which will be given you when you sign the pledge card.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

## Those Not for Us Are With the Enemy

### Patriotism Must be Real True Blue, Such as Characterizes Battle Front.

(By B. F. Harris, Vice-Chairman, Illinois State Council of Defense.)

The time has come for a roll call of Simon-pure Americans. There is now no middle ground; he who is not with U. S. and for U. S., is against U. S.

Luke-warm patriotism does not go; it must be of the real true-blue, through-and-through fiery kind that characterizes the battle front.

We have had our doors open wide to the world, and have said "Welcome"; and all the world has come and enjoyed privileges that a citizen or resident of no other country can enjoy. That's why they came, and stayed, and have waxed fat—though not always patriotic.

Because ours is the land of the free, we have not discriminated, as we should, between the man with an honest protest and the man with a treasonable propaganda.

That day is past; war is grim business, and the roll call of patriots is sounding.

Any act that means loss, suffering and death to American soldiers is war on us. Every breath or voice that lacks in fervor, patriotism and support of our boys and the flag to the limit, is unpardonable, criminal—TREASON.

If punishment, swift, sure and rigorous, is imposed on those who oppose the draft, upon those who oppose or interfere with the conduct of war preparations, upon those who speak and work against the flag, belittle our allies and justify Germany, they cannot complain.

We must announce and prove our patriotism; we must denounce and drive out the traitor.

We should be a united people, fighting our enemies at the front in France—not divided among ourselves here at home.

We have drawn the sword in defense of liberty and justice, and no petty peace appeals shall sheath it until the victory is complete, with autocrats and dynasties destroyed.

Every community must make it plain that treasonable talk and acts will not be tolerated, and those who fail to respond when the roll is called for the friends of the flag—can go to the country they support.

#### On Scientific Research.

Finding it impossible to serve on the committee on scientific research of the Indiana State Council of Defense, President C. L. Mees, of Rose Polytechnic, resigned and Prof. A. L. Foley, of Indiana University, has been elected as chairman of the committee. Prof. John White, of Rose faculty, takes Prof. Mees' place in the membership. Daniel P. Luten, of Indianapolis, is secretary of the committee.

### An English Mother's View

The best answer to "peace talk" that we have read is this from a letter to a woman in England from her son in France—her son who had been present at all the frank and sincere conferences with gas and shell and bayonet that have been going on in Flanders since August, 1914:

"To my mind every man killed and every penny spent are an additional reason for fighting to a finish; otherwise what has everything been but utter and outrageous waste? It is wrong to talk about the responsibility of continuing the war, a phrase invented by the Hun; it is a far greater one, by patching up a peace to waste the lives of every Englishman who has been killed—to say nothing of our Allies, and even the Hun, for if we weren't going to beat them, it was waste to kill them."

That is straight thinking as well as straight talking. Until Germany is beaten and knows it is beaten and knows why it is beaten and feels what a beating really means, it will not be a fit member of a conference to bring permanent peace to the world.—Collier's.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 11

## Editorial Comment

## FOOD MORE ESSENTIAL THAN MONEY.

Soldiers cannot eat money. Neither will money save the thousands of suffering men, women and children in Europe except it be applied to the purchase of food.

With the conclusion of the second Liberty loan campaign attention is now directed to the even more essential duty of the American people, the conservation of food.

For the world's food supply isn't sufficient that every family may purchase and consume as much as it has money to pay for—that is, if others are not to be forced to go hungry, probably to starve.

The United States is today the world's storehouse. Upon the American people, as never before (and perhaps never again), rests direct responsibility for feeding the greater portion of the earth's population. Our allies in the war with Germany have been forced to specialize on the production of munitions of war to the practical abandonment of agriculture. Crops have failed in South America and they have not been up to expectations in many parts of this country. Therefore we must be saving. We must exercise thrift and economy. Not that others may gorge, but that all may be kept alive.

There is enough food, good, wholesome, nutritious food, available to turn the trick. The United States government is authority for the assertion that we have enough if we will use it wisely. We must substitute perishables for the staples so that we may ship to Europe the wheat, fats and sugar that has made up a disproportionately large part of our daily menus.

Next week, October 28-November 4, has been set aside, appropriately, too, as Conservation week. President Woodrow Wilson has officially proclaimed the occasion as one for thoughtful consideration of the food problem and for voluntary enrollment in the Hoover food organization, to the end that the campaign of education necessary to effect the required savings be continued in a systematic way. Certainly the housewives of the country, the mothers and sisters of the fighting men, can well accept the President's statement of the seriousness of the situation. They have given their sons, their brothers and husbands to the care of him as commander-in-chief of the army and navy; they can no less trust his direction of the most effective method of saving these men from a prolongation of the mighty struggle to which this nation has dedicated itself.

Indiana must not fail in her greater duty—the registration of 1,000,000 in the Food Conservation organization under Hoover's direction. It means more in the last analysis than the purchase of the State's allotment of Liberty bonds.

## "THIS IS A WAR OF RIGHTEOUSNESS."

"I speak as one who has seen the spirit of the Prussian governing class at work from close by, having at its disposal and using to the full, practically every agency for molding the public mind.

"I have watched it proceed with relentless persistency and cunning to instill in the nation the obsession of power worship and world dominion, to modify and pervert mentality, the very fiber and moral substances of the German people.

"Woe to the German-American, so-called, who in this sacred war, for a cause as high as any for which ever people took up arms, who does not feel a solemn urge to rival and outdo his native-born fellow citizens in devotion to the country.

"Americans of German descent are now summoned to join in our country's struggle against a people of their own blood, which, under the evil spell of a dreadful obsession, have become the enemy of this peace-loving nation."—Otto H. Kahn, of Kahn, Loeb & Co., New York.

## Read These!

## Helpful Reviews of Government Bulletins.

WATCH YOUR KITCHEN WASTE is intended for the home manager. It tells how to skim milk, to improve farm butter and to select food. It contains, also, an interesting discussion on how to can fruit without sugar. The article on the Soy beans is timely. These were first introduced into the United States more than a hundred years ago, primarily as a forage crop, but are in "reality one of the most nutritious of the legumes when used as a human food, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Soy beans have been so important for other purposes that until recently they have attracted little attention for food purposes in this country. They are now coming into their own for that purpose, however, and the acreage has been increased steadily in recent years. The dried beans may be purchased now in a number of markets in various parts of the country, often under the name of togo beans. Soy bean meal, a by-product of oil making, is a valuable food and no doubt will come into more general use." The following are pertinent quotations from the bulletin:

"Make it your business to know what foods and how much food your family needs to be efficient."

"Learn how to make the most of the foods you buy."

"Demonstrate thrift in your home. Make saving, rather than spending, your social standard."

LET NOTHING SPOIL, is an original treatment on the use of vegetables and the conservation of perishables. It admonishes the housewife to handle food properly; to guard it from insects and vermin and to keep it away from household pets, a warning that is too seldom observed. The bulletin presents an interesting plan for the reduction of the daily meals and gives suggestions for the use of "left-overs." It gives a list of thick soups, broths and chowders, designated a meal in themselves and suggests numerous combinations that save food material, fuel, labor and time.

"Somebody has to raise everything you eat—do your share," is one of the important sentences in HELP FEED YOURSELF. This bulletin discusses corn meal as a diet, milk and rice. "Although rice has been recognized as a good food in the United States since early colonial times and in some form or other is generally liked in all parts of the country, it has not been given so important a place as a staple article of diet as it deserves. Rice is nutritious and palatable and digests well. It may be cooked quickly without the necessity of troublesome preparation and without waste."

## Circuit Judges Enlisted.

The State of North Carolina has enlisted the services of its circuit judges in the cause of national defense. In their journey about the State they act as official sources of information and sponsors for the various propaganda initiated by the Nation and State. This means of information has many things to recommend it. The men whom it employs are well known and respected in the community; their words have the weight of official dignity, yet since they are independent of the organizations working for defense, they must be regarded as fair and unbiased. In all cases it has been found that the value of personal contact is great and, in non-reading communities, indispensable. In this case it is obtained through men whose influence and ability is known.

## Estimates How to Store Winter Supplies

## Fruits and Vegetables Required During Non-Growing Season for the Family.

A family of five, including two adults and three children under 12 years of age, under ordinary living conditions, should have stored for each month of the winter season the following food supplies; 1 bushel of Irish potatoes; 1/2 bushel of other root vegetables such as carrots, turnips, and parsnips; 25 quart cans of other vegetables; and 20 quarts of canned fruit and preserves. These figures are based on estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture, which adds that most of this should come from the perishable products of the many home gardens of this year.

With these figures as a basis, it is thought that almost any family may calculate its requirements, taking into consideration the length of the winter season in any given locality. Thus, in the South, where food crops may be grown in the fall, the winter allowance may be less than for the far North, where one must count on supplies for several months longer.

There is still time, says the department, for a final drive in canning, preserving, and drying. In using dried vegetables, it may be assumed that a given quantity of dried vegetables is equal to four times its bulk of canned vegetables; that is, one-fourth of a quart of dry string beans when soaked over night is approximately equal to one quart canned.

## What This War Means.

(From the New York Police Bulletin.)

The United States is at war with Germany.

That means that every person, whether native or foreign-born, who claims the protection of the American flag is at war with Germany.

War is more than fighting. War is service. War is sacrifice. War is the elimination of self. War is country first and the individual last.

This war will directly or indirectly affect every person living in the United States.

This war will not be won unless every person does his or her part, gives his or her service, makes his or her sacrifice, places self behind the need of the nation.

The flag means freedom for us all, but the flag, in time of war, does not mean freedom of action for the individual.

The flag means restraint, co-operation, obedience, recognition of authority, preservation of law and order.

Most of all it means economy.

It means loyalty in little daily things as well as loyalty to the great principles of our government.

It means the conduct of our lives so that the nation may be hourly strengthened.

It means the giving of our best effort for the universal good.

It means careful living. It means stopping of waste. It means the uttermost use of our resources, our abilities and our strength for the great cause.

It means guarding our talk and avoiding useless discussion.

It means that the United States is first, paramount, supreme, and that the want or pleasure or action of each individual must be subordinated to the fact.

Three cheers for the red, white and blue!

## Why We are at War.

We must whip the Kaiser:

To prevent his agents killing our defenseless wives and babies as he is killing them by aerial raids over England.

To put an end to such barbarism as has been inflicted on Serbia and Belgium.

To make the highways of the sea as safe under the American flag as our soil.

To make international treaties binding on big nations as well as little ones, and, finally, TO REMOVE A STANDING MENACE FROM THE WORLD'S CIVILIZATION.



## Extension Workers Holding Conference

### State Council of Defense Presents Vital Problems Direct to Patriotic Agencies in Indiana.

Through the Extension Workers' Conference held at Purdue University, October 22-26, the State Council of Defense and the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation presented directly to the county agents and other county and State extension workers questions of vital interest.

Michael E. Foley, of Crawfordsville, gave a stirring address on "Indiana and the War Situation." He appealed to the people of Indiana to back up the administration in every possible way in order that the war with Germany might soon reach a successful conclusion. Mr. Foley substituted for Will H. Hays, Chairman of the State Council of Defense, who was unable to fill the engagement.

Ralph W. Moss, Chairman of the Food Committee, discussed "The Place Indiana Occupies in the National Food Program." The food problems as presented by Mr. Moss were further emphasized by G. I. Christie, State Food Director. The problem of food conservation and what is to be done to assist in the conservation of the national food supply was discussed by H. E. Barnard, Indiana Federal Food Commissioner.

Dr. George Mackintosh, president of DePauw University, gave an outline of the Boys' Working Reserve and showed how it would help to solve the labor problem on the farm.

How Indiana could meet the demand for increased live stock production was discussed by Warren T. McCray.

The question of supplying dairy products is of vital concern at this time and "Dairying in the Food Emergency" was presented by Samuel Schlosser.

The Marketing and Distribution Committee has serious problems before it and Prof. Woodbury, Chairman of this committee, opened a discussion on "Important Phases of War Time Horticulture."

The division of the program in which the women were interested was under the supervision of Misses Roberta McNeill and Lella Gaddis.

#### STATE SEED CORN CAMPAIGN.

Reports are coming to the office of the committee on food production and conservation relative to the success of the seed corn campaign in the various counties of the State. Practically all of the counties are securing through questionnaire cards the exact number of bushels of seed corn selected and stored. Through this source the supply of seed corn is definitely located in each county.

The work of the county agents, county superintendents, vocational teachers and school children have added tremendously to the amount of seed corn selected during the week.

E. C. Stair, vocational teacher in Johnson county, spent several days with his agricultural class selecting seed corn. In one afternoon the class picked and stored 3,000 ears. Mr. Menefee, a teacher of agriculture in Montgomery county, used a very effective method of instructing the boys in the selection and storing of seed corn. One day was spent in the field instructing the class. They were then allowed to go home and select seed corn for their fathers. The town boys were allowed to go home with the farmer boys and in this way every member of the class had some practical work in selecting seed corn. It was required that each boy select and store 800 ears of corn in order that he get credit in school for the work done.

#### SELECT AND STORE 25,000 BUSHEL.

In Montgomery county, R. H. Chitty, the county agent, reports that they are well pleased with the program of the seed corn campaign and are sure that more corn has been selected in the field this fall than ever before. A standard of 25,000 bushels to be selected and stored by the close of the campaign was set in his county.

County Agent A. T. Morrison, of Fayette coun-

ty, reports that on account of the corn being late and just beginning to harden the seed corn campaign is still in progress. He estimates that 800 bushels of good seed have been selected up to this time.

G. E. Metzger, county agent of Elkhart county, says that good seed corn in Elkhart county is very hard to obtain owing to the late season and the killing frosts. Notwithstanding, the seed corn campaign went forward with good results. He estimates that enough seed has been selected to plant the needed acreage of the county and in addition a surplus.

#### HOLD TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

Harry Gray, county agent of Wells county, reports that the seed corn campaign was observed in Wells county by holding two seed selection meetings in each of the nine townships and an extra meeting in Bluffton. The meetings were attended by 480 school children in addition to the farmers. Each pupil selected and stored from 100 to 200 ears of corn.

R. E. Arnett, county agent of Hendricks county, reports that not more than one-half of the entire corn crop in his county was properly matured before the first killing frost. This decreased the amount of grain suitable for selection. Many farmers were unable to find enough solid seed from their entire fields to plant the next year's crop and in favorable sections a few farmers have an excess. A list giving the name and location of the men who desire seed and those who have an excess is being prepared by the county agent.

Stewart Leaming, county agent of Jasper county, estimates that at this time at least 10,000 bushels have been selected above that normally stored in the county.

#### CONFERENCE ON HOG PRODUCTION.

The following program has been arranged for the Hog Production conference to be held at Purdue University October 30. This conference is held at the suggestion of the Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston. The program has been arranged through the co-operation of Purdue University, the Food Production and Conservation Committee, State Veterinarian and the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., as follows:

10:00 a. m. Purpose of the Conference—J. H. Skinner, Chief of the Department of Animal Husbandry.

Following this talk there will be an opportunity to inspect the swine equipment, herds and experimental stock under the direction of Messrs. Starr and Smith.

11:00 a. m. Swine Feeding—C. G. Starr, Acting Associate in Animal Husbandry.

1:30 p. m. Food Problems—Professor G. I. Christie, State Food Director.

The Hog Market Situation—J. R. Brown, Chicago.

Hog Production Problems—Dr. L. E. Northrup, Indiana State Veterinarian, Indianapolis.

Plans for Increasing Swine Production—Representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Swine Situation in My Community and How to Increase Production—A round table discussion led by John Brown, Monon, Ind.

#### BANKERS BOOST LIVE STOCK.

In an effort to co-operate in the movement for more and better live stock on Indiana farms, the Indiana Bankers' Association, at their annual meeting October 10-11, at Evansville, adopted the following resolution:

"In the United States and throughout the world there is a meat shortage. Decreased production, coupled with increased consumption, has brought about an alarming condition. During the three-year period ending December 31, 1916, the swine population of France decreased 38.1 per cent. The swine in Germany during 1915 decreased 31.5 per cent. and so far as can be learned has continued to decrease up to this time. In the United States the decrease from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1917, was 313,000. Three-fourths of the world's pork and pork products are sent from the United States in normal times and the war has greatly increased this percentage.

"The breaking up of the ranges and the failure

to stimulate increased breeding of cattle on smaller farms places beef production in a serious condition. If the demand for beef is to be met it will be necessary to produce feeders as well as fatten for market larger numbers of animals.

"Milk, cream, butter, cheese and other dairy products form a most important part of the food supply. These products are not only economical, but are absolutely necessary for the feeding and proper nourishment of the people. Again, increased use of dairy products as food releases large supplies of staple crops for use of the army and the people of Europe.

"Wool is in great demand. Uniforms, socks and other clothing must be supplied for our soldiers. The present supply is wholly inadequate and must be increased. Farmers must keep more sheep.

"Live stock is also the basis of successful farming. When crops are fed to animals on the farm the major share of the fertility is retained and returned to the land. Increased production of crops depends upon the maintenance of fertility. Farmers must consider and adopt in a larger way live stock farming.

"These problems are important and are prominently before this State. Bankers can assist in their solution, and at this time should use every force at their command to improve conditions.

"The organizing of live stock clubs financed by banks is a practical, helpful work and is to be urged at this time. More than seventy banks have already organized and started the movement. There is opportunity for five hundred banks in Indiana to do a similar work.

"The Agriculture Committee of the Indiana Bankers' Association can co-operate in a helpful way with Purdue University, the United States Department of Agriculture, county agents and the Committee on Food Production and Conservation of the State Council of Defense, and is hereby directed to give all possible assistance."

## Tatting is Slacking

(Brazil, Ind., Times.)

Consternation reigned among the Red Cross workers at the headquarters shops Monday. There was much subdued feeling evident. Angry glances were cast. Sharp whispers were heard. Busy women showed signs of irritation and nervousness. The general atmosphere of harmony in the headquarters was lost. What was the cause? Is there a German spy trying to put pounded glass in the bandages? Is there a plan to put an irritating powder in the night shirts of the wounded soldiers?

No, gentle reader, it is not quite that bad, but a woman had come to headquarters WITH HER TATTING, to enjoy the companionship of the hustling Red Cross workers without doing her bit. No one had the courage to subdue her, but the ladies will let it be known that no "slacker work" goes at any of the Red Cross shops.

## The Real Issue.

(By Abraham Lincoln.)

That is the real issue. That is the issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time; and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says, "You toil and work and earn bread, and I'll eat it." No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation and live by the fruit of their labor, or from one race of men as an apology for enslaving another race. It is the same tyrannical principle.



## Every Teacher Made An Enrolling Officer

Bulletin from Federal State Director Isaac  
D. Straus of United States Boys'  
Working Reserve.

BULLETIN NO. 54.

—High School Principals and Teachers,  
Attention—

1. By virtue of the authority vested in me by the United States Department of Labor, I hereby designate and appoint each high school principal and teacher in Indiana as an enrolling officer for the United States Boys' Working Reserve.
2. Full printed supplies for enrollment of boys may be secured from your high school principal, county superintendent of schools, county director of the Reserve, or by writing to the State headquarters at Indianapolis.
3. The oath of service may be administered verbally by the enrolling officer.
4. Physical examination may be waived, if inconvenient to make.
5. See that all questions contained on the enrollment card are fully answered.
6. Boys who are employed after school hours should enroll in order to qualify for the war service medal presented by the Federal government. They will not be disturbed in their present employment.
7. Enrolled boys who are not employed after school hours will be expected (not compelled) to respond to emergency calls for labor, i. e. corn husking on farms near their homes. They will be paid for this work. (Many Indiana high schools are organizing corn husking clubs with ten or fifteen boys in each club. In some schools where these boys are proficient in their studies, they are released from school on Friday in order that they may devote two days per week to such emergency work.)
8. Please mail promptly or send by messenger the cards of all boys who have enrolled to the local county director of the Reserve.
9. Boys must be immediately released from service upon the written request of parents. Therefore, even though a boy enrolls, he is still amenable to parental control.
10. All boys sixteen years and past, and under twenty-one, whether working or not, are eligible to join the United States Boys' Working Reserve.
11. Federal Award.—Each day spent in agricultural work counts one full credit and each one-half day counts one-half credit toward the accumulation of thirty-six agricultural service credits for which the federal bronze badge, bearing the great seal of the United States, is awarded as a mark of honor. School authorities will kindly keep a record of the agricultural service credits accumulated by each boy and on the first of each month report to the county director and to the State director, the number of credits earned by each boy. These reports will be given some publicity and will undoubtedly create some rivalry conducing to greater activity of the Reserve boys.

October 22, 1917.

### INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOLS ORGANIZING.

Pursuant to the passage of the following resolutions by the Board of School Commissioners, the organization of the Boys' Working Reserve in Indianapolis is becoming very active:

First: Approving the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

Second: Recommending that the different high school principals and teachers fully co-operate with Mr. Hurrell in securing the full enrollment of all boys eligible, subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Schools.

Third: Authorizing the Superintendent of City Schools to devise such plans and methods as

will serve the purpose of this organization locally.

On Wednesday and Thursday, October 24th and 25th, mass meetings held in each high school were addressed by Asa J. Smith, State High School Organizer for the State Council of Defense. Much enthusiasm was manifested and many boys enrolled at once.

A. S. Hurrell, County Director for Marion county, is directing the organization work in Indianapolis in co-operation with Ellis U. Graff, City Superintendent of Schools; George Buck, Milo H. Stuart and E. H. K. McComb, high school principals the Marion County Council of Defense; also A. M. Glossbrenner, Carl Taylor, Sol Kiser, L. S. Weil, Sol Schloss and W. A. Hacker, Assistant County Director for the Reserve.

To defray the expense of publicity, the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association have each contributed one hundred dollars.

The following Indianapolis boys have been awarded the Federal Bronze Badge for work on farms last summer: Alfred Glossbrenner of Manual Training High School, Russel Keller of Technical High School and Robert Chenoweth who graduated from Shortridge last spring and is now a freshman at Purdue.

\* \* \* \*

### RESERVE LOSES ANOTHER PATRIOT.

The following letter reveals the patriotic impulse which is not only stimulating the youth of the country today, but the hearts of mothers as well:

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 18, 1917.

Boys' Working Reserve, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sirs—Steve Hampton requests that I write you and inform you that he has enlisted in the Army and is at Fort Harrison, 10th Infantry, Company I.

He is sorry to disappoint you, but proud to know that he can fight for his country. I am also very proud of him as I have taken care of him since his mother's death. I have also taken care of his younger brother, and would be glad if he were old enough to go too. I know that if their mother was living, she would be proud to see them go.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. CHARLES ALLEE,  
2120 Allfree Avenue.

\* \* \* \*

### DEMAND FOR BOYS IN LAPORTE.

F. R. Farnam, county director of Laporte county, writes:

"The enrollments are coming in quite rapidly and we hope to call for a few more bronze badges in the near future. However, the calls for help far exceed the supply. Corn husking season will soon be here and many boys will be needed for that work. We could place a boy today in a splendid position in the office of the Daily Herald but have no one available at this time."

\* \* \* \*

### GREENE COUNTY CONDUCTS CAMPAIGN.

During the past week under the leadership of J. B. Young, chairman of the County Council of Defense, and through the co-operation of M. G. Edington, A. J. Shields, Allen Pace, W. V. Moffit, W. L. Carries, C. E. Davis, Joseph Beasley and H. W. Letsinger, Greene county has conducted a publicity drive in the interest of the Boys' Working Reserve. Every school in the county was visited and at the end of the week patriotic mass meetings were held in Bloomfield, Worthington and Jasonville. Many boys who ordinarily work for their parents joined the Reserve in order to qualify for the Federal bronze badge. Such boys will not be disturbed in their present employment, but agreeable to the policy of the reserve will be urged to remain where they are.

\* \* \* \*

### CORN HUSKING CLUBS.

—Bulletin No. 55—

To the Principals of All High Schools:

The corn husking season is near at hand and the Department of Agriculture at Washington urges all farmers to husk and house their corn before severe winter weather sets in.

This will be impossible unless you co-operate with the farmers in your locality by encouraging

your high school boys to engage in this work. Therefore, lose no time in organizing corn husking clubs in your locality with ten to fifteen boys in each club. In this manner boys can be sent out in groups to work on Fridays and Saturdays and completely clean up a farmer's crop.

Have this sign painted in large letters and hang in front of your high school at once:

### FARMERS

WHO HAVE CORN TO HUSK,  
OUR BOYS WILL HELP.

APPLY HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL AT ONCE  
FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.

Many high school principals are planning to release boys for this emergency work on Friday in order that they may husk corn two days each week. Such boys, in order to be released, must maintain a certain standard in scholarship. This is offered just as a suggestion.

Each day spent by a boy in husking corn will count as a credit in determining his qualification for the Federal Bronze Badge of Honor issued to members of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

Have this notice published in your local papers in order that farmers may know that this labor is available.

Please keep the State office advised of all activity of your corn husking clubs.

Yours truly,

ISAAC D. STRAUS,

Federal State Director,

U. S. Boys' Working Reserve,

83 State House, State Council of Defense,  
October 23, 1917. Indianapolis, Ind.

## The Fuel Problem in Steuben County

Many counties in Indiana may benefit from the following suggestions published by the Steuben County Council of Defense, on the fuel problem:

"Now that the fuel question is becoming a grave one in Steuben county, because of the difficulty at this early stage of the cool weather in securing coal, it is necessary that every home in the county should use every effort to assist in conserving the supply of available fuel. There is no assurance that local dealers will be able to meet the demands for the coming winter. For the last three years the railroads and industries of the country have been running at maximum fuel consuming rate, and the reserve coal pile of the country has been drawn on until it is now practically consumed, and coal is being rushed from the mines to the furnaces. During this period there has also been a diminution of the other sources of fuel supply, such as wood, gas and oil. There will be many an unanswered appeal for fuel this winter.

"To assist in meeting this situation, it is suggested that people save as much coal as possible by holding off the steady fires until cold weather sets in. In the meantime many a home can be kept warm by burning the trash around the home. There is scarcely a yard that does not have an old board pile, a few old stumps or a dead tree or two which can be converted into fuel for the slightly cool mornings and evenings that we are now experiencing. The old forgotten buck-saw should be gotten out, greased up, and put to work, or a new one may be had for a dollar. Preparing fuel in this good old-fashioned way is the best possible exercise, and beats the new-fangled health exercises a hundred ways.

"Farmers are urged to get all down timber into shape for fuel. They are also asked to give away for the hauling any old stumps and dead limbs which are not in marketable condition. These may keep many a deserving family from suffering. Farmers having wood lots they wish cleaned up in this way may leave their names with the Council Defense Council, and the opportunity to use such wood will be given to trustworthy persons."

Germany is striving to fasten her system on Europe and the world through starvation. You can help thwart Germany's ambition by enrolling as an active member of the Food Administration. Don't be partners of the Prussians.



## Dairymen Assist in Pledge Campaign

### Indiana Farmers Receive Cards and Reasons Why They Should Sign and Co-Operate.

The dairymen in Indiana are going to do their "bit" to help make the Hoover food pledge card campaign in Indiana a success. This "bit" will consist of a personal appeal to 75,000 wives of Indiana farmers, to sign the food pledge. The dairymen, through their organization, "The Indiana Manufacturers of Dairy Products," have sent a Hoover pledge card to each of 75,000 women in Indiana, with an explanation of what it means to them to sign the food pledge.

It is explained to the farmer's wife that in asking her to sign the pledge card, Uncle Sam has no intention of taking her canned goods or calling on her for any work outside of her home, or forcing her to do anything at all. Uncle Sam really wants to get the promise of the farmer's wife that she will do what she can to substitute other foods on her table for wheat, beef, pork, mutton, sugar and fats. On the card which the dairymen are sending out are shown pictures of the conservation outfit, which is to be given to each farmer's wife who signs the pledge card. This outfit consists of: (1) A book entitled "Ten Lessons on Conservation," which is full of whys and wherefores of food saving—and also the wherebys—with wheat saving recipes and other interesting information. (2) A handsome three-colored window card for the housewife to hang in her window to show that she belongs to the food conservation army of American women. (3) A Kitchen "War Creed," which is a wall card containing the brief outline of the methods housewives can use to help win the war.

The card which the dairymen are sending out contains the following appeal:

"If you will use corn bread part of the time instead of wheat bread it will help Uncle Sam win the war."

"This sounds far-fetched, doesn't it? But it is every word true.

"And there are other little things like this that experts have figured out that you can do, which will help the United States win the war against Germany. They are all little things to you, but BIG things if enough people do them.

"For instance, there is this matter of corn bread. If every family in this country could get along without wheat one day each week, it would amount to a saving of from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels a year for the whole country.

"See what it means if YOU save a little?"

"Why save wheat? Well, because our allies will starve if we don't send them many shiploads of wheat this winter. Why not send them corn? Because corn spoils on the way across the ocean. Because it takes more room in ships. Because in Europe they don't know how to bake corn bread. And for other reasons.

"Now, there are a lot of interesting facts like this about things you can do to help lick Germany—in your own kitchen.

"The government wants you to agree to try to learn all you can about things you can do in your kitchen to HELP WIN THE WAR. That is why it asks you to sign the food pledge.

"It wants to send you information. It will not take your canned goods, as some folks have rumored. It will TAKE NOTHING. It simply wants to send you suggestions.

"Send in the pledge card and start out now to learn all you can about HOW FOOD CAN WIN THE WAR."

### PICTURE THEATRES HELPING.

Wishing to prove their claim that the motion picture theatre is "everybody's school house," over five hundred owners of motion picture theatres in Indiana will take a hand in the big educational job the United States food administration is undertaking in Indiana. The movie men are going to help the food administration tell the people of Indiana why they should eat other foods now in place of wheat, beef, pork, mutton,

sugar and fats; and why they should sign Mr. Hoover's food-saving pledge cards.

Frank Rembusch, Shelbyville, who is president of the organization of motion picture exhibitors in this State, is devoting his entire time these days to lining up the managers throughout the State in the proposed work. Slides, films and striking posters will be the medium through which the movie men are going to teach to eat patriotic menus.

Many theatres will show films of the signing of the food bill in the Senate and other scenes in connection with the food conservation movement. Pictures of "Herbert Hoover at home" will be a feature of the films. Several series of slides will be exhibited.

In front of every theatre during "Conservation Week," October 28 to November 4, an attractive six-colored poster with the food administration seal of service and words "FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR—Official pictures of United States Food Administration shown in this Theatre" will be displayed.

All motion picture theatres throughout the State taking a part in this work will receive the official recognition of the food administration and will be given a certificate of membership to place in their box office.

### REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Every day of "Conservation Week" reports will be made each day to the woman member of the County Council of Defense who will telegraph the results every afternoon at four o'clock to Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator, at Indianapolis. Dr. Barnard will in turn telegraph the State returns to Washington, as will every other State Food Administrator, and Washington will announce the total pledges for each State, each day.

### MEN MUST BE ENROLLED.

A Washington dispatch says:—"Twelve million of America's 22,000,000 housewives is the minimum number the food administration's army of 500,000 volunteers is sure to enroll in the food-saving campaign during "Conservation Week," October 28 to November 4. Indiana alone has promised a million, which is a much higher goal than most States have set. To get its million pledge card signatures, Indiana will have to enroll a large number of men as well as women.

### Congratulates Lafayette.

Harold Braddock, executive director of the Library War Council at Washington, telegraphed his congratulations to the city of Lafayette because it was the first city in the country to raise its proportion of the War library fund. Lafayette has raised about \$1,100. Mr. Braddock's telegram follows:

"By your practical demonstration of patriotism, your city is proving to America and to the world that in times of need Lafayette always does its part. The Library war council is inspired by the results you are securing in the Library War Fund Campaign."

Those who had charge of the Lafayette campaign were as follows:

Members of the Lafayette public library board: Dr. George F. Keiper, George W. Snyder, Mrs. W. W. Alder.

Members of the West Lafayette school board: Frank S. Moore, Everett B. Vawter, Arthur Duffy.

Citizens' committee: Mrs. Virginia Stein, librarian Lafayette public library; William M. Hepburn, librarian Purdue University library; Robert F. Hight, Rev. Albert C. Dudley, Rev. George W. Switzer, Sidney H. Saltzgeber, William M. Nye, Timothy J. Connelly, Christian G. Stocker, Mrs. Henry A. Taylor, Mrs. Bernhardt Born, Mrs. George P. Haywood.

Millions of European farmers have left their fields to fight for the safety of America and the world. Those fields therefore haven't been producing much. Ours have. Europe's food has got to come from somewhere. America is the place. It's little enough to ask the individual American to conserve what our fields produce so our European brethren can have plenty and keep up the fight. Save your bit!

## Harvesting the Apple Crop

Uncle Sam takes the keenest interest in this year's apple crop, for the fruit must be used to help save wheat and meats for our allies.

The Food Administration is planning a consumer campaign of publicity throughout the country.

This year's apple crop calls for intelligent handling. The latest government reports indicate a crop of about 190,000,000 bushels. That is a little below normal. Good prices are assured for all honestly packed first quality apples and also for honestly packed selected second grades, which government experts say can be put into storage. When the crop is big it does not pay to store second grades, but this year, despite the fact that we cannot ship our usual 2,000,000 barrels of apples abroad, because shipping space is precious, we should be able to get fair prices for all good apples at home.

### CARELESS PACKING A HANDICAP.

Careless packing of poor quality fruit has always been one of the chief causes of market instability and unsatisfactory prices to the growers. This year the whole apple industry is co-operating to remove this market handicap. There has never been an apple year such as this one is going to be. Growers have never been able to get together and engage and finance a national educational campaign among consumers to increase apple consumption. This year the situation makes it necessary for the United States government, through the Food Administration, to conduct a consumers' campaign of publicity on behalf of the apple. This campaign will begin while the crop is being sent to market, and will probably continue until the last apple is eaten up late next spring. So the grower has three great incentives for grading, packing and storing this crop with especial care.

### THREE INCENTIVES FOR GROWER.

First: It is a good crop and calls for care.

Second: The government will encourage apple eating and apple storage and will discourage apple speculation that raises the prices abnormally.

Third: We must eat up at home more than 2,000,000 barrels of apples which would ordinarily be exported.

To get the best of the crop to the market in prime condition it must be picked carefully at the time of maturity and promptly cooled in temporary storage, and then skillfully graded and packed. Second-grade fruit should not go into barrels or boxes. If it cannot be marketed in bulk in nearby consuming centers, then it should be worked up into by-products along with the culls.

### DEPARTMENT TO GIVE AID.

Because the bulk of the crop will be picked by volunteer workers this year, and put into common storage until the grower can find time to grade and pack, there will be an opportunity to give closer personal attention to the grading and packing than might be the case if the crop were handled as in peace times. For the grower who desires instructions in apple packing the Department of Agriculture at Washington has information in bulletin form. These bulletins can be secured free by writing to the department. Growers will do well to obtain a few copies.

### Conserving Wheat Flour.

A prominent New York hotel has recently added to its menu a bread containing rye flour and whole wheat flour in addition to white flour. Another method of saving wheat flour which is being well received is to use one part of cottonseed meal to four, five or six parts of wheat flour. A United States Senator not long ago served bread made from these ingredients to several of his colleagues in Washington, and they seemed much pleased with it. Government chemists have demonstrated that flour can also be made from peanuts, dried peas, sweet potatoes, etc., and that such flour can be mixed with wheat flour to make excellent bread.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.



## Foodstuffs Dealers Must Have Licenses

President's Proclamation Calls Attention to Enforcement of Law After November 1.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation requiring all persons engaged in the import, manufacture, storage and distribution of certain fundamental foodstuffs to secure a license from the Food Administrator, November 1.

These embrace meat packers, cold storage warehousemen, millers, canners, elevators, grain dealers, wholesale distributors, retailers doing a business of more than \$100,000 per year, who handle the commodities to be set out in the President's proclamation.

It has been the desire of the Food Administration to secure the co-operation of all patriotic men in the various trades so as to eliminate speculation, hoarding, unreasonable profits, wasteful practices, etc., in the great distribution system of the country.

The licensing provision in the Food Bill is limited in operation to the channels of trade which lie between the farmer on the one hand and the retailer on the other, except as it extends to those few retailers who do an annual business of more than \$100,000.

### COMMODITIES AFFECTED.

The Food Administration has selected about twenty basic commodities, and their products as forming the prime basis of life, and has limited its licensing control to these commodities, and also, in so far as practicable, eliminated the smallest units of business in these staples:

Wheat, wheat flour, rye or rye flour; barley or barley flour; oats, oatmeal or rolled oats; corn, corn grits, cornmeal, hominy, corn flour, starch from corn, corn oil, corn syrup or glucose; rice, rice flour, dried beans, pea seed or dried peas, cottonseed, cottonseed oil, cottonseed cake or cottonseed meal, peanut oil or peanut meal, soya bean oil, soya bean meal, palm oil or copra oil, oleomargarine, lard, lard substitutes, oleo oil or cooking fats, milk, butter or cheese, condensed, evaporated or powdered milk; fresh, canned or cured beef, pork or mutton; poultry or eggs; fresh or frozen fish; fresh fruits or vegetables; canned: peas, dried beans, tomatoes, corn, salmon, or sardines; dried: prunes, apples, peaches or raisins; sugar, syrups or molasses.

### PURPOSES OF ADMINISTRATION.

It is the purpose of the Food Administration to effect conservation in the commercial use of these commodities, and to keep them flowing toward the consumer in direct lines through the channels of trade in as economical a manner as possible. The Administration does not wish to disturb the normal and necessary activities of business, and no business factor who is performing a useful function will be expected to surrender that function.

The Administration is, however, charged with several duties.

The producer must have a free outlet and a ready market.

There must be no manipulation or speculation in foods.

There must be no hoarding in foods.

Unfair or unreasonable profits must be eliminated.

Discriminatory and deceptive and wasteful practices which in any way restrict supply or distribution must be stopped.

These are the provisions of the Food Law. The licensing system which was authorized by the law provides a more effective machinery for its enforcement. It must not be thought that these operations become illegal only upon the issue of licenses. They have been illegal since the tenth of August when the law was passed, and numerous cases coming to the attention of the Food Administration have been corrected. The licensing has the effect of giving definition to the provisions of the bill and the practices which the trades should respectively follow in connection therewith.

The proclamation will require all of those

## Appeal Made for Food Pledge Signatures During the Week Beginning October 28

Most of the big things in our connection with the war have been accomplished by the typical American device of devoting a special week to a particular thing and making a national drive upon it. We have had liberty loan week, Red Cross week, and volunteer week.

And, now, food pledge week, beginning October 28.

For seven days the press and every possible organization in the country will be directed to the single end of getting the signatures of every man, woman and child in the United States at the bottom of the food pledge. Everybody in the country has heard something about food saving and understands that it is one of the four biggest services necessary to win the war. Everybody is more or less kindly disposed toward food saving—and hopes that the other fellow is carrying out the provisions of the Food Administration, and intends to adopt the wheatless and meatless meal himself before long.

But now the time has come to sign up and do all these necessary things.

At the end of food pledge week the membership of the United States Food Administration should be 100 per cent. of the people of the Nation.

Be ready to "do your bit" that week. It will be the biggest sort of business because it is to help win the war.

handling the commodities concerned to apply for licenses before November 1, upon forms which will be supplied on application to the Food Administration.

### LICENSES WITHOUT COST.

Applicants will receive licenses without cost, and the regulations governing those dealing with the commodities licensed will be issued in due course.

After November 1st no unlicensed persons will be permitted to trade in the commodities enumerated in the proclamation. Those who receive licenses will be required from time to time to make reports to the Food Administration on their activities in prescribed form. These reports will be carefully safeguarded so that private information given to the Government in confidence will not be divulged to competitors. Men experienced in the production and merchandising of the licensed commodities will aid in administering the law, and a legal department has been organized to facilitate its enforcement.

While authority is vested in the Food Administration to suspend any license and to impose penalties for violation of the Food Law or special regulations, it is the purpose of the Food Administration to accomplish these ends of public service and war service, so far as possible, not by coercion, but by patriotic co-operation. It has been the expressed feeling of the whole of the many conferences held in Washington that the licensing system operating alike in every part of the country will, in fact, be a protection to the great majority of producers and distributors, as well as to the public, against the operations of those few who unpatriotically seek to exploit the necessities of life.

It has been generally recognized throughout the country that the enormous obligation imposed upon the American people to feed our soldiers at the front and the Allies creates a disturbing factor in trade which allows opportunity to a few to impose burdens upon the many, and that it is of vital national importance that such control should be exerted as will remedy, so far as may be, the economic disturbances incident to the war. The prime purpose of the Food Administration is to protect the patriot against the slacker in business.

### May Abandon Basketball.

Military drill as a substitute for basketball, in order that a greater number of students may benefit physically, may be undertaken in the Lafayette public schools, as a war measure. The report of the organizers sent to Tippecanoe by the State Council of Defense says on that subject:

"We found a sentiment to abandon basketball from school athletics and substitute military training as a better adaptation to the possible future needs of our country and perpetuity of independence, while the exercise or athletics would give all school boys an opportunity to become proficient, rather than intensive training of a basketball squad of five while all the balance of the school rise to no higher importance than professional 'rooters.'"

### Hasty Conclusions Often Misrepresent.

(In reply to the article of Earl S. Brown in Vevay Enterprise, from J. Francis Lochar.)

It seems some persons imagine Americanism depends on the language we speak and patriotism on the number of American flags we display. The article which appeared in the Vevay Enterprise some time ago, accusing the Germans in the vicinity of Olean, Ind., as being disloyal to their country, was undoubtedly compiled on such grounds. But why draw such conclusions?

In the first place we were not celebrating our annual picnic, as the writer called the meeting to which he referred, but a joint Missionary and Reformation festival. The sole purpose of the meeting was to instill a greater love for Christ and his church on earth, and we felt that this could best be done through the medium of both the German and English languages, without the least intention of giving offense to any one, but simply to accommodate the German-speaking people of the vicinity.

To conclude, that, because no flags were displayed in the grove, "Old Glory" was insulted and disloyalty shown to our country, would seem to the average mind to be a privation of personal and Christian liberty for which this country stands. But outside of this, the Lutheran church (under whose auspices the meeting was held) perhaps more than any church denomination in this country, stands for the separation of church and State, and therefore unconsciously avoids any decorations in their churches and public meetings of the church, that might leave an impression contrary to its teaching.

We, therefore, the representatives of the Lutheran Church of Olean, Ind., deemed it our Christian duty to offer the above reply to the article of Earl S. Brown, which presumingly accused us of disloyalty to our country.

REV. H. A. BARTH, Pastor.

Church Council: J. F. Linkmeyer, Pres.; M. E. Lomatsch, Sec'y; Herman Hunger, Chas. H. Auferheide, Louis Barth.

Reports have come to the County Council of Defense that there was manifest disloyalty in and about Olean, and that there was a picture of the Kaiser displayed on the walls of the Lutheran school house at that place, and demanded that the Council of Defense do something in the matter. I wish to say that I have made an investigation and find that there are no pictures of any kind displayed on the walls of the school, and that I do not find the good German citizens of that community manifesting disloyalty, and at a meeting of the church council on Sunday, October 7, 1917, it was voted that the Stars and Stripes be placed in the school house.

After making the investigation that I have, I wish to report to those who have complained that the charges were unwarranted, and that the Germans of Olean church are true to their country and will do their part to hasten the day when peace shall again be in all the world and wars made impossible.

J. FRANCIS LOCHARD, Chairman,  
Ripley County Council of Defense.



## How the School Children May Help Win the War

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 8, 1917.

Mr. Will H. Hays, State Council of Defense, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—We inclose herewith a copy of a letter from a school girl asking what the boys and girls can do to help in the war. Replying to the same is my letter. Upon receipt of my letter a vote was taken by all the pupils in the grades in our city schools declaring that they would abstain from the use of candies until January 1. In addition to that they are writing to other schools in the county, urging that the same steps be taken, and inclosing with their letter the inclosed circular letter. We believe that this will aid wonderfully in the economizing use of sugars. I inclose herewith the copies of the letters for the purpose of showing you the plan we have adopted to economize in the one necessary food article.

The teacher in one of the grades where there are about seventy-five pupils made an investigation as to the amount of candy used the previous week, and found that a fair and reasonable estimate of the amount used by the pupils in that grade was 275 pounds. If the school children in Indiana would refrain from the use of candy until Christmas time what a saving there would be!

Very truly yours,

D. V. WHITELEATHER.

Columbia City, Ind., Oct. 1, 1917.

Hon. D. V. Whiteleather, Chairman Whitley County Board Defense:

Kind Sir—I am writing for the 7A class of the West Ward, and wish to know if there is anything we can do to help win this war? We will be glad to economize and sew for the Red Cross or help in any way. What line of work would you suggest for the boys? They are all ready to help.

Sincerely yours,

KATHRYNE RUCKMAN.

### MR. WHITELEATHER'S REPLY.

The reply of Mr. Whiteleather follows:

Columbia City, Ind., Oct. 2, 1917.

Miss Kathryne Ruckman, 308 E. Jefferson Street, Columbia City, Ind.:

Dear Friend—Your letter for and in behalf of 7A class, West Ward, just received.

I want to congratulate your class upon its patriotism. If all adults would make an honest effort to ascertain what can be done to win the war, then join with the girls and boys of this country in doing the things necessary, it would not be long until the return of peace, and the principles for which we are fighting become the foundation of every government of earth.

My dear girls and boys, there is much that you can do to assist in winning this great war. The people of France, Belgium, Italy, Russia and England who are fighting the common enemy with us, have but little food. The quantity is so reduced that the various governments parcel it out, giving a limited amount to each family. Our people have plenty. We would have more if we would take care of all the food products grown. Almost daily an appeal comes from one or more of these countries asking us to divide our food stuff with them in order to prevent the starvation of girls, boys, women and men. The last appeal came from France asking the United States to send her 100,000 tons of sugar between now and January 1. We have just enough in our country to last our people until a new crop is ready for use. Unless we furnish France the amount she desires, for at least two months her people will have no sugar. Our government is asking her people to get along with less so that we can divide with the hungry people across the water. In order that our government may furnish this necessary food to the people of France, won't all the girls and boys of 7A class, West Ward, refrain from eating candies until Christmas time?

As stated above, a large quantity of food stuff is going to waste because our people do not take

the proper care of it. Girls and boys can assist their parents in gathering, canning and drying fruit and vegetables and otherwise preserving them. This is done for home use so that we need not depend upon the products of our great canning industries for home consumption. If we do what we can to win the war, we will gather, can, or otherwise preserve enough of the fruits and vegetables to supply our respective families, so that the products of the canning industries can be exported and fed to our boys in France and the hungry allies.

You all remember that the onion crop in this county, in part at least, was likely to be lost because of the scarcity of labor. Many boys, and some girls, went to the onion fields and assisted in the harvesting of this crop. This was a patriotic act. By so doing, the crop will be preserved and can be used for the feeding of the people at home as well as abroad.

Many things like the above can be done by the boys and girls of this country. The Red Cross is an institution organized for the purpose of furnishing the soldier boys necessary clothing and necessary food. They are now busily engaged in knitting socks and making other articles that will bring comfort to our young soldiers. You might be able to assist in making some of these necessary articles. If not, you certainly can assist your mothers at home so that they might be able to devote a couple of hours each day to Red Cross work.

Let us therefore be economical in all things; let us be patriotic to such an extent that our patriotism will enthrone others; let us be alert, looking for something to do for the betterment of humanity. Do not understand that you should neglect your school work to do these things. You are now preparing yourselves and laying the foundation for your future life. Be likewise enthusiastic in this so that your high ideals may be reached. Very truly yours,

D. V. WHITELEATHER,

Chairman County Council of Defense.

### \$50 Liberty Bond Will Help Country Win the War.

The proceeds of one \$50 Liberty Loan Bond will purchase:

Thirteen 18-pound shells for destroying submarines.

Four 5-inch shells for same purpose.

One hundred pounds of smokeless powder.

Eighteen gas masks for a like number of soldiers at the front.

Enough coal to drive a destroyer 120 miles.

Enough gasoline to drive a submarine destroyer 150 miles.

A sailor's uniform outfit.

Four months' subsistence for a soldier.

### Patriotic Schools

Horace Ellis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has received the following letter from Harry L. Nixon, superintendent of the Dunkirk (Ind.) schools:

"The pupils in the German class of our high school today voted to buy a Liberty bond and to dispose of it as follows: To give the annual interest on the bond to the American Red Cross Society; to turn over the bond to the board of school trustees to be expended, when the bond shall mature, in the purchase of a statue of some American hero, to be placed in the building that shall house the Dunkirk high school at that time. They further stipulate that the statue purchased shall be the bust of some man or person who shall become prominent as the result of America's part in the present conflict with Germany, if it be possible to choose one man of more importance than any other. If not, the board to use its judgment as to the person to be represented.

"Seventy-five per cent. of our teachers have also signified their intention of buying at least one bond each.

"Perhaps the above may offer a suggestion to your department for furthering the teaching of patriotism in the public schools of Indiana."

## Potatoes Replace Cereals in Food

### Furnish Starch and Make Possible the Elimination of Bread from Diet.

Americans, if they would think of the humble potato as a "breadstuff" rather than merely as a "vegetable," would find that they could spare much bread from their diet without inconvenience, the dietetic specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture point out. The potato—Irish or sweet—differs from almost all other common vegetables in that it supplies important amounts of starch, and starch is the chief food element we get from bread. Green vegetables, with which potatoes often are classed, supply little or no starch and energy, and are valuable in the diet principally for the mineral substances and acids they supply and for giving bulk to the diet. Potatoes, of course, supply valuable mineral substances useful in the building up, repair and regulation of the body, but they have won their great place in the diet of a large part of the world because they supply starch which otherwise would have to be obtained from cereals.

### MORE POTATOES, LESS BREAD.

The more potatoes you eat the less bread you need at the same meal. Potatoes, of course, contain a larger percentage of water than does bread, so that weight for weight they are not equivalent to bread as a source of starch and energy. As a general proposition, however, one medium-sized potato (six ounces) would supply about as much starch as two medium-sized slices of bread (about two ounces). Five parts of potato are equal to one part of cereal in a mixed diet. Therefore, those who make potatoes an important dish safely can cut down the amount of light or hot bread, wheat mushes, or macaroni they eat at that meal, and yet supply their bodies with this important food—starch. Wherever potatoes are locally plentiful or relatively cheap, especially in the case of the early or summer crop which does not store well, housewives are urged to use them plentifully at all meals as a substitute for wheat.

### THE MORE POTATOES YOU EAT, THE LESS BREAD YOU NEED AT THE SAME MEAL.

### France's Necessity the Standard.

The sincere hope of every American who believes that this country went into the war from the humane motives described by the President in his address to Congress must be that when beaten Germany appeals for a conference we will not be persuaded by any consideration into pressing upon our allies terms that will endanger their future peace and well being. The people of this country have not formulated their wishes in regard to the future in Europe, and they do well to leave the matter to the good sense and chivalry of the nations that have long lived under the menace of the German invasion.

The people of France know what to expect of a Germany able to renew its vigor and reconstruct its instruments of conquest. They have been brought face to face with the monstrous conception which Germany calls military necessity. They want no more of it. Let them determine the means by which Germany can be prevented from again bringing down this horror upon the head of her neighbors.


The civil necessity of France should be the measure of the punishment of Germany for the crimes of which she has been guilty under the name of military necessity.—Collier's.

### Wants His Freedom.

"Now, boss, I's ready to go anywhere dey wants to send me," said a dusky citizen in a southern city on registration day, after performing his patriotic duty. "Boss, jes' anywhere! But I ask jes' one thing and dat is don't put me in no cavalry." "Why do you draw the line on the cavalry?" asked the registrar.

"It's jes' like dis: When I's told to retreat, I don't want to be bothered with no hoss."—Everybody's.





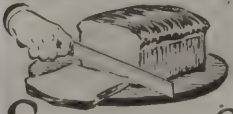
**Be Patriotic**  
sign your country's  
pledge to save the food

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Pledge Card for United States Food Administration

**Be Patriotic**  
Sign Your  
Country's Pledge  
to Save Food

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION



**Save a loaf  
a week  
help win  
the war**

## Inventory of Food in American Homes

### Government Asking Housewives What They and Their Families Eat.

What is said to be the first comprehensive record of the Nation's diet, from by far the largest number of individual household pantries, is now under way, through the co-operation of the American housewife. She is telling what her family has on hand on a given date, what it needs to eat for a week, and what its monthly ration is. This she is doing to help along the war emergency food survey now being conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

#### ENLIST SERVICES OF 10,000.

An army of 10,000 women is enlisted in the work, and to each has been sent a letter from the department together with blanks for the inventory of food on hand and for the record of a week's total of food used by the family.

President Wilson, in approving the plans of the Secretary of Agriculture for the survey, said that "authoritative information concerning the Nation's food supply is a matter of consequence at all times and is of peculiar importance at the present moment." All who are assisting the department in making the survey are rendering valuable patriotic service. It is felt that the inventories of stocks on farms, in storages, and in retail establishments, which are also being taken at this time, will be understandable only in relation to the rate of food consumption. The interpretive figures, therefore, are being given by the women of the country, and their statements will guide the governmental agencies and the public in making plans to increase the production of certain food, to promote efficient distribution of these products, and to direct the campaign to better conserve and use them.

#### WHAT IS LISTED.

The inventory is of all stocks on hand on the pantry shelves, in the storage bins, the refriger-

ator, or the kitchen cabinet. This is accompanied by a list of the members of the family, their ages, and occupations.

There is also a weekly record of meals served to home folks and to guests, with the kinds and quantities used. These include the foods used from the household stocks and those produced at home, from the home garden for example, as well as those purchased. Mothers are also asked to report the candy, cakes, and ice cream which are bought and eaten in addition to the regular meals. This will probably require considerable co-operation on the part of the children who have pennies to spend.

Fifty-four items are included in the records of food on hand, although it is not supposed that any family will have an entry under each one of the 54 classifications. The classifications themselves are further subdivided, as in the case of fresh meats, salted meats, bakery products, fresh vegetables, and the like, under which separate items are to be listed. For example, under fresh meat would be listed pork, veal, lamb, beef, and so on. The same classification is used under the record of food consumed in a week.

#### THE FAMILY RECORD.

In the family record the name and address of the family is given, but not for publication. Each housewife will tell whether the family lives in the city or country and will give the total family income. She then lists the members of the household by sex and age and occupation, and will tell the number of meals which they eat at home and those which they may eat away from home during the week in which the record is kept. Meals prepared at home but eaten elsewhere, such as lunches taken to work, are considered home meals. Where there are children in the family the approximate quantity of milk used daily by each of the children under 7 years of age is also recorded.

It has been stated that the only survey which is in any way equivalent to this one now being taken was made some 20 years ago on a limited scale. It has been considered the one authoritative source of such information, although standards and costs of living have advanced materially since it was taken.

### Course in Democracy for American Schools

American school children will soon have put before them material for "education in democracy" at the request of President Wilson, through the co-operation of the Food Administrator and United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton.

A series of bulletins entitled "Lessons in Community and National Life" will be issued to pupils of all schools, calling attention to the necessity for conservation of food and other national resources. They will serve the further purpose of training pupils in recognition of their rights and obligations in the democracy in which they live.

#### LETTER BY FOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

The Food Administrator has addressed a letter to school authorities, outlining the plan as follows:

"To the Superintendents and Principals of the Schools of the United States:

"In keeping with the plan outlined by the President, the United States Food Administration will co-operate with the Department of the Interior in issuing through the Bureau of Education a series of bulletins which will contain 'Lessons in Community and National Life.' These lessons will serve the very urgent immediate purpose of calling attention to the necessity of conserving food and all other resources of the nation. They will serve at the same time the broader purpose of training pupils in the schools to recognize their rights and obligations in the co-operative society in which they live.

"I urge all school officers to promote with vigor this plan for the more definite and comprehensive teaching of democracy.

"Faithfully yours,

"HERBERT HOOVER."

Your plans for dinner, Mrs. Housewife, are just as important in their way as General Haig's plans for a night attack. Haig aims to get the maximum of results with the minimum of material. He uses plenty, but he doesn't waste any. So should you. That's the way you and Haig will win this war.

**save**

1-wheat  
use more corn


2-meat  
use more fish & beans

3-fats  
use just enough

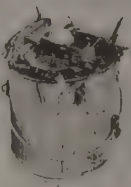
4-sugar  
use syrups

and serve  
the cause of freedom

MEMBER OF  
UNITED STATES  
FOOD  
ADMINISTRATION



**Be Patriotic--**  
Hang  
this card  
in your  
front window



**If you put it here,  
the kaiser will  
get it**



## Sign Your Country's Food Pledge—This Is It:

CUT OUT CAREFULLY ALONG THIS LINE

### Pledge Card for United States Food Administration

If You Have Already Signed, Pass This On To a Friend

TO THE FOOD ADMINISTRATOR:

I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our nation and I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administrator in my home, in so far as my circumstances permit.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

There are no fees or dues to be paid. The Food Administration wishes to have as members all of those actually handling food in the home.

Anyone may have the Home Card of Instruction, but only those signing pledges are entitled to the Membership Window Card, which will be delivered upon receipt of the signed pledge.

Cut this out carefully and send it to the Federal Food Administrator, Room 20, State House, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Do not send it to Washington. Send it to Indianapolis.

This is the same as the pledge card, and just as official. Do not sign this if you have signed a pledge card. Do not sign a pledge card if you sign this.

When you send this in, with your name and address, you will be sent free: (1) a handsome three-colored window membership card to show that

you are trying to live up to the suggestions of the food administration at your house; (2) an interesting and valuable book of suggestions and recipes, entitled "Ten Lessons on Food Conservation"; (3) a wall card to hang in your kitchen, entitled "The Kitchen War Creed," to show you how you can help win the war in your own kitchen if you wish.

And the food administration will mail you other helpful things later, perhaps.

To sign this card is a patriotic privilege. It will make you a leader

in your neighborhood in the task of saving certain foods for our soldiers and our allies.

Sign this card. Show Mr. Hoover you are with him. Hang out your window membership card when it comes. Read the interesting literature that will be sent you.

The government is not going to ask for your canned goods or for anything else, because you sign this card. You incur no obligations. You merely promise to study the problem of "food saving to win the war" and do what you can to help.

## Oh, Man! How You Frighten Us!

(By Mrs. S. E. Boys, in Plymouth Republican.)

The other day I ran across a statement which quite effervesced the religious exaltation with which I have been plunging into Food Conservation the past few months. It was written before the ban was placed upon the manufacture of whisky, much of it goes into tobacco products, large amounts are wasted in trade wars.

O man! And you have been laying the responsibility of the war upon us saying that the war must be won by food, and the conservation of it was up to the women.

My, how our inflation has been pumped up! There has been so much "free air" (about the 20 per cent.). First came the newspapers; flashing, in flaming headlines which flared clear across the front page, the startler: "Seven billion dollars worth of food wasted in American kitchens." We women sat up and took notice.

Then came Bryan and brass bands, reasoning with us and thrilling us. We were impressed.

The bugaboo was flaunted before us, threatened our families with starvation IF we did not fill every available can, bottle, jar and jug. We got busy.

First, last and always there is Hoover, George Ade & Co. goading us into thrift. We respond.

We have gardened and canned and dried and stored until we are blue in the face and our hands resemble nutmeg graters. The other day I was petting the baby, rubbing her plump little back, when she piped up, "Don't scratch me!" At last the miracle is performed and we have a minute to catch our breath and think and it comes over us: Was it necessary? Have we taken ourselves too seriously? And—by the way—

WHAT ABOUT THAT EIGHTY PER CENT.?

True, whisky is fluked. We don't remember hearing that beer and wine are suppressed. How much food stuff goes into the making of the stuff and how much food is there in it after it is made?

How about the valuable fields of the South where the weather is so fine: Has the usual acreage of tobacco been cultivated?

Those trade wars, those wastes in transportation, those big-scale losses: Have they been effectively dealt with?

And right here in Marshall county where the papers have been so full of stimuli to the women and where we have cultivated vacant lots, worked in the fields, farmed the back yards, served thickweed salad, made meatless mince-meat, concocted tomato-peeling soup, canned watermelon rind preserves, and gone to seed generally on thrift; have you men been equally aroused?

Of course you have worked hard, you always do, and we love you and wouldn't want to see you in the predicament of Sid Stebbins who couldn't finish whitewashing the back-yard fence because he ran out of chewing tobacco. We couldn't be happy unless you are happy; but, say, why don't you get a county agent and double up the crops with half the effort? They say it can be done by sweetening the sour spots, draining the boggy places, rotating the crops, sowing only certain seed, and giving the proper chemicals to the depleted soil. They say a county agent can tell you how.

That would save considerable sweat of our brows and we could be your sweet little wives. We want to welcome you to your hearthstones with merry serenity and not be all keyed up with strenuousness to conserve the last beggarly scraps. Then if we should relax a bit and even waste a fraction of our 20 per cent. we would still be some considerable to the good.

Really now, think hard about that 80 PER CENT. and the HUNDRED PER CENT. more which might be!

### Girls Study Telegraphy.

Miss Mary Johnston, state chairman National League for Woman's Service in Louisville, Ky., who is co-operating with W. G. Phillips, traffic manager and chief operator of the Western Union at that point, has established four classes of twenty-five girls each to fit students for government jobs in telegraphy. Louisville also has thirty-six students enrolled for the study of wireless telegraphy, classes in motor driving, and a committee which is specializing in railroad maintenance work in preparation for the long hours which railroad men will work to handle the war freight.

## A Woman's View of the War

(Mary Roberts Rinehart in the American Magazine.)

"Had I been allowed to vote, I would have voted for war. I hate war with a terrible hatred. I fear it with the cringing fear that only mothers know. I do not believe that war is good for a country. I do not believe in war at all.

"Yet I would have voted for this war, as a surgeon cuts to cure a sore that will not heal.

"So, had we the vote, we would give our sons, as we are doing, with a God-speed. But we would say to the government with the strength of our millions what now we are begging fearfully, outside of the closed doors of government. And something like this we would say to the men who are representing this country in the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the various departments of government:

"These be our children you are taking from us. The cause is just. It is only right that they should go. But although they are but units to you, to us they are life itself. Therefore:

"What will you do for them when they have gone out to fight?

"Will you give them time to train, or are you going to send them, undisciplined, against the most highly trained fighting men in the world?

"Are you allowing petty jealousies to hold up the legislation we need? Are you playing politics? Are you posing for the public? Is this thing in your souls, or only in your mouths? Are you working for the nation or for re-election?

"If there are weaklings in control of vital situations, will you get rid of them now, or will you wait until their blunders have cost us those we are giving?

"We are giving everything we have. What are you giving, in labor, sincerity, high purpose and sacrifice?

"You are talking to us about conservation of food. What are you doing to conserve the lives we are putting in your hands?

"After all it comes down to one question from the women of America—only ten words to voice a million prayers:

"Are you ready to give our boys a fair chance? "That is not only a question. It is a prayer, for all the mothers of this country. Surely, dear God, it is not much to ask."



## Indiana State Council of Defense

Will H. Hays, Chairman.  
 Frank C. Dailey, Secretary.  
 George Ade.  
 A. W. Brady.  
 Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.  
 Dr. Chas. P. Emerson.  
 Charles W. Fairbanks.  
 Charles Fox.  
 Will J. Freeman.  
 Wm. G. Irwin.  
 J. L. Keach.  
 H. R. Kurrie.  
 A. E. Reynolds.  
 N. E. Squibb.  
 Rev. Albert B. Storms.  
 Isaac D. Straus.  
 Thomas Taggart.  
 Frank Wampler.  
 E. M. Wilson.  
 Evans Woollen.

### Form of the Organization.

**Public Policy**—C. W. Fairbanks, Chairman.  
**Advisory Committee**—Thos. Taggart, Chairman.  
**Finance**—Evans Woollen, Chairman.  
**Publicity**—George Ade, Chairman.  
**Legal**—Frank C. Dailey, Chairman.  
**Co-ordination of Societies**—Wm. G. Irwin, Chairman.  
**Sanitation and Medicine**—Medical Section—Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Chairman.  
**Food**—Will H. Hays, Chairman.  
**Industrial Survey and Preparedness**—N. E. Squibb, Chairman, Indiana Representative on National Safety Council.  
**Survey and Organization of Man-Power**—Isaac D. Straus, Chairman, Indiana Representative on United States Boys' Working Reserve.  
**Labor**—Charles Fox, Chairman.  
**Military Affairs**—E. M. Wilson, Chairman.  
**Protection**—Colonel Harry B. Smith, Chairman.  
**Transportation**—  
**Steam**—H. R. Kurrie, Chairman.  
**Electric and Motor**—A. W. Brady, Chairman.  
**Communications**—Frank Wampler, Chairman.  
**Shipping Interests**—A. E. Reynolds, Chairman.  
**Public Morals**—Rev. A. B. Storms, Chairman.  
**Coal Committee**—W. J. Freeman, Chairman.  
**Educational Section**—Dr. Horace Ellis, Chairman.  
**Women's Activities**—Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.  
**Socks for Soldiers**—Mary Helen Boyd, Chairman.  
**Committee on Enrollment and Women's Service**—Miss Julia E. Landers, Chairman.  
**Employers' Co-operation Committee**—Frank Wampler, Chairman.  
**Commercial Economy Committee**—Fred M. Ayres, Chairman.  
**"Four-Minute Men"**—Philip T. White, Chairman.  
**Scientific Research Committee**—A. L. Foley, Chairman.  
**Training Camp Activities and Recreation**—Hugh McK. Landon, Chairman.

### Worth \$100 to Live Here.

An Italian who has a news stand not far from our office bought a \$100 Liberty Bond. A chap who thought he was bright was trying to kid Dominic the other day by telling him that if Germany should win the war the Liberty Bonds wouldn't be worth a cent. Kindly get Dominic's answer: "Aw hell, it's werr a 100 bucks to live in dis country."—Exchange.

Kitchen "War Creed"

MEMBER OF  
UNITED STATES  
FOOD  
ADMINISTRATION

### Rewards for Signing.

The Kitchen War Creed, the window card (in colors) and the ten lessons in food conservation which go to every Indiana housewife enrolling in the Hoover Food Conservation organization.

### More Wheat Wanted.

We need more wheat in this county for next year, and it is believed there will be more than this, though there is no source of information in the county.

This year there was no chance to increase the yield, because the wheat had all been sowed long before war was declared. The 1918 crop, therefore, is the one which may be increased. It is regrettable that there has been no concerted effort to increase the wheat crop of 1918 as there has in so many other counties.

From what inquiries we have been able to make there seems to be a general tendency to increase the acreage, and it is believed that there will be a much larger acreage than last year, with a consequent bigger yield. The fixed and stable price is the strongest inducement that could be made to the farmer to sow wheat.

We have noticed also that the ground where wheat has been sown has been prepared with special care and is a beautiful sight wherever seen. Many pieces of wheat are now up and looking as fine as can be.—Plymouth Republican.

### Graft on Anesthetics.

Chain letters are being sent to employees of the several government departments soliciting money for purchasing anesthetics. The objectionable part of these letters state that—

"Owing to the scarcity of anesthetics, operations that cause indescribable pain have to be performed daily without their aid to mitigate suffering. We are making an appeal to you to subscribe 24 cents toward purchasing chloroform to use in the hospitals of the allies. Please send a copy of this letter to four of your friends and number it \* \* \* Do not fail or the chain will be broken and the good cause defeated. Send the money to \* \* \* New York City. It is hoped to raise this number to 500 so as to help in making this effort a success."

These letters have been referred for verification to both the representatives of the English and French governments, who state positively that the assertion on which this appeal is based is absolutely without foundation.

### More Reasons Why We Are at War.

Beginning with today, no more prisoners are to be taken. All prisoners are to be put to death. The wounded, whether armed or not, are to be put to death. Prisoners, even where they are organized in large units, are to be put to death. No living man is to be left behind us.—Gen. Stenger's order of August 26, 1914.

I have also bayoneted a number of women. During the battle of Budenwiler I did away with four women and seven young girls in five minutes. The captain told me to shoot these French sows, but I preferred to run my bayonet through them.—Letter from Johan Wagner, Bavarian soldier, to his betrothed, March 16, 1915.

Anyone who cannot bring himself to approve from the bottom of his heart the sinking of the Lusitania, who cannot conquer his sense of the monstrous cruelty to countless perfectly innocent victims \* \* \* and give himself up to honest joy at this victorious exploit of German defensive power—such an one we deem no true German.—Pastor D. Baumgarten.

And such self-convicting testimony by the Germans themselves could be multiplied by the hundred.—Ex.

It is impossible that anything but benefit can come to the American family which signs the Food Administration Pledge.

### Hoover's Career

From office boy in 1895 to national food administrator in 1917 for the United States and perhaps for all its allies, is the brief history of "Bert Hoover," now Herbert C. Hoover.

The gap of twenty-two years in which "Bert" passed into "Herbert" is filled with many incidents of world-wide renown.

Twenty-two years ago Bert Hoover began his business career as an office boy in the employ of his uncle, Dr. Minthorn, who had charge of the Oregon Land Company, at Salem. After a thorough trial the uncle said with conviction that as an office boy Bert was not worth \$35 a month, which he had been receiving.

But Bert was equally firm in his conviction that he was easily worth \$35 a month and more. That was the start, and the office was left behind, with Stanford University as the goal. There young Hoover attained his degree by working his way through college.

As an engineer his success is well remembered by westerners in Arizona mining operations. His fame in solving intricate mining problems spread and he was called to Australia and later to England, with bigger jobs always in sight.

Then the greatest task of his life came in the feeding of the war-stricken Belgians. His work in Belgium made impossible the selection of any other man for the solving of America's greatest problem of the war and the Salem office boy was called to the White House and given charge of the world's food supply.—Educator-Journal.

### A Mistaken Viewpoint.

We can not help feeling that some of our public speakers handle the war situation from an entirely mistaken viewpoint, in asking sympathy for the German people under their so-called oppressive government. We do not understand that the German people are asking for any of our sympathy. One of the outstanding traits of this fine race of people is their absolute loyalty to their government. The German people are just as capable and intelligent as any people on earth and if they were not satisfied with their form of government they would change it. For more than forty years Germany has waited for "Der Tag," (The Day)—meaning the time when all the world would be subject to German domination—"Deutschland Ueber Alles." It is true, we should not hate the German people, but we ought to realize that our soldiers will have to fight something more than the Kaiser's shadow.—Fremont (Ind.) Eagle.

### High Schools and the War.

The lure of high wages must not take boys and girls from the high schools if Indiana is to do her part, both in winning the war and advancing the interests of the country following the war. "The attendance in high schools should be increased, and more boys and girls should be induced to remain until their course is completed," is the warning being sent out by P. P. Claxton, federal commissioner of education. Chemistry, physics, manual training, domestic arts, domestic science and similar subjects should be featured. And above all, the high school graduates should go on to college and university.

The skyscraper goes up stone by stone, brick by brick, foot by foot, day by day, slowly. There is no other way to build it. Europe's war food shortage must be made up by individual Americans through saving bit by bit, ounce by ounce, day by day, persistently. There is no other way to do it.





"Your sacrifice of blood and money will be in vain, we shall go hungry and a great cause will be lost unless you stand guard each day in your home over your supply of wheat, meat, fats, sugar and milk."—HERBERT HOOVER.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NOVEMBER 2, 1917

Number 12

## Traitors Working to Prevent Enrollment

State Council Has Reports of Specific Cases in Which It Will Endeavor to Secure Redress.

Emphasizing the importance of the work that county food directors will be called upon to do, Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Indiana food administrator, again appealed to the Indiana State Council of Defense, at its meeting October 31, to urge County Councils to make nominations for these important posts. Dr. Barnard said the enforcement of the federal licensing law which will control retail prices for firms doing a gross business in excess of \$100,000 per year, tomorrow, November 1, makes more imperative the selection of a competent county director. He stated that the food administration through publicity channels expects to effect what will amount to a "black-listing" of all retail groceries that ask an unfair profit for their goods and are not within the scope of the federal license law.

Up to noon Wednesday only thirty-nine of the ninety-two counties had made a recommendation and as a result the tardy County Councils received a very pointed and emphatic telegram from the State Council of Defense, directing that they get busy and nominate a qualified food administrator at once. These nominations will then be investigated and if found satisfactory, will be commissioned by the federal food administration.

Dr. Barnard also stated that there is an evidence of organized opposition to the food card enrollment. In Albion, Ind., he said school children whose mothers had signed cards had returned to school with the information that their mothers declined to display the cards for the reason that a man, whose name is now said to be in possession of the department of justice, had informed them that the display of these window cards spotted the house for "the Germans who would get them" when the enemy soldiers came into the town. Dr. Barnard said Mayor McClellan of Auburn said the rumor is persistent there that the government will fix a maximum price for hogs of \$10 to \$12 per hundred weight and that as a result the food enrollment campaign is seriously handicapped. Miss Mary E. Culbertson of Richmond, secretary of the Wayne County Council of Defense, telegraphed, Dr. Barnard said, that "Rumors are traveling faster than the food card agents and that it is difficult indeed to persuade people that they are not signing something over to the government when they sign the food enrollment cards."

The State Council will make thorough investigation of the facts upon which these false reports are based and in turn report the names of the guilty to the agents of the department of justice, who have been assigned to stamping out sedition of this character.

Dr. Barnard reported an appeal to Indiana farmers to produce more sugar beets to relieve the sugar famine had been met with the discouraging statement that with the price of corn advanced 250 per cent. and of sugar but 50 per cent., there was little likelihood of the sugar beet acreage being increased to make room for corn. The only Indiana sugar beet factory reported that it cannot increase its output, which is 13,000,000 pounds of sugar per year.

At the suggestion of G. I. Christie, chairman of the committee on food production and conservation, the State Council referred to the national administration at Washington the resolu-

tions adopted by hog growers of the State, in conference at Purdue, that the government establish a ratio between the price of hogs and of corn, and that prompt action is necessary if Indiana is to increase its hog production 20 per cent. next year.

The matter of endorsing the organization of a Girls' Working Reserve from high school students who agree to devote two hours per week to a patriotic activity, as done under the direction of Mrs. Southgate in the Michigan City, Ind., high school, was referred to a committee, who will investigate and report.

At the request of Charles Fox, chairman of the labor committee, the Council also will investigate the action of members of the Gibson County Council of Defense, who were reported to have interested themselves in the matter of the removal of the Sexton Garment Company from Princeton, Ind., following the proposed formation of a union by its employees. The Garment Company has government contracts which it is said to have transferred to Fairfield, Ill., leaving the Princeton plant and eighty-five girls idle.

It was reported by Mr. Kurrie that the federal government had issued an order, effective November 1, consistent with the resolution adopted by the Indiana State Council of Defense, September 17, that no open top cars be used for the shipment of automobiles, merchandise, stone or other building material until the coal car shortage has been relieved.

The report of Charles W. Fairbanks of the committee to which was referred the matter of taking action relative to the showing of "atrocity pictures" in moving picture theaters, was that there is no occasion for action by the Council. The report was approved.

At the suggestion of Isaac D. Straus, to whom was referred the question of endorsing the Junior Training Camp, the Council will await a statement of the attitude of the United States Department of Labor, with whose activities in connection with the United States Boys' Working Reserve the junior training camps might conflict.

## Enemy Propaganda.

The unscrupulous propaganda for enemy votes naturally eschews all allegiance to truth or conscience: It is designed to appeal to the unthinking and it is formulated to convince those who are prone to subscribe to anything that appears in large print.

One of the favorite enemy doctrines is that the United States will be open to invasion, if not destruction, if we send our troops to France. It seems to have a kind of superficial verity, and it has aroused considerable popular apprehension for that reason.

It is hardly necessary to refute this particular bit of misinformation. A moment's thought will persuade any one that the United States is developing the greatest military machine the country ever had. No matter how many units we send abroad, we shall still have more soldiers in training than our ideas of national defense ever conceived as necessary.

This kind of thing is just a sample of the methods and results of kaiseristic propaganda in the United States. We shall have to be on our guard against all varieties of distortion of fact. We must not allow ourselves to be deluded by palpable falsehoods.—Chicago Tribune.

America is requested to save fats to make the German ranks thin. That will do it and you can help. Use a third of an ounce less every day. Every square meal you save for the boys in the trenches and their folks back home brings Kaiserism that much nearer moral starvation.

## Housewives Exempt From Hoarding Law

Food Administrator Calls Attention to Provisions of License Law Effective November 1

Special pains have been taken by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Indiana food administrator, and by the Indiana State Council of Defense, to make it clear that the federal food administration specifically excludes from the list of food hoarders who may be made to feel the penalty of the law which becomes effective today, the housewife who has preserved perishables from her own garden or orchard, or which she has purchased and expects to use in substitution for staples during the approaching winter. Dr. Barnard's warning against the hoarding of staples is further emphasized, however, in his statement exempting the patriotic housewife from the provisions of the bill. This statement serves to answer many questions that have come to the State Council of Defense and should serve as a guide to hundreds of Indiana housewives who have been curious and fearing imposition by unauthorized individuals and statements.

"The government encourages and never criticizes the housewife who has conserved her own supply of perishables. The rule against hoarding applies peculiarly to such staples as sugar and flour.

"If the housewife has been accustomed to purchasing sugar in five-pound lots and buys by the hundred weight, or if she has been accustomed to buying flour by the twenty-four-and-a-half-pound sack and takes to buying by the barrel, then certainly she may be justly charged with hoarding, but not otherwise."

Directing attention to the penal clause of the new bill prohibiting hoarding, Dr. Barnard says:

"This law does not apply only to dealers in food-stuffs. It says *any person*, and it is just as much a violation of the law for a housewife to buy more sugar than she needs as it is for a wholesaler to buy canned goods or sugar for the purpose of holding them for higher prices.

"Any information as to the practice of hoarding on the part of individuals or dealers should be reported to me at once. An investigation will be started promptly by the department of justice on any complaints made by retailers against wholesalers or on information supplied by individuals against individuals or dealers."

The section fixing the penalty for violation of the hoarding provision of the food control bill follows:

"That any person who wilfully hoards any necessities shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding \$5,000, or be imprisoned for not more than ten years or both. Necessaries shall be deemed to be hoarded within the meaning of this act when either held, contracted for or arranged for by any person in a quantity in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or consumption by himself or his dependents for a reasonable time."

## Languages.

Poilu had taught Sammy a few simple French sentences.

"Now," said Sammy, "I will reciprocate by teaching Poilu a few simple United States sentences."

So he gave Poilu this one to ponder: "Blackie, my side kick, is white clear through, but he's a raw, half-baked piece of cheese."—Ex.



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Benton County.**—In a final successful drive on behalf of the Liberty loan, Congressman Will R. Wood and the Rev. U. G. Leazenby of Fowler made a speaking tour of Benton county. At a meeting at Fowler Judge Charles J. Orblison of Indianapolis was a speaker and medals were presented to the following Boy Scouts who had made records in selling Liberty bonds: Dan Hinckley, Harold Martin, Lawrence Morehouse and Lloyd McNeely. Successful patriotic meetings were held not only at Fowler, but at Boswell, Earl Park, Big Pine school house and at the New Atkinson farm. Benton county "went over the top."

Special services were held Sunday by the Fowler Methodist Church in honor of boys who have gone to the colors from among the families of the congregation. The service was a public expression of the community's interest in the welfare of the soldiers. Prof. C. W. Steele spoke on "The Community and Our Boys." The service developed into a patriotic demonstration.

**Boone County.**—Lebanon Red Men, at a pie supper, auctioned a pumpkin pie for \$30.75. The amount was increased to \$40 and \$20 was contributed to the men of Company H, at Hattiesburg, while \$20 went to the mess fund of the Boone county men in the National Army now training at Camp Taylor, Louisville.

Roy Comely of Lebanon has enlisted in the first "gas and flame" regiment formed in the United States and has gone to Washington to report for duty. The "gas and flame" regiment includes chemists, chemical workers, powder men, experienced mechanical engineers and the like. Mr. Comely has been employed in chemical research work.

Charles Slusser of Lebanon is captain of the new Boone county company of Home Guards. Forrest Worrell is first lieutenant and Thomas McCoy of Whites-town is second lieutenant. The first sergeant is Jesse Blubaugh of Mechanicsburg. The organization will soon begin regular drills at the Lebanon armory.

**Blackford County.**—W. C. Niece, chairman of the Blackford County Council of Defense, and Mrs. Charles Ritter, secretary, have arranged for a supply of yarn to be used only in war work and to be provided at a price \$1 a pound under the price charged by Hartford City merchants for the same material, or \$2.00 per pound.

Mrs. Charles Ritter of Hartford City, head of the Hoover food conservation campaign in Blackford county, is working out a speaking campaign, including Millgrove, Roil and Montpelier, being assisted by Miss Esther Lupton and Miss Pauline McGeath.

**Cass County.**—Under the direction of Mr. Charles Miller, the Cass county representative of the Indiana Food Commission, all the hotels and restaurants in Logansport have become members of the United States Food Administration and are co-operating with the food conservation authorities in war work.

Logansport young men are being asked to join a new battery to become a unit in the new Indiana artillery regiment. Lieutenant Middleton of Culver, working with Mayor Guthrie and Benjamin Porter of Logansport, is interested in seeing Logansport add an artillery outfit to her infantry organization which now is in camp in the far South.

Children of Washington school, Logansport, having on hand a fund raised to buy school equipment, voted to put the money into Liberty bonds and to wait for the equipment.

**Clay County.**—Under able leadership the Red Cross forces of this county are actively at work and are reorganizing with the expectation of refurbishing their activities in the coming year. The Clay County Red Cross has just elected new officers in accord with instructions from the national headquarters, elections everywhere being set for the same day. John G. Bryson of Brazil acted as head of the nominations committee.

Ninety per cent. of the workers at the plant of the Clay Products Company, Brazil, bought Liberty loan bonds. A committee of workmen served notice on the management that they would refuse to work with one man who had refused to buy a bond on the ground that he "did not want one."

One of the first Sunday-schools in Indiana to buy Liberty bonds was the First Presbyterian Sunday-school of Brazil, which put \$500 in Uncle Sam's hands for war work. The purchase represents almost \$1 per capita of members in the school. Other Sunday-schools have been challenged to surpass this record.

Two hundred Clay county merchants, from all parts of the county, pledged themselves to support the Hoover food administration in the war-time conservation of food supplies. This patriotic action was taken at a rousing meeting called by Kruzan & Co. at Brazil. Harold Acheson acted as chairman. Rev. E. Garfield Johnson made an effective speech on the demands of the war period and on the practical work to be done back of the army and navy in winning the war. Hugh Stevenson spoke for the Liberty loan. More than twenty-five merchants agreed to make special window displays for educational effect during Food Conservation week.

Though but one man turned out for a Liberty loan meeting at Hurricane school house, Posey township, the one patriot bought Liberty bonds to the amount of \$100 and paid cash. A Brazil newspaper described the meeting as "the smallest yet held in Clay county."

To stimulate production of farm products, an agricultural exhibit was held at Brazil as a novel feature of

the celebration of All Hallowe'en. Many Clay county farmers and gardeners entered sample products for prizes. The affair was directed by County Agent Crowe.

**Decatur County.**—Twenty-five hogs, turned into a tract of one and nine-tenths acres of corn and soy beans, in twenty-two days gained 955 pounds. The experiment was worked out at the farm of John W. Crise at Forest Hill. Mr. Crise estimates the crops can be made worth \$150 an acre.

The Tri Kappas at Greensburg are collecting old trinkets of gold or silver, the precious metals to be refined and turned into a fund for training airmen and equipping army hospitals. Gall Boyd, Bonnie Applegate and Mabel Welsh are leading in this work.

Mrs. W. G. Fraley, wife of the county clerk of Decatur county, has received a letter of thanks from First Lieutenant Earl E. Moore of the First Indiana Artillery, now on the way to the west front with the famous Rainbow Division, acknowledging the receipt of socks knitted by Mrs. Fraley, and in which Mrs. Fraley put her heart at the time the socks were delivered to the Red Cross. Clerk Fraley at the same time received an Indianapolis publication containing a picture of Lieutenant Moore, and Deputy Fred Smith, who is an old friend of the artillery officer, was able to identify the recipient of the socks supplied by Mrs. Fraley. It was one of the war's pleasant and instructive coincidences.

**Delaware County.**—The war-time food problem figures largely in Muncie at this time. The matter of a city market is being worked out on a permanent basis, and it is expected that the municipality will enlarge its activities in co-operation with the producers of the county to insure larger production and adequate distribution of products at fair prices. The public is taking a lively interest in a general discussion of the city market and its functions.

Scoutmaster Matthews of the Boy Scouts of Muncie gave several hours to a careful drilling of Boy Scouts in salesmanship before sending the Scouts out to sell Liberty bonds. One argument used by a Boy Scout was as follows: "President Wilson has sent me to you for the purpose of requesting that you purchase a Liberty bond so America, by oversubscribing the second issue of the bonds, will show the German Kaiser and his allies that we mean business." This line of argument, earnestly persisted in, made the Boy Scouts a big factor in the remarkable Liberty loan record made by Delaware county.

**Dubois County.**—County Superintendent Robert E. Eckert asked his schools to observe Food Conservation week. The teachers throughout the county passed the cards. Special interest was taken at Dubois and Birdseye, and these communities sent in a large number of signed cards. Superintendents Fogleman and Huntwork of the Cuzco and Birdseye schools also reported sales of Liberty bonds during the week. Superintendent Hutchison of the Huntington schools has scheduled a lecture course, the proceeds of which are to go to the Red Cross. A couple of weeks ago Miss Wilson, superintendent of the Jasper schools, had an appropriate patriotic program in honor of the dedication of the new dagstaff at the school building. Superintendent Hemmer of Holland is a member of the Food Conservation Committee and is a tireless worker. Superintendent Helen Rose of Ireland is on one of the Red Cross committees. The schools are for the flag.

**Elkhart County.**—The Elkhart County Bar Association has offered its services to the Elkhart County Council of Defense and has named a committee of lawyers to help in war work. On the committee are Anthony Deahl, chairman; Lon W. Vail, Lloyd L. Burris, Judge J. L. Harman, Robert E. Proctor, William B. Hile and E. B. Zigler. Special efforts are to be made to cover the county with a speaking campaign. Mayor Smith and E. B. Zigler of Elkhart and Mayor Spohn and G. E. Metzger of Goshen are in charge of the speaking campaign, and addresses are to be delivered in schools, churches and other public places throughout the county on behalf of America and the war against Kaiserism.

The Goshen News-Times reports that ten Amish families near Nappanee, being refused exemption from war service, declared their intention to refuse to provide school books and schooling for their children. County Superintendent A. E. Weaver wrote to the defiant families to notify them that prosecutions would follow promptly on their failure to comply with the law in a given time.

**Floyd County.**—Speaking under the auspices of the National Council of Defense, Congressman W. E. Cox addressed a big patriotic meeting at New Albany on "The Issues of the War." Mr. Cox's speech aroused great enthusiasm and gave new impetus to war work organization in Floyd and surrounding counties.

The New Albany Mothers' Club has received a letter of hearty thanks from men of Troop D, now at Hattiesburg, Miss., attesting the soldiers' appreciation for useful gifts sent to camp by members of the club. The New Albany outfit also has been kindly remembered by New Albany citizens, who sent a supply of smoking tobacco to the training camp, and a letter from the soldiers expresses thanks to these citizens.

Floyd county is working on a \$304 fund to provide comforts for National Army men from the county who are at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Walter B. Creed has been made president of the New Albany Red Cross Society. Mrs. Charles W. McCord is vice-president, Mrs. Charles Hartley secretary and Dr. R. W. Harris is treasurer.

**Fulton County.**—J. F. Dysert, a Rochester merchant, demonstrated his practical patriotism by pledging him-

self to invest \$10 in Liberty loan bonds for each dollar taken in by his store in three days of a local, intensive Liberty loan campaign.

**Hamilton County.**—Westfield has held a patriotic meeting to encourage enlistments in the new Second Indiana Artillery now being formed. Walter J. Tingle of Indianapolis accompanied Guard officers to Hamilton county to help push the recruiting work.

**Hendricks County.**—Eighteen Conesteville women already have organized a sewing circle which meets weekly to work for Hendricks county soldiers now in the service of the flag. The circle is growing every week and a large volume of work is being turned out.

Women of Hendricks county who have offered their services to the government for the making of army shirts have been notified through Mrs. Mary J. Christie of the Hendricks County Council of Defense, that when sufficient shirting material is available for use a sewing station for the making of army shirts probably will be established at Danville.

**Henry County.**—Representatives of the federal government and of the Indiana State Council of Defense have been here recently to look into reports of anti-American activities secretly carried out in Newcastle. Posters put out by recruiting officers have been destroyed at night. It is promised that the next offender in this connection will be caught and adequately punished under the law of treason.

**Howard County.**—Six Kokomo women are making four-minute speeches in the movie theaters of that city, urging citizens to loyal service in the war. Especial emphasis recently has been given in these speeches to the vital importance of the Liberty loan. The women speakers are: Mrs. Laura Bennett Stokes, Miss Marie Ingels, Mrs. O. M. Anderson, Mrs. Frank Rosseter, Miss Martha Kummer and Mrs. A. T. Snoko.

The O. E. S. Auxiliary and the Presbyterian Missionary Society have done away with the serving of refreshments at their meetings, the action being in line with the food conservation campaign during the period of the war.

With the appointment of William H. Turner as coal administrator and the earnest activity of the coal committee, composed of O. H. Buck, James Davis, O. C. Smith and Secretary Will H. Arnett, the prospects for a sufficient supply of coal are becoming brighter. Already the committee has held several meetings and is making a thorough survey of the coal situation in Howard county preparatory to action.

Lloyd McClure, chairman of the Howard County Council of Defense, has made an appeal to the farmers who have any quantities of food to sell to report to him so that the defense council may act as a clearing house for the producer and consumer. Thus far several farmers have taken advantage of this arrangement.

**Huntington County.**—John Myers, a farmer of the northern part of the county, has offered to supply Huntington residents with beef in quarters at 16 cents a pound; pork shoulders and sides at 22 cents, and hams at 25 cents, and the County Council of Defense, through its chairman, Peter Martin, is taking orders to be filled by Myers. Pork chops have been selling for 25 cents a pound retail.

**Johnson County.**—Every Johnson county soldier has been presented by the Johnson County Council of Defense with a souvenir bronze lapel button bearing a shield and carrying the legend, "U. S. National Army 1917—Johnson County."

**Lagrange County.**—The County Council of Lagrange county has set aside \$500 to be used by the County Council of Defense for war work in the county.

Mrs. Alice M. Ballou has succeeded Mrs. Anna Patten as the woman member of the Lagrange County Council of Defense. Mrs. Patten resigned.

**Lake County.**—One hundred Lake county men in charge of the second drive for the Y. M. C. A. war fund will get together the night of November 7 at the Hammond Country Club to plan the work. The Calumet district committee is headed by George Hannauer as chairman and the district includes Whiting, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, Gibson and Hammond. The district is to raise \$35,000 for the Y. M. C. A. war fund.

Exemption boards in this county have been highly complimented on the fairness and efficiency with which they have done their work. Only two men passed by the local boards have been rejected on re-examination at Camp Taylor.

Seven Crown Point Boy Scouts have been awarded medals by the United States government for good work done on behalf of the Liberty loan, first issue. Each of the boys sold more than ten bonds. The same boys, with many additional active Scouts, have done splendid work in helping dispose of the second set of Liberty bonds.

The wife of Mayor R. O. Johnson of Gary is head of a committee of women which has done good work in that city on behalf of the Liberty loan.

**Madison County.**—Women of Madison county who knitted socks for Madison county men in the National Army, now at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, put post cards in the socks and asked that the recipients acknowledge receipt of the supplies. Mrs. Edna Lockwood was the first to receive a reply, her card coming from Victor Perry of Company D, 334th Infantry. Mrs. A. T. Dye, Miss Edna McCarr and others have since received acknowledgment cards showing that the socks were prop-



erly distributed by Sergeant Sidney James, in whose charge the socks were placed by Mrs. J. W. Sansberry of the Madison County Council of Defense.

Anderson women organized to sell \$40,000 worth of Liberty bonds. Following their "drive," the women reported, at a big, "meatless" dinner, that they had disposed of \$218,000 worth of bonds, and that their goal was set far above that remarkable figure.

Marion County.—With a woman assigned to get signers on her own block, Indianapolis women are working for 75,000 food card signers within the capital city.

J. E. Rogers, a federal worker on behalf of the movement to provide recreation and amusement for soldiers in training camps, recently issued a statement in which he said that the city of Indianapolis had more than done its part in providing high-class entertainment for the men at Fort Benjamin Harrison. He also said the Indiana State Council of Defense had manifested greater efficiency than any other he had visited.

Marshall County.—The county farm in Marshall county is being made very largely a self-sustaining institution. As a part of the war work at the county farm, more than five hundred bushels of potatoes have just been stored, along with more than fifty bushels of winter apples. Hundreds of gallons of canned products are on hand, and fifty-two gallons of apple butter is but one item in the list. The year will show more than \$5,000 worth of farm products harvested and sold from the county farm.

Montgomery County.—The Community Association, under the leadership of a committee composed of Frank R. Jones, Robert Tinsley, P. L. Hans and F. A. Turner, on Wednesday and Thursday last week made two "Get Acquainted trips" through Montgomery and portions of adjoining counties, visiting from twelve to fourteen towns each day. The trips were made by automobile and the parties numbered about fifty, headed by the Wabash College band.

The object of these trips was to get better acquainted with the people of the surrounding towns and occasion was taken to boost the Liberty Loan. Each automobile carried either a mounted Liberty Loan or a mounted Food Conservation poster. On account of the drive for the Liberty Loan being on the following speakers: John C. Snyder, supreme scribe of the Tribe of Ben-Hur, and president of the Community Association; Prof. L. N. Hines, superintendent of the Crawfordsville public schools; Judge Jere West, circuit judge, and C. W. Coons, secretary of the Community Association, placed special emphasis on subscribing for Liberty bonds. In a number of the towns visited the school children were dismissed to hear the speakers, and they particularly were asked to see that their parents bought Liberty bonds. Other campaigns mentioned by the speakers were the coming campaign for the Y. M. C. A. army fund and also the coming Red Cross fund campaign. Reports from the towns visited stated that very effective work was done in securing support for the second Liberty Loan.

The third trip which was staged this week carried two soldier members of the proposed battery unit which is to be organized in Montgomery and adjoining counties. These men spoke briefly on the need of voluntary enlistments in this new unit. Each man who went on these trips returned enthusiastic as to their value, not only for their value in getting acquainted, but also their worth in the support of the various issues of a patriotic nature which are present or which are to come before the people of this section of Indiana.

Porter County.—Chesterton citizens, led by E. L. Morgan of the Porter County Council of Defense, have organized a Home Guard company. Thirty-five men signed the roster of the Guards at the first meeting. A patriotic meeting has been held to arouse interest in the Home Guard and to get recruits to fill the organization to regulation strength for muster into the State's service as militia.

Lewis E. Myers has been re-elected chairman of the Valparaiso chapter of the Red Cross. The organization has branches at Chesterton and Hebron and has 2,467 members. The organization is taking up the work of "Home Service," or civilian relief, and has sent Mrs. Ina Cunningham to Indianapolis for a six weeks' course of training in the work.

Mrs. Maude M. Johnston has resigned as the woman member of the Porter County Council of Defense and her place has been filled by the appointment of Mrs. C. M. Boucher.

Randolph County.—The Women's Liberty Loan Committee, aided by the Tri Kappa Sorority, held a successful patriotic meeting in a Winchester church, the chief address being by Judge F. S. Caldwell. The women in charge as local chairmen of the Liberty bond sales for the county were: Mrs. Reba Hoover, Lynn; Mrs. Lillian Mitchell, Mrs. Alda McFadden, Ridgeville; Mrs. Granville Reynard, Union City; Mrs. Walter Zeigler, Farm-land, and Mrs. G. C. Markie, Randolph county chairman.

Ripley County.—The young people of Osgood gave a benefit entertainment for the Red Cross, gaining \$49.15 for the cause. Thaddeus Brenton directed the affair and a theater was given free of rent by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Damm.

The Ripley County Council of Defense has been working on a project for an excursion by special train out of Lawrenceburg to Camp Taylor, Louisville, to carry friends of southeastern Indiana soldiers for a visit to the men in camp. Dearborn, Ripley and Jennings counties are interested.

It is planned to provide a sweater for each Ripley county man in the military service.

Citizens have been asked to report to the County Defense Council all timber either standing or down that is for sale or to be had for use as fuel. This work is being pushed under the direction of the State Council of Defense.

Rush County.—For the Rush County Council of Defense, A. L. Gary, chairman, is conducting a rush campaign to induce corn growers to cut fodder and store the product instead of leaving the stalks stand in the fields. In a recent statement Mr. Gary says one-third of the food value of corn is in the stalk, and that where the stalk is left standing a large part of this value is lost. Rush county farmers, in conference, have discussed various crop-conservation problems, especially the matter of increasing the number of beef cattle to be fed the coming year.

St. Joseph County.—One "wheatless day" each week is being observed at the lunch room of the South Bend high school, corn products being substituted. Candy has been cut from the stock kept for sale at the lunch room as part of the movement to save sugar.

The following have been elected to serve as the executive committee of the St. Joseph County Chapter of the Red Cross: Rev. C. A. Lippincott, Mrs. D. L. Guilfoyle, Victor F. Jones, A. L. Hubbard, Rev. John Cavanaugh, J. D. Oliver, C. C. Hanch, Clem Smogor, F. E. Hering, T. H. Brandon, Mrs. V. H. Jones, Miss Eva Hotzenpiller, Miles W. O'Brien, E. T. Bond, A. R. Erskine, William Hupp, Mrs. L. Levan, Samuel Parker, Samuel Adler, F. W. Keller, and for the branch chapters—Elmer Stull, North Liberty, Ind.; H. M. Hall, New Carlisle; Mrs. Charles M. Curtis, Osceola; Mrs. Cora Kolier, Walkerton.

Mrs. Laura A. Romine of South Bend, mother of Otis Romine, now at the officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, baked thirty apple pies for the members of the Fourteenth Infantry company, to which her son belonged. The men gave an apple pie blowout and formally voted their appreciation of one war mother's thoughtful contribution.

Seven South Bend soldiers at Camp Taylor, who were reported by the South Bend News-Times to be without camp comfort kits, were promptly supplied by five patriotic South Bend women. The women who acted immediately on the newspaper's hint were: Mrs. B. W. Kocher, 320 Berwick street, White Haven, Pa., two kits; Mrs. C. J. Ash, two kits; Mrs. Howard Sitter, Mrs. Lafayette Le Van and Mrs. Albert A. Fredericks, all of South Bend.

The South Bend Realty Board bought a \$100 Liberty bond and set about the innovation of a plan under which realty dealers of that city agree to take Liberty bonds in payment for property.

Sullivan County.—The greatest patriotic meeting held in Sullivan county since the war began, with the exception of the first demonstration in honor of the men of the National Army, was held at Sullivan, October 21. More than 1,000 patriotic citizens marched in a parade preceding the meeting and almost 3,000 heard the speeches. Lee Ellis and Mrs. O. B. Harris were in charge of the parade. The meeting was directed by Ransom W. Akin, chairman of the Liberty bond organization. Will H. Hays, chairman of the State Council of Defense, was the speaker of the occasion.

Will A. Thompson of Sullivan has been appointed chairman of the Merchants' Conservation Committee of that city and is hard at work organizing for war service. George C. Hale of Sullivan, a chemist, teacher of chemistry at Indiana University, has gone to the colors, having volunteered for duty as a chemist. He has reported for duty at the United States Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Tippecanoe County.—Mrs. Stanley Coulter, wife of the Dean of Purdue University, is at the head of the renewed movement for the advancement of the Hoover food conservation organization among Tippecanoe county women, working under Mrs. Charles B. Stuart of the Tippecanoe County Council of Defense. With Mrs. Coulter are Mrs. Charles B. Kern, Mrs. C. W. Bone, Mrs. Virginia Stein, Miss Emily Meligs, Mrs. A. M. Kenyon, Dean Carolyn Shoemaker, Rev. U. G. Leazenby, J. M. Horner, C. V. Peterson, R. F. Hight, F. A. Burtisfield and J. O. Beck.

A permanent city market for Lafayette is one of the problems to be worked out by the augmented Tippecanoe County Council of Defense under J. O. Beck, chairman. Judge Caldwell has named the following additional members of the county defense organization: Stanley Coulter, Henry Rosenthal, A. E. Werkhoff, James Rae, W. V. Stuart, A. L. Kumlir, Thomas Bauer, Otis Crane, C. V. Peterson, Edward Watson, Walter Ball, W. B. Foreman, George P. Haywood, George Baxter and Thomas Duncan.

Lafayette Lodge No. 51, Knights of Pythias, bought a \$1,000 Liberty bond.

Vigo County.—Earl Houck, acting on the request of the State Council of Defense, has enlisted the following Vigo county speakers to assist at their own expense in the speaking and educational campaign being conducted in Indiana as a part of the war work: Congressman Everett Sanders, Judge A. L. Miller, Thomas O'Mara, Thomas Gallagher and Felix Blankenbaker.

Wabash County.—Women of Wabash recently presented a service flag to Wabash lodge of Elks, No. 72, in appreciation of the lodge's patriotic co-operation in war service work done by the women. The flag carries a star for each Wabash Elk now in the service, the men thus honored being the following: J. K. Yarnelle, Kenneth Vigus, Dr. L. E. Jewett, Dr. F. M. Whistler, Dr. W. A. Domer, W. S. Pressler, H. J. Rodibaugh, V. G.

Sheller, Clarence Dye, Laurence Stewart, Cedric Stewart, J. Warren Adams, Albert Smith and Harry Pfell.

The flag is the work of Mrs. Ed. Vigus and was presented by the following: Mrs. Charles Blount, Mrs. Arthur Carpenter, Mrs. William Braden, Mrs. John Kalsar, Miss Lettie Swartz, Mrs. Otto Ebbinghouse, Mrs. James Wilson, Mrs. Eva Pettit, Mrs. T. F. Vaughn, Mrs. Morton Stultz, Mrs. H. H. McNamee, Mrs. Joseph Teague, Mrs. Howard Jones, Mrs. Fred Walter, Mrs. T. W. McNamee, Mrs. Homer Jones, Mrs. T. L. Stitt, Mrs. Edward Bridges, Mrs. Louie Hyman, Mrs. Ed. Vigus and Mrs. John A. Bruner.

The women will add a star to the flag for each additional Elk who goes to the colors.

Washington County.—The Washington county defense organization has been completed and is actively at work carrying forward the tasks assigned to it by the Indiana State Council of Defense. The following committees have been appointed:

Advisory Committee—Lewis Dennis, O. K. Hobbs, Theodore Wilson. Financial Committee—Arthur McClintock, V. T. Reid, E. F. Boggs. Publicity Committee—Mrs. H. C. Hobbs, John G. Martin, H. E. Smith. Legal—Harvey Morris. Sanitation and Medicine—Dr. Irvin E. Huckleberry, Dr. J. E. Rhett, Arthur Robertson. Food Supply and Conservation—C. N. Lindley. Survey and Organization of Man Power—Professor Orin Hopper. Labor—H. M. Trueblood, chairman; Samuel Mitchell, Floyd Brannaman, Wm. Bowers, Lee Vellom, George Gasoway, Willis Mull, Edward Moisinger, Manson Shanks, Edgar D. Bush, Leander Patton, Fred Allen, I. O. Grimes. Military Affairs—Heber L. Mensaugh, Protection—John Tatlock, Frank Hudson, Chas. Winslow, S. G. Thompson, John Stratton, Granville Chastain, John Weir, Clyde Schleicher, P. H. Gill, Frank Beck, Claude Stone, John Cravens, Lafayette Shock. Public Morals—W. H. Rudder. Educational Section—Professor R. E. Cavanaugh, Carson Peden, Mrs. Harvey Morris. Women's Activities—Mrs. H. C. Hobbs. Socks for Soldiers—Mrs. Josephat Morris, Miss Nellie Lusk, Mrs. David McBride, Mrs. Ira Houston, Mrs. Alpha Sullivan, Mrs. Edward Connor, Mrs. Joseph Elrod, Mrs. Greeley Thompson, Mrs. Chas. Rutherford, Mrs. James W. Gill, Mrs. Edward Motsinger, Mrs. Edgar D. Bush, Miss Grace Wright, Mrs. Anna C. Coombs, Mrs. Dora Denny. Woman's Hoover Card and League for Service—Mrs. Frank Hudson, Mrs. Winnie Payne, Miss Elizabeth Lusk, Miss Clella Hiles, Mrs. F. P. Cauble, Mrs. Ora Chastain, Mrs. E. E. Wiggs, Mrs. O. L. Cauble, Mrs. Edgar D. Bush, Mrs. Fred Knox, Mrs. Anna C. Coombs, Miss Lillian Denny, Mrs. John Weir. "Four-Minute Men"—James L. Tucker, chairman; Emmet Mitchell, W. W. Hotel. Organization of the War Mothers—Mrs. Jerry Jamison, chairman.

White County.—A county-wide meeting was held in a theater at Monticello to arouse interest in the campaign for the conservation of food during the war. In charge of the meeting was a committee as follows: B. Goodman, chairman; W. H. Hamelie, William Anheier, H. E. Elder and Ed. N. Thacker. The speakers announced were: M. M. Rodgers, J. Francis Ashley, F. L. Hovis, L. D. Carey and Emory B. Sellers. Miss Louise Miller, director of music in the Monticello schools, directed the patriotic music at the big demonstration.

## In Black Watch Regiment 14 Years

Following the green, black and blue colors of the Black Watch Tartan uniform worn by Captain A. Leys Brown into the British Canadian Recruiting Station in the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Daniel MacKenzie, a veteran of the famous Black Watch Regiment, which was organized in 1667, and has participated in every Britain war since that day, re-enlisted under the emblem of the British Lion this week. Mr. MacKenzie is a veteran of three former campaigns—the Egyptian, Zulu and Boer war.

Captain Brown reports that thirty enlistments of British subjects have been accepted at his station during the past two weeks.

He is very anxious that full publicity be given to the activities of this recruiting mission of this country. Only British subjects are eligible. Britains, Canadians, Scotchmen and Irishmen are requested to fill in the following blank and mail to his headquarters:

Captain Leys Brown, 116 West Washington St., Indianapolis:

I am a British subject and would like further information regarding enlistment in the British or Canadian forces.

Name .....

Address .....

Age .....

America will deserve to lose this war if, through unwillingness to practice small economies, it fails to save the food necessary to keep our allies in the fight until victory is won.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 12

## Editorial Comment

The Indiana Bulletin is not copyrighted. It is intended solely as a purveyor of patriotic inspiration through the reported patriotic activity of County Councils of Defense and the various committees and sections of the Indiana State Council of Defense. It is published with no other end in view than the dissemination of information that will serve the cause of the State and Nation in the war with Germany. Newspaper editors, librarians, teachers, public speakers and others are invited and urged to avail themselves of any suggestions or informative data found in the columns of the Bulletin.

The publicity bureau under whose direction the Bulletin is prepared and published welcomes suggestions for adding to the efficiency of the publication and welcomes contributions along the lines suggested.

## AS A FUTURE BENEFIT.

America's place in the industrial competition of nations that will follow peace will be determined in large part by the response that the American people make to the food pledge week campaign.

"When this war is over," Food Administrator Hoover declared recently, "Europe will find herself with a reduced standard of living, with a people greatly disciplined in all directions and in a position to compete in the world's markets in a way that they never have been able before. We shall also face a world with a reduced consuming power, and unless we can secure some discipline in our own people, we will be in no position to meet that condition when peace comes."

The idea that the purpose of food saving is not alone the present one of feeding our Army and the allies is further developed by the belief of the Food Administration that wars are paid for out of the savings of the people. It is pointed out that the decision is up to the American people right now, whether they are to help pay for the present conflict out of the savings of today or after the war by mortgaging the future of the people. A saving of 6 cents a day per person will amount to \$2,000,000,000 a year.

## THE SCHOOL TEACHERS' DUTY.

The Indiana State Council of Defense has made a special appeal to Indiana teachers for continued and enlarged patriotic activities and for sustained, intensive war work. American unity will win our war. Full co-operation by all educational agencies is vital.

The first business of the American school is Americanism. The finest product of our educational system is an informed, inspired and well-rounded patriotism. The teacher is at the heart of the system which supplies red blood for the body of intelligent public opinion. Our war task will be performed efficiently when our people work together understandingly. The teacher, more

than any other agent of Americanism, is in a position to make the people understand the national peril, and the teacher, more than any other force, should be able to influence the American home to see and to do its duty in the war crisis. The press, the pulpit, the State and County Councils of Defense, the official agencies of government can help, but it is the school that sends the daily message of Americanism home to the people.

There can be no higher service than that offered by the teacher who gives each young American in his care a daily patriotic message of loyalty for the home. It is absolutely vital to our cause in the war that this patriotic instruction shall be put first in school work as in all other work. The message of Americanism must go home to the people.

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 56.

October 25, 1917.

To County Councils of Defense:

Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Director for Indiana, requires a food director in every county in order to properly execute the very large duties resting upon the food administration. He suggested to the State Council of Defense that the County Councils of Defense be requested to nominate the county food directors.

By proper action taken at the meeting of the State Council yesterday, I have been authorized to ask the County Councils of Defense in each county to nominate such a man.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the position. The powers of the food administration are tremendous and the importance of the matter cannot be overstated.

In making your selection you will, of course, use the greatest care. I will be glad if you will do this at once, sending the name to the State Council office right away and we will take it up with Dr. Barnard.

Following is a memorandum of the suggestions which Dr. Barnard has made at our request as to the qualifications which the man ought to have who is recommended. These are sent for your consideration.

## —Memorandum—

1. A man of mature judgment and who commands confidence of business associates and citizens.

2. A man who has training in business, preferably in handling foodstuffs as a wholesale or retail merchant or as an executive who has been in close touch with the food industry. The nominees should be able to give the time required for the work so that the government business will always take preference over personal affairs. He should be financially able to do what will be required of him without compensation save for actual expenses incurred. He should live in the center of the county, or that part of the county from which he can most readily get in touch with other towns and cities. It must be possible to reach him by long distance 'phone whenever necessary.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 57.

October 27, 1917.

To County Councils of Defense:

Your attention is directed to our Bulletin No. 56 of October 25, requesting you to nominate a county food director.

Several counties have taken action pursuant to this Bulletin by appointing a food director and advising us that their appointees are ready for instructions as to their duties.

We beg to emphasize the fact that the appointment of the county food director must come directly from Washington and these appointments will not be made until a thorough investigation is made of the qualifications of the men nominated.

Therefore, will you please merely select a man whom you think would qualify, discover (in an indirect manner) whether or not he will be willing to serve, and then recommend him to us.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 58.

October 27, 1917.

To County Councils of Defense:

For your information we quote the following telegram received today by Dr. Barnard, State Food Director, from Herbert Hoover, National Food Director:

"Washington, D. C.

"Barnard, Food Administrator, Indianapolis, Ind.: "Am informed widespread conspiracy exists to destroy animals in stockyards. In view tremendous loss of food by recent fire at Kansas City stockyards, urge you to get in touch with all stockyard companies in your State and emphasize importance their largely augmenting watch service and other fire protection. Also believe governors should have principal yards patrolled by home guards. Above also applies to grain elevators. Serious loss of wheat and barley in recent Brooklyn fires must not recur.

"HERBERT HOOVER."

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## PROFITEERS, BEWARE!

Food price manipulators and profiteers will have the trained men and resources of the secret service to cope with, it is announced. Herbert C. Hoover, federal food administrator, has asked President Wilson for the services of the corps, and it has been granted.

## Mr. Hoover'll Get You.

(Apologies to James Whitcomb Riley.)

Mr. Hoover's creed of saving's come to our house to stay;  
It makes us scrape our plates off clean and watch the crumbs that stray;  
We're learning to eat every bite of beets and peas and beans  
And using lots of veg'tables like cabbages and greens.  
For we want to aid the allies and help our cause along,  
And assist the little nations and do it good and strong.  
So you better watch your eatin' and mind what you're about  
Or Mr. Hoover'll get you  
Ef you Don't Watch Out!

You mustn't go to market and order lamb or veal,  
You help the Kaiser if you do and from the allies steal;  
For lamb grows into mutton and veal would soon be beef,  
If you're only using "grown up" meat you'll give the French relief.  
Then most of us eat too much meat for our own good. I guess  
'Twould help us and the allies, too, to get along with less.  
So watch what you're a' buyin' and cut the young meat out  
Or Mr. Hoover'll get you  
Ef you Don't Watch Out!

All summer fruits and veg'tables he's urg'in' us to can,  
And even on the slightest waste he's surely put a ban.  
Don't turn your face away and sniff when mother serves you hash,  
'Twill not only aid the Belgians, but increase your stock of cash,  
And when you use the scraps and bones for making stews and soups,  
It's really helping quite a lot to feed our valiant troops.  
Save the allies from starvation and yourself from having gout  
Or Mr. Hoover'll get you  
Ef you Don't Watch Out!



## Gary Boys Awarded Reserve Decoration

**Bronze Badges Now Proudly Worn by Large Number of Steel City Patriotic Youngsters**

Many Gary boys now wear medals won by doing war work as members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. The medals were awarded recently, following reports of farm and shop work performed by the young patriots.

Much interest followed the public award of these medals made in the Gary Y. M. C. A., October 26, when Horace Ellis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a patriotic address praised the service of the members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. George M. Pinnock arranged the meeting, which was presided over by Captain H. S. Norton, chairman of the Council of Defense of Lake county. R. M. Ladd, federal director for the Reserve in Chicago, presented the medals to the boys.

A central figure at the meeting was Henry J. Cecil, Jr., of Gary, the first Indiana boy to earn a Boys' Working Reserve medal. Mr. Cecil worked on a farm and later in a steel mill.

Gary now is credited with having the largest number of boys in any city in the State who have been awarded the federal bronze badge, the last report showing eighty-eight boys thus honored. Several members of the Gary organization have qualified through service for medals, but are too young to receive the decoration. Indiana still leads in the number of boys enrolled in the Boys' Working Reserve.

The following are the Gary boys who received medals: Rodman Elton, R. Broad, Edward J. Davis, Raymond Mathews, Joseph Butterfield, P. A. Conde, Russell Whitaker, Sam Sostock, Curtis Coons, David E. Lilienthal, Alfred Jackson, Myer Gordon, Henry Griffin, Joseph Dobizski, Melvin Wootin, Andrew George, Dominic Scavillo, Mike Vahary, Frank Gramaglia, Joseph Altonare, Stanley Zilinski, Edward Butler, Harold Cogley, Alexander Sabatore, Thad. Comer, Howard Bargfeldt, Joe Evans, Glen Moffat, George Child, Russell Garrett, Harry Panos, Frank Tarchala, Tony Marsalek, Walter Prakurat, Curtis Clifford Dils, John Donko, Louis Frondorg, William Johnson, James A. Wright, Percisfor F. Harmer, Bernard Szold, James Orin Hamilton, Arnold C. Erlandson, John J. Einsele, Raymond Crowley, Dale Schlotfeldt, Matt Watson, Harry Schraeder, Weldon J. Smith, Edwin J. Pearson, Victor Reling, Howard J. Weaver, Luthrell Thompson, Joseph Sunich, Dennis J. Gordon, Robert E. Hickman, Daniel Kelly, J. L. Kelly, Phil Kelly, Harry B. Michael, Bernard Sayles, Alcy Bauer, J. D. Shipley, Jacob Francis Schoadt, Elton Freeman, Ward L. Railsback, Daniel Guild, Floyd C. Wattles, Harry Philip Brand, Oscar Strom, Herbert R. Pelke, Louis E. Pelke, Joseph Dedmond, James Gilbert Rankin, Louis Pasovac, August Holm, Adrian Larson, Gus Vaffas, George Donvis, James Taylor, Clinton Brazal.

### BOYS' RESERVE RENDERS SERVICE.

That the Boys' Working Reserve of Indiana is rendering an important service in connection with food production in the State is evidenced by the reports coming in from many counties.

In Bartholomew county the boys have been harvesting beans; in Jennings county, apples; in Laporte county, potatoes.

In Clinton county the boys have been harvesting tomatoes and filling silos; in Marion county the boys have been doing truck garden work; in Noble county, topping and pulling onions; in Montgomery county, threshing grain and harvesting tomatoes.

In Fountain county the boys have been doing all kinds of farm work; in Whitley county, topping onions and harvesting tomatoes; in Washington county, selecting seed corn, and in St. Joseph county, picking grapes.

"Corn Husking Clubs" are now being organized in many high schools and boys who join such clubs, provided they maintain the required standard in scholarship, will be released on Fridays from school in order to devote two days each

week to such emergency work. E. M. Services reports that each high school in Boone county now has a "Corn Husking Club."

### SERVICE CAMPS ENDORSED.

At the second conference of the State Advisory Committee of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, October 31, at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, a resolution was passed endorsing farmers' service camps, similar to the one financed and conducted by the Columbia Conserve Company, in Marion county, last summer. Forty boys lived in this camp and worked the farms adjacent, and on the whole the service that they rendered was highly praised by the farmers who employed them. The resolution passed Wednesday urges other canning companies, companies which conserve food, owners of large estates and neighborhood farmers grouped together to institute and maintain similar camps during the coming agricultural season.

Isaac D. Straus, chairman of the committee, announced that the War Text Book, which has been under preparation, is now about ready for the printer. Agreeable to the patriotic offer of the Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis, this book will be printed at absolute cost and will be distributed free of charge in all the high schools of the State, the expense being borne by the State Board of Education.

The committee endorsed this book, it being the opinion of those present that the study of voluntary war measures as presented therein, and particularly the United States Boys' Working Reserve, will stimulate activity in food production and will help solve the enrollment problems of Reserve directors throughout the State. This book will consist of the following chapters:

I—Introduction: Patriotic appeal to educators by Dr. Horace Ellis and Professor R. E. Cavanaugh, Assistant Secretary of Educational Section of State Council of Defense.

II—"Food Production," by Professor G. I. Christie of Purdue.

III—"Farm Mechanics," by Professor Paul W. Covert of Manual Training High School, Indianapolis.

IV—"Food Conservation," by Dr. H. E. Barnard.

V—"Home Economics," by Miss Mary L. Mathews of Purdue.

VI—"United States Boys' Working Reserve," by William E. Hall, National Director, Washington, D. C.

VII—"Autocracy and Democracy Compared," republished through courtesy of the Philadelphia School Mobilization Committee.

A resolution was passed requesting that President George L. MacIntosh of Wabash, in co-operation with Professor G. I. Christie of Purdue and Guilford M. Wiley, principal of the high school of Greensburg, send out a questionnaire to school, college and university authorities of the State, asking them to define their attitude toward the proposed plan of releasing high school and college boys in April and May to aid Indiana farmers in their spring planting. Dr. MacIntosh called attention to the fact that unless farmers of Indiana are supplied with help of some kind to aid them in their spring planting, that they will not need these boys in harvest time.

Professor G. I. Christie and Z. M. Smith of Purdue and Professor H. S. Gruver of Indianapolis were appointed on the committee to devise practical plans that will provide an agricultural teacher for each county to aid in teaching the boys who have enrolled in the Reserve some of the rudiments of agriculture during their school year.

Professor E. U. Graff, superintendent of schools of Indianapolis, told of plans for enrolling boys in the Reserve in Indianapolis schools, and E. D. Maple, County Director for Sullivan county, gave a very interesting account of the methods used in his county in enrolling 701 boys out of a quota of 530.

A. C. Marts of Pittsburgh, Pa., told of the plan of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. for enrolling 100,000 American boys pledged to earn, save and contribute \$10 each to the Y. M. C. A. war fund before April 1, 1918. Indiana's quota is 5,000 boys. This plan was endorsed by the committee.

Those attending the meeting were: Samuel

Sharp, Columbus; T. C. Cravens, Martinsville; B. O. Wells, French Lick; N. F. Fultz, Anderson; Edgar D. Maple, Sullivan; Henry B. Walker, Evansville; William A. Batey, Kokomo; A. S. Hurrell, Indianapolis; G. L. MacIntosh, Wabash College; Clarence B. Kessinger, Vincennes; William P. Hapgood, Indianapolis; G. I. Christie, Lafayette; E. U. Graff, Indianapolis; S. O. Belzer, Indianapolis; Carl Stoltz, South Bend; N. Epstein, Frankfort; W. A. Hacker, Indianapolis; Guilford M. Wiley, Greensburg; Elbert M. Murphy, North Salem; J. J. Pettyjohn, Indiana University; W. S. Bittner, Indiana University; A. C. Marts, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Red Cross Activities

The Red Cross department of civilian relief authorizes the following list of "Don'ts" for the guidance of home service workers in approaching the dependent families of soldiers:

It is as important to remember the things that ought not to be done as to keep in mind the things that should be done. A number of "don'ts" follow:

Don't overwhelm people with questions before they have had a chance to say what they want to say.

Don't suggest to them the answers that they should make. This is often done unconsciously.

Don't forget that their own hopes and plans are more important than any single fact that the home service worker wants in order to make her report or her record complete.

Don't encourage the children to talk about things that concern their elders—about the family difficulties, income, and so on.

Don't let the children come to the office with messages and requests except when there is a real emergency and no older person can possibly come.

Don't discuss the affairs of a family; don't tell the facts that come to your attention in the course of home service work to any outsider.

Don't give confidential information about the family when making inquiries.

Don't make inquiries of the present neighbors or do anything that will expose the family to gossip. Protect them as you would your own family from anything that would hurt their self-respect.

Don't venture to make permanent plans on a first visit.

Don't fail to discover whether there is immediate and urgent need of relief and to make some temporary provision for supplying it before waiting to make further inquiries.

Don't fail, however, to inquire (before paying the first visit, if possible) what other agencies, including churches, are interested.

### FAMILIES RED CROSS HELPS.

The following is authorized by the Red Cross department of civilian relief:

When does a family properly come under the care of the home service section?

Home service applies to the families of men in all branches of the service—Regular Army, National Guard, and National Army; to the families of sailors, marines, and men of the Engineering and Aviation Corps; and to the families of men and women attached to hospital units as nurses, doctors, orderlies, and ambulance drivers. It also has to do with the families of the soldiers going from this country to join the allies and with families of civilians who have been wounded or killed as the direct result of war activities, as, for example, from the torpedoing of a merchantman by a submarine.

If a family belongs to any one of these groups it obviously may claim the care of the Red Cross. All that is necessary is that the fact of the enlistment of one or more of the members of the family be established.

If American women fail to do their part in this war it will be their first failure. President Wilson says the most vital part they can play is to enroll as members of the Food Administration and "cheerfully accept its direction and advice."



## Sock Shop Suspends After Good Record

Scarcity of Yarn Interferes with Continued Patriotic Activity by Miss Boyd's Section.

### SOCK SHOP RECORD.

Wool bought and paid for, July 1 to October 1.....	\$4,000.00
Needles bought same period.....	1,239.83
Knitting machines (2).....	34.00
Printing, telephone, typewriter, etc. ....	75.00
Refunds .....	450.00
Socks sent to Rainbow Division.....	3,612 prs.
Socks given to Medical division.....	450 prs.
Socks given Lily Base Hospital No. 32 .....	70 prs.
Socks in storage to be given when needed most .....	2,600 prs.

Because of the inability of the sock shop to secure yarn, operations of this important section of the Indiana State Council of Defense have been temporarily discontinued. Should those in charge be able to refinance the shop, it may be reopened in January. Its record during the few months of its operation is one of the remarkable achievements of Indiana's war preparation.

The sock shop, under the chairmanship of Miss Mary Helen Boyd of Indianapolis, set out to knit 4,000 pairs of socks for the Indiana men who were called into service. Centers were organized over the State and it was soon apparent that the quota would be supplied before September 1, the date set for the completion of the task. However, the knitting continued with the result that at the cessation of operations there was not only a very comfortable surplus of knit socks, but the section had the satisfaction of having turned over to the Red Cross, for emergency use, 1,000 pairs of socks, imperfect in some slight detail, thus rendering them unfit for use by marching men. For these socks the Red Cross reimbursed the section at the price of the wool merely, and the money so obtained was used by the section to pay for more wool. In this way the Indiana women not only fulfilled their promise to the first Indiana regiment, but helped the Red Cross needs as well. The section now has 2,600 pairs of perfectly knit wool socks, which they are preparing to give to the next Indiana boys to go to the front.

Financed altogether by voluntary contributions, the sock shop has effected a substantial saving to the federal government, and also has guaranteed foot comfort to the thousands of Indiana soldiers now drilling in training camps and en route to the firing line in France, where the rigors of a severe winter make the strong wool garments a most acceptable part of their equipment.

The time required and the expense and difficulties attendant upon an attempt to return the socks that were not exactly up to the War Department's specifications, was the important consideration in turning the socks over to the Red Cross. This organization used them for convalescents and men not required to march or drill, for whom they were as acceptable as any others. No Indiana troops were deprived of socks, however, in order that the Red Cross society might have this allotment.

All available yarn for knitting is at this time in the possession of the Red Cross and none available for volunteer knitters, Miss Boyd says. In an effort to effect a conservation of the available supply of yarn, women knitters are asked to discontinue knitting fancy sweaters, scarfs and other personal adornments at this time, when every ounce of available yarn is seriously needed to save the fighting men from the rigors of a severe climate. Women also are asked to save their odds and ends of yarn in knitting. These bits of yarn are valuable, Miss Boyd says, and may be the means of staving off actual suffering in the army, once they have been rewoven and made into useful and comfortable garments.

Miss Boyd and her committee have benefited by

generous concessions from merchants who have sold and delivered yarn and needles at actual cost to them. The Havens-Geddes Company, L. S. Ayres & Co., H. P. Wasson & Co. and the Wm. H. Block Company have been among the principal contributors to the sock shop success in this particular.

Miss Boyd's executive committee, which shares the credit for the work done, included the following: Mrs. William Coburn, treasurer; Mrs. Charles Kryter, who has done effective work in organizing and instructing knitters; Mrs. Hervey Bates, Jr., Mrs. Sol Meyer and Mrs. Edward Brennen, who received and distributed socks; Mrs. Louis Levey, Mrs. Carl Walk and Mrs. Robert W. McKisson.

Many women have been taught to knit and others interested in the work of the sock shop by Miss Esther O'Neil of the State Life building.

"This has been a wonderfully gratifying bit of work," said Will H. Hays, chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense, in reference to the sock shop. "It was quickly and effectively organized, did its work well and unselfishly and deserves the unstinted thanks of all patriotic citizens for what it has done. The State Council certainly appreciates the things accomplished and extends its thanks to Miss Boyd and her associates."

"One of the best results accomplished by this organization," said one of its staunchest supporters, "has been to awaken a keen interest in the women of the State, enabling them to knit socks perfectly, and it is to be hoped that these women will continue to knit for our soldier boys all winter."

## Merchants' Economy

The Council of National Defense has sent the following to the several State councils:

Our previous bulletins of July 9 and July 31 dealt with the broad problem of economy in retail deliveries. We write now to urge a special means of economy—the establishment of co-operative or central delivery systems.

The commercial economy board recommends the institution of such systems as a measure of war economy in the larger towns and in small and medium sized cities. The board designates as "co-operative" those systems jointly owned and operated by the retail merchants themselves and as "central" those owned and operated by an individual, firm, or corporation to serve many merchants. Either system permits the deliveries of a whole community to be made with a greatly reduced force. Ordinarily they allow a reduction of 50 per cent; and this will, in the aggregate, release many thousands of men for other useful occupations, especially if coupled with a reduction to one delivery a day over each route. Either system, if carefully organized, makes better service possible.

### PROGRAM RECOMMENDED.

The following program is recommended:

1. Existing co-operative or central systems should be extended. In a majority of cases by no means all the merchants of the community have joined the movement. Personal and intensive work by the representatives of your council will be necessary to bring in all the merchants and allow these economies to achieve their full success.

2. In places where co-operative systems have previously existed and have been discontinued, whether by reason of actual failure or otherwise, your council should at once find out the causes of discontinuance, remedy them if possible, and work to re-establish the system.

3. In places where individuals or organizations are known to be interested in co-operative or central systems your council should immediately consult with them and strive to convert their interest into the actual creation of a system.

4. The momentum thus gained should enable your council to carry the movement for co-operative or central systems into other cities and towns of appropriate size.

5. Wherever possible all delivery service should be reduced to one trip per day over each route.

## Christmas Boxes to Soldiers November 15

Easy Matter if Americans Will Observe a Few Simple Rules, Advises State Council.

Making certain that letters will reach American soldiers now in active service in Europe is an easy matter if letter-writers will follow a few simple instructions, advises the Indiana State Council of Defense.

There is a standard form of address for all men in the army service abroad and this is how the War Department wants all letters addressed (substituting the correct name, company and regimental or other designation in place of the one used here):

"John Smith,

"Co. K, 18th Infantry,

"American Expeditionary Forces."

No other address is allowable. Be careful to set down the name, company initial and regimental number plainly and correctly. Then attach a United States two-cent stamp for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. Foreign stamps must not be used.

In the upper left corner of the envelope place your own name and address. In other respects the mail will be handled subject to the same regulations that control mail service in the United States.

Christmas packages intended for soldiers in France should be shipped on or before November 15, should be limited to seven pounds and the postage rate is 12 cents per pound. Such packages should be plainly marked "Christmas Mail," the complete address of the person for whom intended and in the upper left-hand corner the address and name of the sender. Every package should be wrapped so as to admit of easy inspection, as no package will be dispatched without a certificate of inspection indicating that it contains no prohibited articles.

## THE END OF A HOOVER DAY.

I.

I have come to the end of a meatless day,  
And peacefully lying in bed,  
My thoughts revert in a musing way  
To the food which today I've been fed.  
When I think of the cheese and the beans  
and fish  
And oysters I've had to eat,  
I've no regrets for the "good old days"  
I really didn't miss the meat!

II.

I have come to the end of a wheatless day,  
I have eaten no cookies or pie,  
I have had no bread that was made with  
wheat;  
It was made out of corn or rye;  
And I liked it so well that when war is past  
And a glorious victory won,  
I'll keep on observing "wheatless" days  
And I'll eat "corn pone" for FUN!

—A. V. C.

## Aged Minister Does His Bit.

"At any rate you may take it as a token of my effort, at seventy-four, to do my bit in defense and propagation of Americanism," writes the Rev. John Poucher of the Orleans Methodist Episcopal church, in reference to an inspired sermon he preached to his congregation and especially to Avey N. Baker, a young member who has since joined the new national army.

"Never in all history," spoke the Rev. Poucher, "has there been a worthier object to which refined and brawny humanity may be devoted."

That pound of wheat flour YOU save every week will weigh very heavily on the Kaiser's mind.

And just as you say that you will not change your style of living a starving baby dies in France.



## Hog Breeders Want Fixed Price Ratio

Resolutions Passed at Purdue Meeting Directed to Attention of Federal Administrator.

Indiana hog breeders and feeders, together with live stock and market specialists from Purdue University, United States Department of Agriculture and the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, passed the following resolution at the Hog Production Conference held at Purdue University October 30:

"The United States Department of Agriculture urges the farmers of Indiana to increase the number of hogs 20 per cent. in 1918. This is a reasonable and practicable increase. Be it resolved, That we urge Indiana farmers to keep a large number of brood sows and with the best possible care and feed to increase the pork production of the State in order to meet the necessary demand.

"The sacrificing of light, unfinished hogs and good brood sows is an economic waste to be discouraged and owing to the unusually large number of light and unfinished hogs that are now being shipped to the markets, we recommend that county agents, whenever possible, take a census of the swine producers and the swine operations, and that they establish and maintain an information bureau or clearing house so that farmers who are unable to finish their hogs may sell them to farmers wishing to buy them to feed.

"In this connection we heartily commend Dr. Northrup's work in supplying the demand of farmers for feeder hogs and by vaccinating pigs at the Indianapolis stock yards so that they may be returned safely to the country to be finished on the farm.

"Owing to the great unrest of farmers, occasioned by declining prices and the uncertainty of the future prices for hogs, and in order to stimulate the breeding of more sows for spring farrow to meet the emergency of the nation in a time of war, we favor establishing a price ratio between corn and hogs immediately which will assure the producer a reasonable profit. The present emergency demands immediate action.

"We urge the United States Department of Agriculture, Purdue University, the State Veterinarian and the State Food Committee to exert every possible effort in a campaign to have farmers adopt this program."

The Indiana State Council of Defense voted to direct the resolutions to the attention of the federal food administration, urging prompt action if the desired results are to be obtained.

### DEPARTMENT TO ASSIST.

At a conference immediately following the hog production meeting Director G. I. Christie and representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture discussed ways and means for putting on a hog production campaign in Indiana. The United States Department of Agriculture offered to assist by furnishing two men to co-operate with State forces and fifteen men for two weeks in a lecture campaign.

### IMPORTANT MEETING CALLED.

A meeting of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation has been called for 1:30 p. m. Tuesday, November 6, to determine on a program for co-operating in the hog production campaign in Indiana.

The committee on seed stocks will meet in the morning of the same day.

### URGED TO RAISE MORE HOGS.

At the hog production conference held at Purdue Prof. C. G. Starr said that in the experimental work at Purdue during the past summer a determined effort had been made to find a substitute for corn. He stated that in the past corn has been a relatively cheap and common feed and experiments dealt with the supplementing of corn rations in order to cut down the amount necessary. Today we are facing a problem of whether or not we can afford to substitute for corn rather than supplement it, he said.

Professor G. I. Christie pointed out that about 85 per cent. of the corn is fed to live stock each year, whether it remains in Indiana or not. He said: "If our people are going to feed this amount can not our Indiana farmers feed this grain right here in our own State? The demand for corn in European countries is not going to be great because corn does not lend itself to shipping as does wheat, but the demand for fats is going to increase and this demand must be met through corn. We might just as well set our face to the job of 'licking the Kaiser,' and we are being called upon to do our share by producing food and supplies for our fighting men and their families."

### FARMER NOT A SLACKER.

At the twelfth annual conference of the Agricultural Extension Workers held October 26 at Purdue University the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The Chicago Daily Tribune and some other leading papers of the country have editorially stated that farmers will not fight, buy bonds, nor pay an income tax and implies that the farmer is a slacker, and that work for stimulating food production is being misdirected. Be it

"Resolved, That we, the agricultural workers and farmers of Indiana, in annual conference assembled, do protest against such statements as being untrue and unfounded, as well as unjust, to the men who often in the absence of sufficient labor are struggling long hours daily that sufficient food may be produced to feed the misinformed journalist and the opulent food speculator as well as the industrial worker and the army and the navy defender of our liberties."

### CHRISTIE ADDRESSES TEACHERS.

Food supply and what the schools can do to assist in production and conservation received attention at the annual State teachers' meeting, November 1-3. Three addresses were given by G. I. Christie, State Food Director, as follows:

Agricultural Section, Tomlinson Hall: "Our Food Supply."

Vocational Agricultural Teachers, Y. M. C. A.: "How Vocational Teachers Can Co-operate in State Work."

Home Economics Section, K. of P. Hall: "Conservation, Our Quota."

### Buy Labeled Seeds.

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

Buy labeled seeds is a suggestion of the Department of Agriculture. In the case of field and forage crop seeds, including cereals, corn, cowpeas, and soy beans, the label securely placed on the sack or container should convey the following information:

1. Name of seedsman.
2. Kind of seed.
3. Proportion of pure live seed present, with month and year of germination test.
4. Country or locality of origin in the case of the following imported seeds: Beans, soy beans, Turkestan alfalfa, and red clover from southern Europe and Chile.

Following conferences with the Department of Agriculture, the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' Association and the American Seed Trade Association at their conventions this summer approved furnishing the above information with all lots of field seeds of ten pounds or over. Later seventy-seven seedsmen, including most of the larger dealers, have individually agreed to adopt this plan.

### Supplements the Creed.

A supplement to the "Box Car Patriotism" creed recently printed in the Indiana Bulletin has been proposed by a Purdue University professor. The educator shipped his household goods from Worthington to Lafayette and the shipment reached him after a seemingly interminable delay, during which he later ascertained the car had been routed over an Ohio railroad. He, therefore, proposed to add to the notices which have been nailed on box cars:

"Move me directly to destination.

"Don't sidetrack me needlessly.

"Don't lose me on the way."

## Patriotic Press Comment

The going away to war of Dr. France, Gibson county's veterinarian, has been hard on the dogs of Gibson county. Technically every dog is wearing a muzzle and perhaps will be until the Kaiser is caught. They couldn't even take part in the chase for him, literally, without being prosecuted under the order issued by the veterinarian.

An idle man these days is a disloyal man. There is no other way to figure it. Every bushel of grain conserved means one more spike in the Kaiser's coffin and every idle man means that just the amount of his ability is not going to be harvested. The loafers should be put to work either by persuasion or force—and they are not all located in Vincennes, Mt. Carmel, Evansville and other surrounding cities.—Princeton Democrat.

### CLEANING THE TEMPLE FOR THE OLD GODS.

"Germany is morally bankrupt. Its people do not know, are not allowed to know the real situation, and their war leaders, steeped in blood and crimes so terrible that neutrals and even enemies on this side cannot bring themselves to realize their awfulness, have staked their all in the determination to win this war or destroy the world in doing it. It can end in but one way. Human freedom and the rights of peoples to live their own lives will never die. Autocracy must perish, yet when the divine right of kings is thrown into the doctrinal scrap heap and the Hohenzollerns and junkers are forced to make way for the subjects they so miserably represent, I hope to be able to rally a few friends to the aid of a stricken people. Against the scorn and derision of the entire world, they will need a helping hand to live down the disgrace."

The above words, strong indeed, are not the unconsidered words of an English toady, but of one whose sixty-nine years, backed by the highest traditions of the Rhine land, have been years of ardent love for the land of his fathers—Germany. No local German-American needs an introduction to Dr. Christian Sihler. Here he was born almost seventy years ago. Here his father wrought at Concordia. And through all the years Dr. Sihler has spoken the German tongue in his home. He has loved the German poets—Goethe, Schiller and the rest. He has steeped himself in German science. He has made himself thoroughly representative of German culture in the highest sense of the word.

And to make the opinion expressed by the doctor \* \* \* all the more impressive, he was in the beginning of the international conflagration an intense partisan of his father's people. He, too, believed that the war was instigated by the enemies of the fatherland. He, too, thought that the aim was the destruction of Germany. He, too, shared in the feeling of thousands who are not German but who love fair play that the stories of cruelty charged against the Kaiser were the fabrications of the propagandists.

But Dr. Sihler investigated. He kept his head. And he set about to learn the truth.

And now, having concluded his investigations, he has expressed his verdict in the paragraph quoted above. And so strong are his convictions that he has now abandoned his work to devote himself to the dissemination of the truth among the people of German extraction who have not investigated.—Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette.

### Conservation of Milk.

A statement from the National Food Administration, forecasting a reduction in the price of cattle feed, holds out the hope that there may be a means of preventing excessively high prices for milk and butter fat. The milk and dairy cattle situation is being given careful attention by the federal government. An investigation into the cost of producing and distributing milk is expected to disclose large opportunities for economies that will be recommended to the various State Councils, it is said.

If you think it better to whip Germany in Europe, rather than fight her here, help feed our allies and keep them in the fight. Sign up as a member of the Food Administration.



## Coal Figures Given Council By Woollen

Normal Consumption by Domestic Users  
in Indiana is Six Million Tons, Says  
Administrator.

Domestic coal consumption in Indiana is normally 6,000,000 tons annually. To date only about 2,200,000 tons have been distributed in the State, leaving an apparent shortage for distribution among householders of the State 3,800,000 tons. These figures are from a statement made to the Indiana State Council of Defense by Evans Woollen, Indiana fuel administrator.

Mr. Woollen added that "the Indiana situation is receiving the very best attention from the highest officials of the Pennsylvania railroad" who are in the coal field, in person, directing operations.

Mr. Woollen and his advisory committee met prior to the meeting of the State Council of Defense and considered a "tentative program based upon the experience of the past ten days." He said the survey is being made by competent people. Practically no coal from other States is now coming into Indiana, which ordinarily received 40 per cent. of its supply from out-State sources. He said jobbers had reported that they have had practically no coal for distribution for three months.

The production of coal at Indiana mines has increased 10 per cent. over last year, Mr. Woollen stated, which would indicate that the fuel famine is not due to a shortage of production as from a disproportionately increased consumption.

In connection with Mr. Woollen's statement H. R. Kurrie, president of the Monon railroad and a member of the fuel director's advisory committee, stated that his railroad is not carrying as much coal as it has capacity for the reason that the mines are not producing it. He said the consumption of coal on the railroads has increased 20 per cent. over last year and that industries now working day and night are consuming far more than that proportion of increase.

### Knitters, Attention!

Certain persons are industriously circulating reports that the war knitting now occupying the time of thousands of the women of the State is useless effort. One ill-informed newspaper correspondent declares that the woman knitter "is criminally wasting herself."

The State Council of Defense desires to correct this misinformation positively and to serve notice on all persons and newspapers who are discouraging knitting to forthwith desist from so doing.

The published statement that the government furnishes the soldiers and sailors all the knitted articles specified is not true. The only knitted items furnished by the government to the soldiers are the ordinary commercial machine-made socks. While some other articles are made available, these must all be purchased individually by the men.

The American Red Cross declares that the need for knitted socks, sweaters, mufflers and wristlets is imperative and calls upon the women of the United States to exert themselves to the utmost in this regard.

A cablegram from Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, representing the American Red Cross in France, states the situation so clearly that further comment is unnecessary. Major Murphy says:

"Last winter broke the record for cold and misery among people here. There is inexpressible dread of the coming winter finding us without supplies to meet the situation. We urge you on behalf of our soldiers and those of our allies who will suffer in their frozen trenches, and also thousands of French and Belgian refugees and repatriates being returned through Switzerland to France. Everyone here looks to America to begin shipping at once 1,500,000 of each of the warm knitted woolen articles already requested. They must come before cold weather, and in view of the shortage of fuel and other discomforts they will be of inestimable value in both military and civilian work."

### INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 59.

November 1, 1917.

To the County Councils of Defense:

(Attention, Woman Member Thereof)

The following bulletin has just been received from the Council of National Defense and your attention is particularly called thereto:

Council of National Defense,  
Washington, October 6, 1917.

Woman's Committee,  
1814 N Street, N. W.

Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle, Chairman,  
Woman's Section, Ind. State Council of Defense,  
131 South Taylor St., South Bend, Ind.

#### —Relation of National Organizations—

Whereas, The function of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, appointed by the Council of National Defense, is primarily to act: (1) In an advisory capacity to the Council, and (2) to the official clearing house of all organizations of women to co-ordinate their activities in a co-operative manner throughout the United States, and

Whereas, The Woman's Committee is recognized as the official government agent through which all women's organizations may work out their own programs, in no way losing their identity or curtailing their activities thereby, and

Whereas, Through the Woman's Committee the government may at any time require concerted action of the women's organizations to carry out a specified piece of work according to uniform instructions laid down by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the undersigned presidents and chairmen of national organizations, and members of the Woman's Committee, urge upon their State presidents and chairmen the importance of getting in direct relationship with the chairmen of the Woman's committee in their respective States, so as to express through this service their unflinching loyalty to their country in this time of crisis. It is further

Resolved, That all unofficial registrations made for the purpose of enrolling women members in any individual association shall be called *enrollment of members*, and that all registrations taken by the Woman's Committee, acting through the State divisions, under the authority of the Council of National Defense, shall be known as official registration.

Signed:

Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the National League for Woman's Service.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore, President National Council of Women.

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, President General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Carrie Chapman Catt, President National Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, President of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

### INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 60.

November 1, 1917.

#### —Use of Railroad Ties for Fuel—

To County Councils of Defense:

The State Council of Defense is advised by the superintendent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh that the Pennsylvania company is very willing to allow its old cross ties and other wood which can be used for fuel, but which cannot be made use of by the railroad company, to be taken away by those desiring it, providing they will remove it from the railroad property at no cost to the company.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

The women and children of our allies in Europe know hunger in its most bitter forms. There is no need that the women and children of America should be hungry. They may eat abundantly—but wisely and without waste—and still save the women and children of our allies from the extremes of hunger. That's why every woman is urged to enroll as a member of the Food Administration.

## Indiana State Council of Defense

Will H. Hays, Chairman.  
Frank C. Dailey, Secretary.  
George Ade.  
A. W. Brady.  
Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.  
Dr. Chas. P. Emerson.  
Charles W. Fairbanks.  
Charles Fox.  
Will J. Freeman.  
Wm. G. Irwin.  
J. L. Keach.  
H. R. Kurrie.  
A. E. Reynolds.  
N. E. Squibb.  
Rev. Albert B. Storms.  
Isaac D. Straus.  
Thomas Taggart.  
Frank Wampler.  
E. M. Wilson.  
Evans Woollen.

#### Form of the Organization.

Public Policy—C. W. Fairbanks, Chairman.  
Advisory Committee—Thos. Taggart, Chairman.

Finance—Evans Woollen, Chairman.

Publicity—George Ade, Chairman.

Legal—Frank C. Dailey, Chairman.

Co-ordination of Societies—Wm. G. Irwin, Chairman.

Sanitation and Medicine—Medical Section—  
Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Chairman.

Food—Will H. Hays, Chairman.

Industrial Survey and Preparedness—N. E. Squibb, Chairman, Indiana Representative on National Safety Council.

Survey and Organization of Man-Power—  
Isaac D. Straus, Chairman, Indiana Representative on United States Boys' Working Reserve.

Labor—Charles Fox, Chairman.

Military Affairs—E. M. Wilson, Chairman.

Protection—Colonel Harry B. Smith, Chairman.

Transportation—

Steam—H. R. Kurrie, Chairman.

Electric and Motor—A. W. Brady, Chairman.

Communications—Frank Wampler, Chairman.

Shipping Interests—A. E. Reynolds, Chairman.

Public Morals—Rev. A. B. Storms, Chairman.

Coal Committee—W. J. Freeman, Chairman.

Educational Section—Dr. Horace Ellis, Chairman.

Women's Activities—Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.

Socks for Soldiers—Mary Helen Boyd, Chairman.

Committee on Enrollment and Women's Service—Miss Julia E. Landers, Chairman.

Employers' Co-operation Committee—Frank Wampler, Chairman.

Commercial Economy Committee—Fred M. Ayres, Chairman.

"Four-Minute Men"—Philip T. White, Chairman.

Scientific Research Committee—A. L. Foley, Chairman.

Training Camp Activities and Recreation—  
Hugh McK. Landon, Chairman.

The person who wastes food during war time is helping the enemy.

If you want Germany to win this war, waste food—use up the food needed by those who are fighting her.

Millions of women and children in Europe—our allies—can be saved from bitter hunger if you will eat one slice less of wheat bread each day.





"A nation which declares war and goes on discussing whether it ought to have declared war or not is impotent, paralyzed, imbecile, and earns the contempt of mankind and the certainty of humiliating defeat and subjection to foreign control."—Ethiù Root.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NOVEMBER 9, 1917

Number 13

## Already

BY MARY H. KROUT

(For the Indiana State Council of Defense)

Through the hush of long silence again and again,  
O'er the rush of the wind and the roar of the sea,  
We hear far away the fierce shouting of men—  
In a vision—the forecast of conflicts to be.

One turns a white face, as he falls, to the sky,  
O'er which a dun battle-cloud hangs like a pall;  
Ten drop by his side, then a score, and we cry,  
"They are ours, and already they answer death's call."

Already we mourn them in anguish and tears—  
The first pangs of sorrows the stricken shall know—  
Those who in the dimness of desolate years  
Must bear, with no respite their burden of woe.

The child of its father bereft; she, whose son  
Went down in the trenches; the bride of a day—  
Grief has found them already, ere scarce has begun  
The need that has summoned our hosts to the fray.

We count not the cost though a thousand hearts break  
But we ask as we wait for some sign of the end;  
Will the laggard arise, will the sluggard awake,  
Will the Nation our cause to the finish defend?

Hark! The Nation replies, speaking out of the night:  
"My ships crowd the seas, and my legions are there  
To swell the thinned ranks, and like creatures of light  
Are my squadrons afloat, high above them, in air."

"I called and they came, from the East and the West,  
From the North and the South, and as one made reply,  
With souls all aflame, my bravest, my best:  
'All ready! All ready! to live or to die.'"

## 15,000,000 Bushels of Corn May Be Saved

If United States Revenue Department Will  
Consent to Removal of Restrictions.

Much of the Indiana corn crop damaged by frost, approximating 15,000,000 bushels, may be saved if the federal government approves the plans which were presented at the weekly meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense by N. E. Squibb. Mr. Squibb and A. E. Reynolds, also of the State Council, have just returned from Washington, where they conferred with the United States internal revenue authorities in an effort to secure the removal of certain restrictions in the laws which will permit of the handling of this soft corn by distilleries, turning it into commercial alcohol and stock feed.

Mr. Reynolds informed the Council that he believed there would be found upon investigation that "the federal food department and people generally have been badly fooled" with the apparent size of the 1917 corn crop. He said he believed that the 1917 crop will not exceed 50 per cent. of the government estimates and that the selection of seed corn in Indiana is going to prove a very difficult task.

A committee consisting of A. W. Brady, Charles Fox, Frank Wampler, George Ade and W. G. Irwin was named to pass upon the contents of the new patriotic text-book being prepared for compulsory use in the high schools of Indiana.

A Public Service Reserve will be organized in Indiana under the direction of the United States Department of Labor. N. E. Squibb is chairman of the committee which will submit detailed plans

for the furnishing of skilled men in industries as government needs require.

Indiana physicians will be called into a conference in Indianapolis Saturday evening to hear an appeal for approximately twice the number of medical men for the United States service as are now available. Dr. Charles P. Emerson told the Council that probably one-half of the eligible Indiana physicians are likely to be called into the service. Dr. H. Jump of the surgeon-general's staff will present an illustrated lecture for the physicians of the State at the meeting.

The proposed plan of organizing high schools of the State who are willing to devote two hours each week to some exclusively patriotic work into a Girls' Working Reserve was endorsed and referred to the women's section for execution. The origin of the Girls' Reserve was in Michigan City and the plan was detailed to the Indiana State Council of Defense by Mrs. Southard of that place.

## What It Is; Where to Find It

The Indiana Bulletin, published every Friday by the Indiana State Council of Defense, is a "live wire" of information on what Indiana is doing in the national crisis and how the citizens of Indiana can best co-operate in the national plans. You will find this bulletin at the library each week. It gives just the news you are looking for and you will be repaid if you take time to examine it.—Brook Reporter.

"Eat less candy. The Allies need the sugar," says the Food Administration. "All right," our patriotic farm boys and girls are saying, "nuts and popcorn are better anyway."

## United Brethren in Patriotic Attitude

State Church Congress Issues Statement  
of the Duty of Its Membership.

Ringed resolutions pledging hearty support to federal and State authorities in waging a war to "make the world safe for Christ" were passed by the Indiana State Congress of the United Brethren church, recently in session in Indianapolis. The war statement follows:

"Today, as in '61 to '65, the Church of the United Brethren in Christ is an organization of brave, sincere, Christian men and women, loving God and home and native land, but ready and willing to march away in defense of the American principles of liberty, deeming it their God-given privilege to engage in the struggle which shall sound the death knell to arrogant, Godless autocracy and to share in the world dissemination of those American liberties and principles—the common lot of our humblest citizen—but enjoyed by so few across the sea.

"The Church of the United Brethren in Christ believes the world should be made safe for Christ and his religion and they believe the Christian church in America should give their lives and their means to make it so. They believe all Christians must be patriots. Love of God and love of country go hand in hand. A blow for America in this world war is a blow for God's kingdom.

"The church of the United Brethren in Christ believes no nations or governments practicing the atrocities of the central powers of Europe can be animated by human principles, much less by Christian kindness, nor does it believe such nations or governments have any part in God's scheme for the Christianization of the world.

"The Christian nations and the Christian peoples are not to be destroyed at this period in the world's history by the hordes of mammon now overrunning the battlefields of Europe.

"God and the world now look to America to rekindle the fire to reanimate the spirits of Christian humanity, to sweep the battlefields of Europe clean, proclaiming to Europe and the world—America, with her men and her money, come in the name of butchered women and children, in the name of Christian citizenship, honor, truth and national integrity, with the stars and the stripes and the cross of Christ—one and inseparable, the one destroying the last vestige of dishonor and cruelty, the other bearing the purest religion to the bereft and saddened world—the hope of the ages yet to come.

"In this hour of national and human crisis, when the foundations of the world seem so uncertain, when we stand at the brink of the bottomless abyss, when the world seems war mad, and the sun has almost forgotten to shine, the Church of the United Brethren in Christ points the leaders of our State and nation to the promises of God, and pledge to them the membership and means of their denomination in the superhuman task ahead of them. If God is with them, who can be against them?

"In President Wilson and Governor Goodrich the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in this hour of peril, renew their faith and their allegiance, praying that their burdens may be borne by all, their responsibilities shared by all, that the priceless heritage of peace may be enjoyed by all."

It looks very much as though the "Watch on the Rhine" was in need of extensive repairs.—Deseret News.



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—Boys of Scout Troop No. 1 of Decatur obtained Liberty Loan bond subscriptions amounting to \$13,650. Nine of the sixteen Boy Scouts enlisted in the work sold more than ten bonds each, thus earning the bronze medal offered for such work. Charles Downs, Francis Brentlinger, Robert Kalver, Glen Patterson, Thaddeus Hocker, Herman Myers, William Gay, Dwight Thornburg and Lowell Smith are entitled to the war service emblem. Some of the boys already had won the emblem in the campaign for the first issue of the war loan. These lads get a service bar.

**Allen County.**—Entertainments for patriotic purposes in Allen county will not be given in future save under permits issued by the Allen County Council of Defense, and such entertainments will not be approved by the Defense Council unless the entire net proceeds go to patriotic projects. The public is being urged to refuse to be exploited by so-called patriotic "benefits."

Chairman W. H. Schelman of the County Council of Defense is at the head of a committee which is to compile a roster of honor of all Allen county soldiers and sailors.

Financial aid is to be extended by the County Council of Defense to the Boys' Working Reserve in Allen county.

**Bartholomew County.**—A supposed incendiary fire at Jonesville which destroyed a grain elevator and a considerable quantity of wheat is being investigated by the authorities on the theory that the torch may have been applied by enemy agencies.

Charles A. Bookwalter of Indianapolis was the speaker at a big rally at Columbus in connection with the drive for pledges and signatures of patriotic co-operation in the food conservation movement. Under Mrs. Herrlot C. Overstreet, the women of Bartholomew county worked effectively. School children helped greatly in getting food pledge cards signed.

Joseph V. Hilger of Columbus has been successful in getting business men to assist in the conservation work.

**Blackford County.**—The Home Guard company being formed in Hartford City has held several successful meetings, obtaining recruits from several Blackford county towns, including Eaton and Montpelier. The company recently made a trip in a body to Montpelier to meet with patriotic citizens and to obtain new members.

**Boone County.**—The sum of \$10,500 is to be raised in Boone county as its share in the big war fund for the Y. M. C. A. Boone, Fountain and Montgomery counties are in a district to work together for the Y. M. C. A. fund from Nov. 11 to 19. George T. Miller of Lebanon is in charge of the Boone county drive, with L. B. Smelser secretary of the county's organization and J. W. Witt, treasurer. A joint meeting was held Saturday night at Crawfordsville by the three counties. Boone sending thirty delegates. Preliminary meetings were held in the churches of Boone county Sunday afternoon. Dr. W. Teachout and W. A. Collins of Crawfordsville were among the speakers.

Lebanon coal dealers are reported to be co-operating closely with C. F. S. Neal, the new Boone county fuel director. Mr. Neal is asking consumers to report their needs and to work in conjunction with the fuel administration and the dealers.

Lebanon will at once put up three powerful electric signal lights for the guidance of airmen making night flights across Indiana from one training camp to another. Mayor John B. Shelby has received instructions from Gen. George O. Squires, chief signal officer of the United States army, to place the lights. The route of the practice flyers passes over Lebanon, Jamestown, Linton, Pittsboro and Brownsburg, and all cities for forty miles on either hand are to put out signal lights.

**Carroll County.**—Willis Gish, a farmer near Camden, announces in the Camden Record that he will give away wood for fuel to all comers if they will clear away the brush as they go.

William H. Bradshaw, recommended for coal director for the county, co-operated with the State fuel administration at once in bringing about coal shipments to Rockfield and Rossville, where acute needs were reported.

**Cass County.**—George A. Custer of Logansport, who has been acting captain of the Home Guards, has been elected captain of that organization. Sixty members of the guard attended the first formal meeting. C. C. Bennett is first lieutenant and W. L. Filley is second lieutenant. Members of the uniform ranks of various Logansport societies are joining the guard company and it is now well on the way to successful enlistment and acceptance by the State for State service in time of emergency. Members have agreed to buy their own uniforms. An armory is to be rented for drill purposes.

Rapid progress is being made in the formation of a new battery of the new Second Indiana Artillery in Logansport. Lieutenant Basil Middleton, a Spanish-American war veteran, an officer of long experience in the Indiana National Guard, and three years a military instructor at Culver Military Academy, is to be the commanding officer of the battery. Registered men are eligible to membership in the new guard organization.

W. O. Pierson of Galveston is organizing a company of Home Guards at that place.

**Clay County.**—An opportunity is being given to Clay county men who come under the selective enlistment law

to get into the Second Indiana Artillery now being formed by the Indiana National Guard for federal service. A meeting held in Brazil to start recruiting for a local unit in the artillery achieved good results.

The fuel administration has taken note of the plan adopted by the First Methodist church of Brazil to save coal by cutting out evening meetings of various sorts which made unnecessary demands on the fuel supply. Meetings formerly held at night through the week are grouped Thursday afternoons. The fuel saving is considerable. The plan is being formally urged for adoption all over the State. The saving on fuel for gas and electric light and heating promises to be enormous.

**Dearborn County.**—Service flags, furnished without cost by the Dearborn County Council of Defense, are being displayed on all sides by those who have relatives in the military service. Citizens who are entitled to show the service flag have been urged to call on Chairman W. H. O'Brien at Lawrenceburg, head of the County Council of Defense. The Council urges that the flying of the service flag is at once an eloquent lesson in loyalty and a rebuke to disloyalty.

**Delaware County.**—Miss Genevieve Hanna of Muncie has been made a member of the Delaware County Council of Defense. Miss Hanna has been active as the head of the women's branch of the Defense Council.

County headquarters with a worker in charge are to be maintained by the County Defense Council, and the county fuel and food administrators will have their offices with the Defense Council. For the time the defense work will be sustained by voluntary contributions, the county council not being asked for an appropriation.

Several semi-military organizations and others in the county are being asked by the County Defense Council to contribute squads and individual recruits to a Home Guard unit in the county. Progress is being made. The Rotary Club has been assisting.

H. A. Brown is at the head of a special committee of the Defense Council to arrange with various secret and fraternal orders for patriotic meetings. The women of the county have been looking after a series of patriotic demonstrations in churches, Sunday-schools and in other assemblages.

The Muncie Franchise League has been active in the Hoover campaign for unification and co-operation among Indiana women in the food conservation movement. A recent meeting of the league was turned over to the women's branch of the Delaware County Council of Defense and the work of getting signers for the pledge cards was organized. Captains were named for each block in the city, and block meetings were held. Mrs. Fletcher Meeks of the Franchise League was prominent in the work. Will F. White, chairman of the Delaware County Council of Defense, urged the League to active effort, denouncing as treasonable the neglect of this duty on the part of American women.

**Dubois County.**—Mrs. H. C. Knapp, head of the Huntington Red Cross shop, calls for a large number of additional workers in the surgical dressings department. She urges women and girls over 15 to assist in this work, which has become doubly important now the American soldiers are under fire.

Women and girls of Ferdinand, under Mrs. A. F. Gussell, have sent in a large quantity of knitted work.

**Fulton County.**—Cabbage growers in Fulton county, working through the Farmers' and Merchants' Association of Rochester, have been trying to assemble fifteen to eighteen tons of cabbage to be shipped to the Wabash Canning Company's plant as a part of the local food conservation work. Rochester reports 9,000 heads of cabbage on hand.

Some 1,000 bushels of apples, produced by the Orchard Developing Company, but damaged by frost, are to be saved by being made into cider and jelly. The concern harvested more than 7,000 bushels of patriotic fruit.

The Rochester Sentinel pays editorial tribute to Mrs. Perry Heath, secretary of the Fulton County Council of Defense, declaring she has set an object lesson of patriotic devotion to every citizen of the county.

The Fulton county fuel director, acting as a volunteer pending confirmation, is urging farmers to make good use of down timber for fuel in place of coal to relieve the acute fuel shortage in cities and towns.

The Rochester Sentinel editorially calls attention to the fact that while the Fulton County Council of Defense has called on several speakers for active work as four-minute men, no speeches as yet have been made. The Sentinel reminds the orators that the government is ready to supply the material needed for preparing the patriotic speeches desired by the defense movement.

Success attended the patriotic week conducted by the Fulton County Council of Defense. The week closed with a large meet at the Methodist church at Rochester. One of the best meetings of the week was that at Fulton, where Prof. Shuman Davis was the speaker, and he was also the orator at the closing rally. Meetings were held in all parts of the county.

**Floyd County.**—Military Day in New Albany Thursday, November 1, was the big patriotic event in Floyd county thus far in the war. The affair was in honor of soldiers from the county, and Company M of the 35th, with the regimental band from Camp Taylor, Louisville, joined the parade. Veterans of the civil war and men of the Spanish-American service were in line and a detachment of high school boys appeared, garbed for farm work, as members of the Boys' Working Reserve. The school children marched as a body. The celebration proved to be a tremendous source of inspiration along patriotic lines.

A monster night meeting capped the day. Hon. John H. Weathers and G. A. Weinmann were the speakers, and Dr. A. P. Hauss presided. The affair was under the charge of the New Albany Young Business Men's Club.

**Gibson County.**—Shipping boxes for Red Cross supplies from Gibson county Red Cross shops are made by high school boys at Princeton. Since the first shop was opened August 15 other shops have been started at Oakland City, Fort Branch and Owensville, with auxiliaries at Heights Chapel, Somerville, Francisco and Patoka. Many sewing units are working in Princeton churches.

M. J. Weiborn, E. B. Funk, Alva Levi and T. B. Paxton have been re-elected directors of the Gibson County Red Cross.

**Grant County.**—The national military home, near Marion, was the first institution in Indiana to get relief through the fuel administration.

The town of Swayzee, where David Long reported the schools closed for lack of coal, was relieved promptly.

**Greene County.**—Speakers who made a preliminary canvass of Greene county on behalf of the food conservation drive reported only a few communities where interest was lacking. Organization effort at once was started to bring all Greene county up to the flag. Under Dr. J. B. Young of Worthington as chairman, the Greene County Council of Defense is pushing defense work along every line. An organization committee now is busy arousing interest in one or two farming sections where indifference to the food production and conservation work has been reported.

**Hamilton County.**—Westfield people gave a successful Liberty Day parade and flag raising, the school children being prominent in the celebration, and the flag being raised on the school ground. Addresses were made by Judge Cloe and R. S. Truitt of Noblesville, and pledges were taken for Liberty Bonds. Under Trustee G. G. Hochstedler, a township war work organization was formed.

**Henry County.**—The Henry County Council, in called session, appropriated \$1,000 for the County Council of Defense to be used in war work within the county. This action is being taken by other counties which have not heretofore provided funds for emergency defense activities.

The Henry County Council of Defense has opened headquarters in the Union block, Newcastle, and will have a stenographer constantly in charge. All branches of war work in the county will use the offices. Myer Heller, State merchant representative on conservation, the county fuel and food administrators, and the women workers will hold forth from the new headquarters. The Red Cross is in the same building.

Jesse D. Smith has been named by the County Council of Defense of Henry county to act as chairman of a new patriotic committee for work in Newcastle. Mr. Smith will choose his co-workers. This branch of defense work, recommended by the State Council of Defense, is to be given to the Americanization of foreign population in manufacturing centers.

**Howard County.**—Mayor George W. Stidger of Kokomo and Secretary W. H. Arnett of the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce were appealed to for help in pushing, November 5 to 10, a movement to raise \$2,400 as Howard county's part of a war camp community recreation fund.

One of the potent factors in the success of food conservation week in Kokomo was the systematic campaign made through the theaters by the four-minute women.

The Howard county chapter of the Red Cross has reorganized with Henry C. Davis as chairman, Mrs. J. C. Patten, vice-chairman; Frank McCarty, treasurer, and W. H. Arnett, secretary. Mrs. Patten succeeds Mrs. George Bruner. Members of the executive committee were elected as follows: Henry C. Davis, Mrs. J. C. Patten, Mrs. L. C. Hoss, Mrs. G. D. Jay, Mrs. J. G. Kneppie, Mrs. John Toomey, J. D. Kelley, Dr. W. J. Martin, Frank McCarty and W. H. Arnett. Miss Nelle Coxon, chairman of the surgical dressings committee, made a call for additional workers.

**Jasper County.**—Unlimited quantities of timber to be worked up into cord wood is the report from McCordsburg, Rensselaer, Parr and Fair Oaks, according to an advertisement for wood choppers put out recently by James Walter, manager of the Lawler ranches, Rensselaer.

**Jay County.**—The sum of \$300 has been set aside for the use of the County Council of Defense, this action being taken by the Jay county council. This action relieves the Defense Council members, who for some time have been bearing defense work expenses out of their own pockets.

**Lake County.**—Serious milk shortage has been prevented by patriotic action of milk producers in adjusting prices and settling a dispute which for a time threatened to tie up the milk supply indefinitely.

Gary is organizing one of the six Home Guard companies soon to be taken into the new State militia for State service during the war.

Lake county has 2,000 men in American khaki, a battalion of Serbs has gone to European battlefields from the county. The Polish legion has sent a company across, the Czech-Slovak population furnished recruits for a legion and a recruiting office now is open for the British. The Gary Times says: "We are slightly cosmopolitan around here."

Mrs. Jennie Conrad, who operates a farm of 5,000 acres in this county, is enthusiastic over the reception accorded her plan for a drafted labor army as a war measure. Mrs. Conrad would select loafers by law to perform necessary labor behind the lines. Her idea has been endorsed by the Woman's Farm and Garden Association. Meeting at Chicago and by the women's branch of the Indiana State Council of Defense.



Lagrange County.—Mrs. Alice Ballou of Lagrange is the new woman member of the Lagrange County Council of Defense, taking the place of Mrs. A. M. Patten of Topeka. Acting on a suggestion from the State Council of Defense, Mrs. Ballou has named a "war mother" for the county, her choice being Mrs. H. M. Herbert. The latter is selecting a committee of war mothers, one from each township, to act for the county in looking after soldiers from the county who are motherless or without home folk. Permanent headquarters have been opened by the Red Cross in the Willard building, Lagrange.

Fuel authorities are working on the fuel problem at Sturgis, where the schools have closed because of a lack of coal.

Laporte County.—Dave Shinitzky, a Laporte Boy Scout, who sold eighteen Liberty bonds for \$2,500, is to get a government war service medal. Arthur Roule is another Laporte Boy Scout who earned an emblem for selling bonds.

Marion County.—Contributions are being taken for a fund with which the now famous "Sock Shop" in Indianapolis is to be reopened and continued active in providing army socks for Indiana fighting men. More than 4,000 socks were knitted and supplied to Indiana soldiers, 1,000 pairs were supplied to the Red Cross for the price of the yarn and 2,600 pairs of socks now are on hand for later contingents of Hoosier marchers. The movement has been assisted by workers in many "sock shops" established in various parts of the State.

The Marion County Council of Defense has called on the Indianapolis school commissioners and the public library authorities to weed out of the school system and out of the library all books which carry anti-American and pro-German propaganda. The Council reports at least one decidedly objectionable pro-German book which has been circulating out of the Indianapolis public library.

Montgomery County.—Waveland reports 162 members of the Red Cross with \$800 raised for war work and a large supply of garments made. Through a misunderstanding, according to the Waveland Independent, the Crawfordsville Red Cross has improperly ignored the Waveland organization and brought about a situation which for a time threatened to lead to the disbandment of the smaller body. Harmony now is being restored.

Ohio County.—Successful patriotic meetings have been held at several points in Ohio county. At Rising Sun, Aberdeen and Hartford speeches were made on various phases of the war work. Dr. W. A. Mills of Hanover college spoke at the final meeting of the drive at Rising Sun. Prof. Jesse W. Riddle of the Lawrenceburg schools also spoke.

Owen County.—Morgan township Sunday-School workers gave a successful benefit entertainment for the soldiers of the county at Olive Hill church.

The Owen County Democrat is urging farmers to adopt the plan of co-operative purchase and operation of the more expensive farming implements which can be made to serve on many farms the same season. The policy is urged as especially advisable as a war measure.

Pike County.—Women of the Red Cross at Algiers gave a pie supper the night of Saturday, Nov. 3, the purpose being to raise money with which to buy yarn to be used in knitting socks and comfort garments for soldiers. The affair was a big success.

Porter County.—Mrs. C. W. Boucher of Valparaiso has been named to take the place of Mrs. Maude E. Johnston of Valparaiso as the woman member of the Porter County Council of Defense. Mrs. Johnston will remove to San Diego, Cal., where her son, Edward Johnston, is in training for military service. Mrs. Johnston has been active and effective. The Chesterton Tribune says the appointment of Mrs. Boucher by Judge Loring is approved all over the county.

Randolph County.—The County Council of Defense issued a strong and impressive argumentative statement through the local press to the people of the county urging especially the co-operation of the women in the food conservation movement. Randolph county was asked to "prove her loyalty by her complete support of the Red Cross and Hoover Food Administration."

Albert L. Hodgson, county agent, is doing his part to help solve the coal problem by urging that farmers who own wood lots having fallen timber or old tops available shall use the wood for heating purposes and thus lessen the huge extra demand on the coal supply.

Eleven branches of the Red Cross in Randolph county are doing active work. The county chapter recently shipped three large boxes of supplies.

Ripley County.—Batesville citizens contributed \$130 to the War Library Fund and sent book-plates in with the contribution. A letter of commendation and thanks has been received by Miss Sophia Nickel, who had charge of the campaign in Batesville.

Chris. Nieman, Christian Neufarth and Edward H. Behmer of Batesville have issued a press statement asserting their Americanism and declaring that stories as to their alleged pro-German acts or words are utterly false.

Red Cross workers at Versailles, Osgood, Milan, Sunman, Cross Plains, Napoleon and Batesville have been highly commended for good work by the State officers in charge of women's work for the Red Cross. Minnie E. Wycoff is Ripley county supervisor of Red Cross activities.

The Ripley County Council of Defense issues a call for reports on down timber or old tops of trees which can

be used for fuel. Those who have timber suitable for firewood, either to sell or give, are reporting to J. Francis Lochard at Versailles. Mr. Lochard is chairman of the County Defense Council. He expects Ripley county to do her part in saving coal by using wood for fuel this winter.

The Versailles Baptist church has placed a large placard in the church building, and on the card the names of Ripley county soldiers are being placed as a "Roll of Honor." The card is decorated with the national colors.

St. Joseph County.—George Ganser of Mishawaka now has three sons in the army. Bernard Ganser is in France, George, Jr., is at Camp Merritt, N. J., and word has just been received that Simon Ganser, the third son, has enlisted in the 35th company, 166th depot brigade, at Camp Lewis, Washington.

The fact that a red-haired boy from South Bend fired the first shot from an American big gun and wrought deadly execution in the German ranks has stirred St. Joseph county war work in a most definite way. Though his name has not been made public, that red-headed gunner has put St. Joseph county on the patriotic map with a bang.

Scott County.—Citizens of Scott County have been congratulated on the work done for the Liberty loan, the sum of \$85,550 being subscribed. The county's minimum had been set at \$63,500.

Army bed sack material is being used in large quantities by Scottsburg women who are working for the government quartermaster's sub-station. Mrs. Charles Ardrey has been helping in the distribution of materials, and boys and women use all sorts of vehicles, go-carts, barrows and small wagons in handling supplies and finished product.

Scott county farmers are turning to long-neglected wood lots for a fuel supply to take the place of coal.

Shelby County.—Troop 5, Boy Scouts, Shelbyville, has voted to buy a service flag in honor of the troop's former Scoutmaster, J. A. Riser, who now is in the army.

P. S. Lowe, a teacher in the Shelbyville high school, who has gone to Camp Taylor as a soldier, was tendered a farewell by the school. Teachers and pupils provided Mr. Lowe with a service kit and sweater.

The Shelbyville high school, faculty and pupils, worked out a plan to buy a \$100 Liberty bond. The pupils agree to deny themselves, and each pays 3 cents a day for ten weeks, the principal to become a part of the school endowment fund.

Steuben County.—Angola Boy Scouts sold \$2,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. Frederic Graf earned a government medal. Other Scouts who helped were Roscoe Crissinger, Wayne Swift and Joseph Weicht.

E. S. Croxton, aided by the Steuben County Defense Council workers, put the county "over the top" and sold more than \$250,000 worth of bonds.

Mayor T. J. Creel joined the Steuben County Council of Defense to recommend Fred A. Emerson for Steuben county fuel director.

Tippecanoe County.—The office of the Tippecanoe County Council of Defense is to be kept open every day. The secretary was empowered to employ an assistant to stay on the office job. The Defense Council has chosen an executive committee composed of C. M. Murdock, Richard Sample, Walter Ball, W. V. Stuart and J. O. Beck. Speakers were chosen to talk on conservation in all the Lafayette moving picture houses every night of food conservation week. On the speakers' committee were George P. Haywood and W. V. Stuart. Among the speakers were Mayor Thomas Bauer, Congressman Will R. Wood, State Senator Alva O. Reser, Dean S. Coulter, T. F. Moran and W. S. Kepner.

The Tippecanoe defense body has taken cognizance of reports of seditious utterances and has asked that reports of such cases be made to J. O. Beck or W. B. Foresman of the Council to be forwarded to the federal authorities for drastic action.

Mayor Bauer and W. B. Foresman are on a special committee to safeguard the community against the reported enemy conspiracy to destroy live stock and crops.

Vanderburg County.—The Warrick circuit court has disbarred Frank LaMonte of Evansville from the practice of law. Mr. LaMonte, candidate for mayor of Evansville on the Socialist ticket, was charged with disloyal and seditious utterances directed against the selective enlistment law. Mr. LaMonte admitted he had declared the United States had no right to send soldiers abroad and that he had talked against the law under which the national army has been created to defend America. Friends of LaMonte packed the court room at Boonville the first day of his trial, but citizens of Boonville and their families took possession of the court room at the second day's session.

Evansville is to have one of the six Home Guard companies soon to be sworn in by Adj. Gen. Harry B. Smith of the Indiana National Guard for service within the State as militia.

Wabash County.—A patriotic meeting has been arranged for the night of Friday, November 9, at North Manchester under the direction of the Wabash County Council of Defense. The Crystal theater was donated for the purpose by W. J. Slrk. Judge Herman D. Wilkie of Elwood, a thoroughly loyal American citizen of German descent, who has a real message of patriotism, was the chief speaker. J. W. Winesburg, Grover Orr, John Isenbarger, L. P. Utschel and Thurl Little had charge of the meeting on behalf of the County Defense organization. The North Manchester Woman's Club acted as hosts to Miss

Blair, Purdue speaker on the program. Other workers were: George Garber, W. J. Slrk, Harry Palmer, W. E. Billings, W. F. Shaffer, Dr. Ira Perry and Charles Wright.

Warrick County.—Herbert Hoggatt, a farmer near Boonville, has set a good example by producing 608 tons of alfalfa from 100 acres. He has been offered \$12,000 for the crop. The war time importance of this feed crop makes Mr. Hoggatt's record notable.

The Yankee town auxiliary to the Red Cross has made and filled seventeen comfort kits for the boys from Anderson township who are in the service.

November 19 a new class in surgical dressings is to begin a course in Boonville, under the supervision of the Red Cross.

Wayne County.—The Milton Red Cross chapter here has elected Mrs. E. C. Denny, chairman; Mrs. George Wagner, vice-chairman; Mrs. R. W. Warren, secretary, and Mrs. W. L. Perkins, treasurer. The following committee chairmen were named: Mrs. Gran Bragg, surgical dressing; Mrs. Wilbur Elwell, hospital garments; Mrs. Albert Newman, civilian relief; and Mrs. O. H. Benson, membership.

Centerville people responded to the Red Cross call and patronized a "penny supper" given for the benefit of the society, \$40 being realized. A Cambridge City company will be included in the new volunteer State militia.

White County.—The Chalmers Despatch, in telling how that community went "over the top" for 11 per cent of its resources to buy Liberty bonds, declares "loyalty reigns supreme" at Chalmers.

The Chalmers Red Cross gave a masquerade benefit one night recently and raised a considerable sum for the cause.

## "German Efficiency"

Pro-Kaiser and anti-war propagandists reveal their lack of "German Efficiency" in the frequency with which they get themselves pummeled or "pinched."

In the interest of more efficiency the Independent has condensed the methods of the most successful practitioners of disloyalty into ten rules for carrying on traitorous propaganda at least personal risk.

Most of all of these rules so accurately describe the arguments which nearly everybody has heard from one or more of the traitorous-minded that they are worth frequent perusal. The rules are:

- I. Assert on every occasion that "Wall Street" made the war. Never mind explaining when, how or why.
- II. Get in all the sneers you can at any profession of ideal motives. If you can find any flaw in our democracy say that "we are just as bad an autocracy as Germany." Place the war in as sordid a light as possible.
- III. It is dangerous to denounce the United States directly. But rake history from end to end for mud to throw at the allies. Especially, twist the lion's tail.
- IV. Profess great concern lest sending food to Europe will starve America. Support every embargo movement that applies to the allied nations and none that does not.
- V. If the President asks for any extension of power rave about "dictatorship" and the "overthrow of the liberties for which our fathers, etc."
- VI. Spread rumors that the allies are going to betray us or take advantage of us as soon as we are deeply enough involved in the war.
- VII. Accept conscription in principle but hammer its working in every possible way. One good way is to start scares about revolutions and internal disorder as a pretext for keeping a large part of the army at home.
- VIII. Demonstrate that the enemy is unconquerable and victory hopeless. Play the "candid friend" and act as a depressant.
- IX. Be very jealous to prevent "entangling alliances" and be much concerned about the Monroe doctrine if we "mix ourselves in European quarrels." A permanent league of nations would embarrass your junker friends if they remain in power after the war. Germany can only hope to conquer other nations if they act selfishly and in isolation.
- X. WHEN DRIVEN TO MAKE AN UNEQUIVOCAL STATEMENT PROTEST YOUR LOYALTY AND THEN CHANGE THE SUBJECT.

Cut this out and hand it to the next pacifist or lukewarm friend who tries to start an argument.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 13

The Indiana Bulletin is not copyrighted. It is intended solely as a purveyor of patriotic inspiration through the reported patriotic activity of County Councils of Defense and the various committees and sections of the Indiana State Council of Defense. It is published with no other end in view than the dissemination of information that will serve the cause of the State and Nation in the war with Germany. Newspaper editors, librarians, teachers, public speakers and others are invited and urged to avail themselves of any suggestions or informative data found in the columns of the Bulletin.

The publicity bureau under whose direction the Bulletin is prepared and published welcomes suggestions for adding to the efficiency of the publication and welcomes contributions along the lines suggested.

## Editorial Comment

## HELPFUL AND PATRIOTIC.

One of the most interesting as well as one of the most helpful and patriotic features to be found in Indiana newspapers in this war time is the array of letters from red-blooded, loyal and devoted Indiana soldiers and sailors now training in the various branches of the service.

It is a fine thing for the folk back home to get a clear idea of the soldier's part in the great war. It is a good thing for the home people to be told by the soldiers what the men at the front have a right to expect in the way of backing behind the lines.

Local newspapers cannot publish too many of the manly messages from patriotic fighting men. The complaints are singularly few. The demands for co-operation on the part of all the men and women left behind are insistent and fully justified. The men in khaki are making the supreme sacrifice. Their families have joined them in that sacrifice. It is up to the civilian population generally to show its appreciation by performing to the full every war task set by the great emergency. It takes many men back of the line adequately to support one soldier at the front.

Adequate support for the soldiers means that all citizens at home must help until it hurts in financing the war, in Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. work for the armies, and in food and fuel conservation and production, as well as in the safeguarding of homes, properties and industries behind the firing line.

## DEFINING TREASON.

In calling on Delaware county women to sign the Hoover food conservation pledge cards, Will F. White, chairman of the Delaware County Council of Defense, defined treason and put the issue of Americanism squarely to the women.

Treason, he declared, is defined as "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." The Indiana woman who refuses to sign the Hoover pledge card and to do her part in the conservation of food supplies and in the prevention of waste in time of war "lends aid and comfort to the enemy."

Those who do not wish to be classified as giving aid and comfort to brutal military autocracy; those who do not wish to be classified as obstructing and hampering the fight now being waged for democracy and for American safety, security and for the perpetuity of American liberty will do all they can do to help make America effective in every possible way.

One big, vital element of America's great strength in the war for righteousness is her food resources and possibilities. It is the duty of every man and woman to take every measure for the conservation and enlargement of our food supplies. We not only must supply our armies and ourselves, but we must provide huge stores for the civil population and for the armed forces of our fighting allies, who thus far have borne the brunt of the war.

## British Subjects Wanted

The following men are wanted by the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, which has opened a depot at 116 West Washington street, Indianapolis: Men between the ages of nineteen and forty-five for the British and Canadian infantry; skilled and unskilled for the Forestry Corps; skilled men for the Railway Operative Corps; skilled men for the Royal Flying Corps for the following work: Acetylene welders, blacksmiths, carpenters, coppersmiths, motorcyclists, motor drivers, engine fitters, motor fitters, engine room storemen, millwrights, milling machinists, metal turners, tinsmiths, cabinet makers, vulcanizers, male clerks and stenographers. For these skilled services special rates of pay have been arranged according to the work which a man is best qualified to do.

Skilled men for the inland water transport branch of the Royal Engineers as follows: Crane drivers, telephone linemen, quarrymen, stevedores, engineers, marine and motor seamen, marine firemen, boiler makers and electricians. These men are employed on inland waters in France and Mesopotamia and will be accepted between the ages of nineteen and fifty-six if physically fit for the duties which their work requires. This is for immediate service overseas.

Men for construction corps: Able seamen and stokers for the naval service.

This gives an opportunity to all British citizens in Indiana to take their place by voluntary enlistment alongside their comrades overseas.

In the early part of the war France and the British navy paid the necessary price to stop the German hordes while the small British army were unable to do more than hold their part of the line while gathering their strength. Today the British army is carrying on the heavy offensives and men of British blood in all parts of the world are rallying to the flag.

Members of County Councils of Defense and all other patriotic citizens are requested to co-operate with the mission in locating British subjects who might be included in this call. They are asked to report the names and addresses of all such subjects within their jurisdictions.

## Merchants' Economy

Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, has authorized the following:

"In the present movement for reasonable profits on staple foods the retail grocer will find many opportunities for readjusting his prices on the odd-penny basis. Sales of groceries have been hampered for years by the so-called round prices; that is, prices in even nickels and dimes.

"Odd-penny prices have been used to build up the sales of department stores and mail-order houses and are just as effective for the small retail stores.

"An interesting adaptation of the odd-penny price is being made by a cigar corporation to meet increased revenue taxes on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco. Articles which were formerly sold for 5 and 10 cents are priced variously at 6, 7, 8, 11, 12 and 14 cents to maintain both the standard quality and size of package."

"Women and children first," is the German motto when making an aerial attack.—Washington Herald.

## Military Day at New Albany

Indiana communities should more and more organize for patriotic service. Nothing should be overlooked. One of the most effective methods of arousing enthusiasm and active patriotism was that employed at New Albany November 1, when "Military Day" was made a memorable occasion by the people of Floyd and surrounding counties.

Floyd county soldiers, 117 strong, clad in khaki and marching with the precision acquired in intensive training at Camp Taylor, over the Ohio river in Kentucky, were central figures in a monster patriotic parade, and high officers of the big training camp were guests of the city of New Albany.

All the school children marched, veterans of other wars stepped to the music of war and high school boys were in line in farm uniforms, bearing the hoes of patriotic home service. The spectacle was inspiring and helpful in a large degree.

One of the functions of the County Council of Defense in its locality is to take the lead in organizing such timely and stirring demonstrations as that at New Albany. Many cities already have done splendid work on this line. Indiana cannot have too many public manifestations of her loyalty and devotion to country in the war period.

## Food News Notes for Libraries

For the purpose of keeping the libraries of the country fully informed of the progress of the food conservation movement, and to encourage their efforts to aid in the work, the food administration has begun publication of a series of monthly bulletins entitled "Food News Notes for Libraries."

In the first bulletin, which has just been issued, Mr. Herbert Hoover, food administrator, says:

"The libraries of our country are so organized as to keep in touch with all of our people. Many of you are already performing real service for the country along the line of food conservation. To encourage those who are now at work and to stir to endeavor those who are forgetting the national necessity for food conservation, because of their absorption in other things, the food administration will establish a direct communication with you through a series of monthly 'Food News Notes for Libraries.'

"This will enable you to know the food facts that are to be stressed over that particular period and will give you suggestions as to lists of books and pamphlets and other usable material and where it can best be obtained.

"We ask for your loyal support and we feel sure that you will give it."

## Patriotic Peppergrams

American-made dyestuffs are reported to be winning world markets. American-made killstuffs and foodstuffs will win the world war and make world markets safe for business.

Every American soldier carries eighteen pounds of metal in his marching kit. It's the mettle in the American soldier's own make-up that will open the road to Berlin.

The school is a radio station of rational patriotism.

Never has there been a greater need for red blood in our educational system.

Speaking of Liberty bonds, if every patriot will buy and buy it will mean a sweeter by-and-by.

Uncle Sam has his weather eye on the woman who is knitting a sweater for herself.

Hindenberg says Germany was "forced into the war." America will force her out of it.

Germany has won no battle in this war where she met man for man and gun for gun, and she's getting no better fast.

Freedom of speech is important, but it is not the only freedom worth talking about.

An Indiana school girl, aged twelve, offers this war slogan: "Conservation, not conversation."

Germany has yet to discover that all the efficiency in the world won't make a wrong right.—Detroit Free Press.



## Justice to Farmer in Hog Production

### Statement of Policy of Federal Food Administration Issued on Ratio of Price of Corn.

Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, has telegraphed G. I. Christie, director of the Indiana committee on food production and conservation, that the following statement authorized by Joseph D. Cotton, of the meat division of the United States food administration, represents the policy of the administration:

"The main purposes of the food administration as to hogs are:

"To see that the producer at all times can count on a fair price for his hogs so that it will be profitable to him;

"To see that the farmer increases the number of hogs bred;

"To limit the profit of the packer and the middleman; and

"To eliminate speculation.

"All these purposes are necessary, because we must have more hogs so that the ultimate consumer can at all times get an adequate supply of meat at the lowest feasible price.

"We shall establish rigid control of the packers. Fair prices to the farmer for his hogs, we believe, will be brought about by the full control which the Food Administration has over the buying of the allies, our army and navy, the Red Cross, the Belgian Relief and the neutrals, which together constitute a considerable factor in the market.

"The first step is to stop the sudden break in prices paid for hogs at the central markets. Those prices must become stable so that the farmer knows where he stands and will feel justified in increasing hogs for the next winter. THE PRICES, SO FAR AS WE CAN AFFECT THEM, WILL NOT GO BELOW A MINIMUM OF ABOUT \$15.50 PER CWT. FOR THE AVERAGE OF THE PACKERS' DROVES ON THE CHICAGO MARKET UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

"We have had, and shall have, the advice of a board composed of practical hog growers and experts. That board advises that the best yard stick to measure the cost of production of the hog is the cost of corn. That board further advises that the ratio of corn prices to hog prices on the average over a series of years has been about twelve to one (or a little less) in the past.

"When the ratio has gone lower than twelve to one the stock of hogs in the country has decreased. When it was higher than twelve, the hogs have increased.

"That board has given its judgment that to bring the stock of hogs back to normal under present conditions, the ratio should be about thirteen.

"Therefore, as to the hogs farrowed next spring: We will try to stabilize the price so that the farmer can count on getting for each 100 pounds of hog ready for market thirteen times the average cost per bushel of the corn fed to the hog.

"Let there be no misunderstanding of this statement. It is not a guarantee backed by money. It is not a promise by the packers. It is a statement of the intention and policy of the Food Administration, which means to do justice to the farmer.

#### LETTER ON SEED CORN.

The following letter was sent to bankers, grain dealers and millers, county agents, emergency demonstration agents, assistant county agents, members of the corn growers association, seed corn committees in the various counties, State food committee and agricultural papers. The contents of which is of the greatest importance just at this time.

At a recent meeting of the Indiana Seed Stocks Committee, which is working under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Committee on Food Production and Conservation of the State Council of Defense, it was clearly shown that the condition of seed corn in

the corn belt is serious. A letter from the Seed Stocks Committee of Iowa says:

"We are finding seed corn very bad here. In fact, we do not know just what course to take to supply enough seed for next year's crop. Less than two-thirds of the farmers had the seed saved from the field when it was caught by the first freeze, and any that was left in the fields after October 6th is from one-third to two-thirds worthless."

Reliable data from the Bureau of Crop Estimates show that not more than 20 per cent. of the Indiana corn crop is suitable for seed. In other words, only 40,000,000 bushels of the 200,000,000 bushel crop can be used for seed purposes. This means then that many farms have no corn fit for seed and that some counties have less than five per cent. of the whole crop in a state sufficiently matured to warrant saving for planting. The corn crop in a large part of Illinois is equally bad and is demanding attention.

With these existing conditions Indiana farmers must act at once if they are to have seed corn for next spring. They can not afford to wait in the hope some neighbor or seed corn man will have seed for sale—corn should be selected now. If a farmer does not have suitable seed in his crop he should locate a supply and arrange to secure it immediately.

Again, many farms have corn of good quality that should be selected and properly stored for seed. The Seed Corn Committee of the better farming association should take immediate steps to locate these fields and arrange with the farmer to select and store a large supply of seed corn. This will take a little time and perhaps a little direction, especially in preparing a suitable place to store the corn. He may need too some assurance that this more is necessary and that the seed is needed.

If Purdue and the U. S. Department can help your people in this work, call upon them. Some big work has to be done if sufficient seed corn of high quality is ready for the 6,000,000 acres to be planted in 1918.

It is known that a campaign for seed corn has already been waged in your county and that many farmers have acted on the suggestions. It is also known that thousands of farmers have not taken any steps whatever to save seed corn. Do not let the work stop until there is assurance that a sufficient supply of high class seed is stored for the next crop.

Call your people together, present the facts, organize for work and take the first big step for a bumper corn crop for 1918. The amount of seed corn needed to plant the 1918 crop in your county is shown on attached sheet prepared by Geo. C. Bryant of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates. The country demands the food—we must make good.

Give this matter all the publicity possible in your papers.

#### PROPOSED AMOUNT OF SEED CORN TO BE SELECTED BY INDIANA COUNTIES.

Adams .....	15,000	Greene .....	16,500
Allen .....	22,000	Hamilton .....	22,000
Bartholomew ..	18,000	Hancock .....	17,300
Benton .....	28,000	Harrison .....	11,800
Blackford .....	8,000	Hendricks .....	21,300
Boone .....	25,000	Henry .....	21,000
Brown .....	4,700	Howard .....	17,300
Carroll .....	21,000	Huntington .....	14,800
Cass .....	18,000	Jackson .....	15,500
Clark .....	10,000	Jasper .....	22,700
Clay .....	11,000	Jay .....	17,600
Clinton .....	25,000	Jefferson .....	9,000
Crawford .....	8,500	Jennings .....	10,500
Daviess .....	17,000	Johnson .....	16,500
Dearborn .....	7,000	Knox .....	26,000
Decatur .....	16,000	Kosciusko .....	18,000
Dekalb .....	10,000	Lagrange .....	11,300
Delaware .....	20,000	Lake .....	14,800
Dubois .....	10,000	Laporte .....	21,000
Elkhart .....	3,000	Lawrence .....	11,000
Fayette .....	11,000	Madison .....	15,000
Floyd .....	3,200	Marion .....	18,000
Fountain .....	21,000	Marshall .....	15,000
Franklin .....	11,300	Martin .....	9,000
Fulton .....	14,500	Miami .....	15,600
Gibson .....	19,000	Monroe .....	8,500
Grant .....	19,800	Montgomery .....	27,000

Morgan .....	16,000	Starke .....	8,000
Newton .....	20,000	Steuben .....	9,500
Noble .....	12,000	St. Joseph .....	14,000
Ohio .....	2,000	Sullivan .....	18,600
Orange .....	10,000	Switzerland .....	5,000
Owen .....	9,000	Tippecanoe .....	28,200
Parke .....	17,500	Tipton .....	15,500
Perry .....	9,000	Union .....	8,000
Pike .....	12,000	Vanderburgh .....	10,500
Porter .....	13,500	Vermillion .....	13,000
Posey .....	17,500	Vigo .....	17,000
Pulaski .....	16,700	Wabash .....	16,000
Putnam .....	17,800	Warren .....	21,000
Randolph .....	23,600	Warrick .....	13,500
Ripley .....	12,200	Washington .....	13,500
Rush .....	23,000	Wayne .....	18,500
Scott .....	5,500	Wells .....	16,500
Shelby .....	25,000	White .....	26,500
Spencer .....	14,000	Whitley .....	11,000

#### FOOD EXCHANGE IS RUSHED.

The producer and consumer are both benefited through the Food Conservation Headquarters at 229 North Pennsylvania Street. The headquarters is rushed with demands. Fruits and vegetables of all kinds are handled in large quantities every day. The rapidity with which the products sell is shown by the fact that one day during the week a carload of potatoes was sold and a ton of cabbage lasted only six hours. One hundred dozen eggs, 80 pounds of butter and \$100 worth of fish were disposed of last Saturday.

Mrs. Carl G. Fisher, chairman, said that producer and consumer whether large or small were beginning to see the advantage of selling through the exchange. This has attributed to the success of the undertaking. Mrs. Fisher also said that they are in a position to handle much more produce and wished to appeal to growers to sell direct to consumers through this medium. The producer sets his own price and a charge of 10 per cent is made to defray operating expenses. The producer therefore receives a satisfactory price and the consumer pays a price less than he would ordinarily.

#### POTATOES NEEDED FOR SEED.

Indiana this year grew 125,000 acres of potatoes. If a similar acreage is planted next year approximately 1,500,000 bushels of potatoes will be necessary for seed. It is known that a large amount of potatoes planted are not true to name. Again, a large per cent. of these potatoes are affected with diseases.

It is very important that seed of suitable variety and quality be located and properly stored before the main crop is placed upon the market.

#### CLOVER SITUATION SERIOUS.

The clover seed situation is serious. A large amount of our clover still remains in the field unthrashed. The yield in the northern part of the state has been small. We find too that a majority of the seed has been bought up and is being held by the dealers. The present price indicates that the supply is short and that high prices will have to be paid next spring.

#### HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK.

The home demonstration work is gaining in prominence. At the Food Conservation Headquarters demonstrations are held four days a week to interest leaders in ways and means of saving meat, wheat, sugar and fats. The war will not be won through saving money but through the proper saving of food, which means substitution.

Miss L. M. Boston and Miss Eleanor Ferris, representatives of Purdue University in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, are in charge of this work. All classes of people are being reached. The first demonstration was given October 31 to fifteen colored people. The second demonstration was attended by sixty people. Efforts are being made to interest the various organizations, such as church, parent teachers, improvement associations, etc., to send in three or four representatives to get the instruction which is given by Miss Boston. After the organization representatives have received their training they are expected to volunteer to teach ten other people in their community.



These volunteer demonstrators are certain to wield a powerful influence in helping to save food through substitution.

Teaching housekeepers to teach each other and to help themselves is the aid of the Home Demonstrators.

### Quick Food Producers.

Dairy and poultry products as factors in the home work which will win the war are being urged for especial attention by an organization started at Worthington, Greene county, by Charles W. Jean and the C. W. Jean Company, dealers in poultry and dairy products.

Mr. Jean urges that the "quick food producers" should not be ignored while farmers are being asked to raise more beef, more wheat and more corn. It requires two years to prepare beef for use. It needs nine months for wheat and six months for corn to mature.

In the meantime, eggs, poultry and dairy products are produced quickly and can be made very largely to supply the places of meats and cereals.

At a dinner given by Mr. Jean at Worthington a definite organization was formed, and this organization is to be extended to many counties surrounding Greene county. Bankers have been interested, and will help in the work of financing dairymen in enlarging their herds and in increasing their product. The organizing committee is made up of Claude Gregg, W. C. Bretz, E. H. Baker and W. A. Rhyan, representing four counties. The new organization will exert itself for the stimulation of the war-time business of largely increasing the volume of poultry and dairy products. The C. W. Jean company, as its part of the work, is increasing its capacity 200 per cent.

## Red Cross Desires Home Service Work

### Urgent Need Set Forth by Division Director in Letter to Chapter Chairman.

The importance of every Red Cross chapter organizing a Home Service Section, without waiting for an urgent need for it to arise, is set forth in a letter from one of the division directors of civilian relief to the chairman of a chapter in his division. The review of reasons for immediate organization in all chapters is of general interest. The letter, in part, follows:

"Relative to your statement regarding the Home Service Section, I trust you will reconsider your decision not to organize such a committee unless urgent occasion arises for it.

"We cannot tell what faces us in this field and it may turn out, as you say, that your civilian relief committee might be called upon to give very little relief to dependent families of soldiers and sailors, but the Red Cross is pledged to home service in every case where needed throughout the country and I sincerely trust that every chapter will organize and equip itself for it.

"If you have read the Manual of Home Service carefully you realize that the Red Cross does not contemplate financial aid to the families of enlisted men as its main contribution to them, but rather, intelligent friendly service. If your chapter is to carry its part of the burden and the opportunity of this great organization—no matter how few dependent families of enlisted men you may now have in your community—you should organize your civilian relief committee and its section on Home Service.

"By no other means can you fix the responsibility for Home Service; and without a group charged with this responsibility there will be soldiers' children dropping out of school, and others deprived of timely medical treatment; there will be soldiers' wives who are wheedled out of their income by shrewd agents or cheated out of it by fakirs; and there will be soldiers' homes broken up during their absence by temptation or misfortune of one kind or another which the strong will and informed mind of a friend at hand might have overcome. There is a real task for helpful friendship in every community from which soldiers have gone, and from which more must go.

## Who Knows the Most—These Men or You?

(By Thomas S. Jones, Chairman Harrison County Council of Defense)

In discussing the war issue and especially the question of Food Conservation, the necessity for close co-operation of all citizens and the absolute duty of every citizen to endeavor to comply with every request that the national government, through the President and the various government commissions, is making to the people, we find a tendency on the part of many of our citizens to regard these requests as foolish and unnecessary. We find further an idea prevailing that the war will be of short duration, and that those of us who are working in co-operation with the government are foolishly and needlessly aroused.

We ask such persons to stop and think a minute, reflecting as to whom the national leaders are that are most vigorously urging the necessity of all the measures advocated by the Council of Defense and war workers at this time.

There are living two ex-Presidents of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft. The patriotism of neither can be doubted; the broad experience, the expert knowledge of both is conceded. Neither of them is of the political faith of President Wilson, yet day after day and night after night they are speaking in city after city of this country, appealing to the people of the country, irrespective of party affiliations, or of creed, to support every measure advocated by the government. In every speech they warn the American people of the great danger to the government in this present crisis, of the necessity for conservation of every resource, and of the necessity of great sacrifice by every citizen. There are living in this country two men of different political faith who have been candidates of the great political parties for President of the United States—men of ability, of great information and experience, who have polled the votes of millions of American citizens—Charles E. Hughes and William J. Bryan, and these men day after day and night after night are speaking to their fellow citizens, appealing as do Taft and Roosevelt, for support for the government in its time of need.

There are in Indiana two men who have been and one of whom now is Vice-President of the

United States, Charles W. Fairbanks, and Thomas R. Marshall, and these men are co-operating with the government and endorsing the measures of the government.

There is in New York a master mind, a man who for clear intellect is probably unequalled in the United States, a man who has been a United States Senator; a man, who is probably the most brilliant Secretary of State the Republican party ever produced, with the possible exception of James G. Blaine, and this man, Elihu Root, having been to Russia as a special representative of President Wilson, having probably more extensive acquaintance with international affairs than any man in the whole United States, is appealing in every speech he makes for the support of the government and its present plan during this war, and is saying in plain, unvarnished language that he who fails to comply with the request of his government in this hour of need is nothing less than a traitor.

There are men, such as Bishop Bell, the great Methodist churchman, and Cardinal Gibbons, the great Catholic leader, who likewise have made a study of the situation and are giving their time day after day in speaking for the government and sounding warnings equally like those of Roosevelt, Taft, Bryan, Hughes, Fairbanks, Marshall and Root.

It is not fair to presume that such men as these are alarmed without cause; it is fair to presume that they have some knowledge of the needs of the hour. It is fair to presume that they have not united thus in supporting the government for any other reason than that of purest patriotism. It is even fair to presume that they know more about the great questions arising out of the war than some of our street corner loafers, who can so easily dispose of these questions when they arise for discussion. We ask, therefore, from the people of this county for their co-operation and earnest support of every measure advocated by the government upon the advice and with the approval of the able men referred to in this article and of hundreds of others of marked ability and equal patriotism.

"The service called for presents a delicate and difficult task, all too frequently left undone or poorly performed for those who in peace were soldiers of a common land and a common good. The value of service is commensurate, not with the desire to serve, but with the knowledge and the power to serve. Those who have the desire can improve their knowledge and their power. If you will organize your civilian relief committee and its Home Service section, we will send literature to their members and encourage them to home study. Red Cross preparedness for Home Service must be commensurate with that of the army for military service. The President has said 'The American Red Cross is the official recognized agency for voluntary effort on behalf of the armed forces of the nation and for the administration of relief,' and also that 'civilian relief will present a field of increasing opportunity.'

"Let us prepare our division in this respect on a parity with the other divisions and thus do our part to stretch the Red Cross arm of mercy and sustaining strength into every nook and corner of America.

"Is not this also true—that none of the time and thought given to this subject can in any event be wasted? It will express itself in one form or another in various philanthropic activities of a community.

"The response which we are receiving from our letter requesting all chapters to organize this department is encouraging."

The following hints to Home Service workers are authorized by the American Red Cross department of civilian relief:

"Aside from the money relief, aside from the maintaining of standards, there is an endless number of friendly services—each one small in itself,

but making, in the aggregate, the difference between success and failure. Here are a few such taken from the records of Home Service now actually being done:

### HELPING CHILDREN WITH LESSONS.

"Explaining their lessons to children who fall behind in their classes.

"Seeing that the child in need of medical care actually goes to the dispensary and that the instructions there are understood and carried out. This often means having a home service worker accompany the child.

"Trying to understand by patient talks, and by seeking advice elsewhere, the child who is just beginning to be wayward and disobedient.

"Giving the children and the grown-up folks opportunities for good times—not as war families or war children, but individually and quietly, or in their own natural groupings.

### HELPING TO THE RIGHT JOB.

"Fitting people to the right job and helping them to stay fitted by trying to find out where the job pinches.

"Seeing that insurance policies don't lapse. If the man has always attended to paying the premiums, his wife or mother may be careless about this.

"Encouraging the people who have more ready money than usual—some will have—to spend it with good sense and to save some of it, if possible, for the time when service pay stops.

"Protecting the recipient of pay and allowance checks from the wiles of the installment man and from unscrupulous sales agents.

"Getting the best legal advice for families in the complex problems that are sure to arise in war times."



## Reserve Conference Called for Chicago

**Indiana County and City Directors, Advisory Committee and Others Will Attend Meeting.**

Word has been received by Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director, that the national conference of directors of the United States Boys' Working Reserve will be held in Chicago December 7 and 8. W. E. Hall, national director, advised that, while Indianapolis was favorably considered, Chicago was selected because it is more accessible and also in holding the meeting there the plans and purpose of this organization can be brought definitely to the attention of the many farmers who will attend the International Stock Raisers' Association, which meets in Chicago the same week.

All county and city directors for Indiana, members of the State advisory committee, educators and school authorities are invited to attend this conference. The program will be announced later.

### DUBOIS COUNTY PATRIOT.

Cyril M. Wilson of Jasper, Ind., has the distinction of being the first member of the Reserve in Dubois county to earn the federal bronze badge. Young Wilson is a war patriot, being the proud possessor of a Liberty bond, and also a member of both the Jasper Red Cross Society and the Junior Red Cross Society of the Jasper high school. His activity in helping to organize the Reserve in his locality is stimulating enrollment very much, according to William Melchior, county director for Dubois county.

### CORN HUSKING CLUBS.

With the approval of the State Council of Defense, many corn husking clubs are being organized among the high school boys. Each club is to be made up of ten to fifteen boys who, when the emergency demands, are to be dismissed from school on Fridays in order to husk corn on both Fridays and Saturdays. When a request is sent in for farm labor a team or club is assigned to this particular farmer. The boys are to receive regular wages from the farmers for the two days' work, which work is also applied as credit toward awarding bronze service medals to the members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Many boys have signed up as members. This plan of work is made necessary by the shortage of farm labor due to many boys being called to the colors, and is being promoted throughout the United States by the Department of Agriculture and the State Council of Defense for Indiana.

### CARELESS PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

On several occasions reports have reached the State Council of Defense of the indifferent attitude of certain public officials toward the various voluntary war measures, the successful prosecution of which the federal government continually urges. Indifference on the part of public officials is to be deplored and deliberate obstruction will be exposed. In one county an assistant prosecuting attorney and in another county certain township trustees are reported to have deliberately advised against the enrolling of boys in the United States Boys' Working Reserve and to have endeavored to create the false impression that the Reserve is a war measure, and boys who enroll in it will be taken from home for military service. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

### RESERVE MAN-POWER.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve is briefly defined by National Director Hall as follows:

—What Is It?—

A reserve of man-power for industries and farms.

—Who Organized It?—

It is a national movement, organized under the statutory power of the United States Department

of Labor and under the direction of the State Council of Defense for Indiana.

—Who Are Eligible?—

Young men in college under 21;  
Boys in high school over 16;  
Every boy, employed or idle, 16 to 20 years of age, inclusive.

—What Obligation Does a Member Take?—

(a) If already engaged in productive employment, to remain where you are and work faithfully.

(b) If in school, to remain there but study harder; also unless your parents have other plans, to devote your odd hours to emergency work and your vacations to productive employment, preferably on farms.

(c) If idle, to seek productive employment at once in your own neighborhood. If unsuccessful, notify the Reserve and an immediate effort will be made to find employment for you.

—Do Parents Lose Control of Their Sons Who Enroll?—

No! The furlough, or discharge, of any boy must be granted immediately upon the written request of his parents or guardian.

—Why Should a Boy Enroll?—

Modern warfare is between nations, not armies—therefore,  
"Every American boy at work opposes a German boy."

### VERMILION COUNTY.

W. J. Malcomb, county director for Vermilion county, reports that the Reserve is very active in the Cayuga high school. The boys realize that the Reserve will be a real factor in winning the war and last week organized a corn husking club with the following boys as charter members: Paul Newman, Carl Betson, Albert Henderson, Walter Dickerson, Claude Earls, Lester McShanog, Clarence Lloyd and Earlie Royse.

### HOW TO QUALIFY FOR THE FEDERAL BRONZE BADGE.

All members and directors of the United States Boys' Working Reserve are urged to familiarize themselves with the various activities through which Reserve members may earn the federal bronze badge. The qualifications necessary, as related below, are in entire accord with the resolutions passed by the national committee in Washington, August 24, 1917, and became effective October 1, 1917.

### FAITHFUL SERVICE REWARDED.

In recognition of faithful and honorable service rendered by the Reserve members, the United States Department of Labor has issued a war service medal known as the "Federal Bronze Badge." The boy's ambition should be to earn the national badge of honor, which is of bronze, and bears the great seal of the United States and the inscription, "Boys' Working Reserve, U. S. A.," together with an individual number for each boy, which number is recorded in Washington opposite the boy's name. He can earn this federal bronze badge in any of these three separate units: the Agricultural Unit, the Industrial Unit, the Vocational Training Unit.

### AGRICULTURAL UNIT.

If he has worked on a farm during the year 1917 for at least three weeks and has been loyal and steadfast in such service, he will be awarded the bronze badge. After January 1, 1918, if he works on a farm, and if he renders satisfactory service for at least thirty-six days, he will be awarded the bronze badge and will become an active member of the Reserve. Half days or full days devoted to emergency work will count toward the accumulation of the thirty-six days of service for which the badge is awarded.

### INDUSTRIAL UNIT.

In the Industrial Unit he must have worked faithfully and earnestly in some industry which is considered to be "essential" by the United States government in helping the nation in the

prosecution of the war and for a period equivalent to sixty days of eight hours each subsequent to enrollment. The Federal State Directors will inform High School Directors and teachers and the Enrolling Officers just what industries are considered to be "essential."

### VOCATIONAL UNIT.

In the Vocational Training Unit it is necessary that a boy shall subject himself to training in spare time, or in school hours, under the direction of his teachers, to fill a position where he will work at something which is of real help to his country in the present crisis. When he has so fitted himself, and when he has entered upon the actual work for which he has been trained, he is awarded the badge immediately. Until he has received the bronze badge he is known as a member, and afterwards as an active member of the Reserve. A boy need not choose, at the time of his enrollment, the particular unit in which he is to serve.

### RECOMMENDATION FOR AWARD.

The federal bronze badge will be awarded to any member of the Reserve upon the proper recommendation being made by the County Director or High School Director to the Federal State Director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, 83 State House, Indianapolis, Ind. Such recommendation should set forth:

Name of Reserve member.....  
Address .....  
County .....  
Work performed—give sufficient detail.....  
Time employed .....  
Recommended by .....  
Address .....

Printed recommendation cards will be supplied to directors upon request by the Federal State Director at Indianapolis.

### Patriotic Press Comment

The newspapers are willing to devote all possible space for the promotion of patriotism. Don't ask undue free space for any other projects in these war times, however. Have a heart and remember it costs like thunder to run a newspaper these days.—Alexandria Press.

\* \* \* \* \*

In his new book, "The Foes of Our Own Household," Mr. Roosevelt says a foreigner who has been in this country five years and hasn't learned our language should be sent back to the old country. Consent.—Crawfordsville Journal.

\* \* \* \* \*

The resolution adopted by the State Council of Defense favoring the investment of trust funds now held on deposit in banks by Circuit Court clerks in Liberty bonds should, if there is no legal impediment, be put into practice. This would put idle money to work in the most useful way in which it can just now serve the country and bestow it as safely as is humanly possible. When the time comes for it to be turned over to the proper owners many of them doubtless will be willing to accept such bonds, and for those who would prefer the cash, the bonds can readily be converted.—Shelbyville News.

\* \* \* \* \*

Some enterprising fellow ought to suggest a new patriotic order, made up exclusively of those who own Liberty bonds. This organization might take rank with the Sons of the American Revolution, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans, Spanish-American war veterans and similar patriotic orders.—Columbus Republican.

### Fuel Administrators Notice.

November 6, 1917.

County Fuel Administrators:

It has been suggested by several that a conference of the County Fuel Administrators here would be helpful. Accordingly one is called for Tuesday, November 13, at 1 p. m., in Room 234, East Court Room, on the second floor of the Federal Building.

EVANS WOOLLEN,  
Federal Fuel Administrator for Indiana.



## Patriotic Pamphlet on Business of Living

### Government Will Undertake to Educate Rising Generation on International Relations.

In order to bring the lessons of patriotism and of national and international relations within the comprehension of children, the instruction in conservation which is to be given in American schools this year at the instance of President Wilson will begin with and emphasize home and local problems. A series of lesson leaflets will be issued monthly by the food administration and the Bureau of Education throughout the present school year.

During the past summer the food administration supplied its bulletin, "Ten lessons on food conservation," for courses given to adults in every State university and agricultural college having a summer session or teachers' institute. These courses emphasized the fact that the food problem will remain as a permanent factor in our community life.

#### FOR THE RISING GENERATION.

President Wilson's recommendation that school children be enlisted to study problems of community and national life was instantly approved by students of conservation. The food administrator and United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton were designated by the President to secure the support of school authorities. The plan is to educate a rising generation that will know better than its predecessors how to conduct the business of living.

The lessons will consist of reading matter to be put directly into the hands of the pupils. Leaflets of thirty-two pages each will be issued every month from October to May. Each month's issue will be divided into three lessons, printed separately, one for the three upper classes of high school, another for the first high school class and the seventh and eighth grades, and a third for the fourth, fifth and sixth grades.

#### FOR USE IN READING LESSONS.

These lessons will be used for reading in English classes, and for material for discussion or compositions. The subject-matter is so closely correlated with geography and history that it can be profitably used at least one hour a week in periods drawn from the allotment made to these subjects. It can be used in civics or current-topics work, or can justifiably be given a place on the program as a major course in itself.

By beginning with the simple relations and processes of the home, the editor of the leaflets, Professor Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, expects to work outward from a center familiar to all pupils into wider fields that they know little of.

About one-fourth of each of the sections of the first leaflet will utilize the experience of the war by showing the interdependence of members of a modern social group. The war lessons will take up topics such as the following: What the war has used up; what the war prevents men from producing; new needs which have grown out of the war and have been met by invention.

#### FIRST-LESSON FEATURES.

The first lesson in the October leaflets takes up conditions brought about or made acute by the war. Lesson I in section A, for high schools, points out how war involves co-operation and economy. France, withdrawing her artisans, chemists and engineers from the firing line, is an example of intelligent co-operation. The first lesson in section B, for upper grades, discusses the effect of war on the commerce in nitrate; and in section C, for the intermediate grades, the subject is "The War and Aeroplanes."

The section for use in the upper classes of the high school will contrast the life of a frontiersman with that of a modern city dweller. The section for the lower grades will deal with the things society makes and uses.

#### SMALL COST TO PUPILS.

It will be possible to supply during the year 256 pages of reading matter to each pupil at an aggregate cost of 8 cents, and to a teacher 768 pages for 24 cents. Reprints can be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents at Washington when desired in bulk. Small schools are asked to consolidate their orders through county superintendents or State departments of education, and money orders are required with the orders. It is recommended that teachers secure all three sections each month, no matter what grades they teach, in order to be thoroughly familiar with all printed matter furnished. Teachers are asked to pay special attention to supplementary reading matter indicated in the leaflets.

## Teachers Pledge to Support the State

### Indiana Educators Agree to Their Duty to Government in Time of Emergency.

Patriotic and practical war resolutions were passed by Indiana teachers in the recent convention of the Indiana State Teachers' Association. The resolutions committee in its report urged:

1. The necessary modification of organization and administration of schools, of the course of study, and of methods of instruction, as a basis for relating school work much more closely with actual life needs.
2. Physical education, including the work of medical inspectors and school nurses.
3. The teaching of patriotism by a variety of methods adapted to the various degrees of maturity of the children in the schools.
4. Training children to realize the benefits of genuine thrift and conservation of all the individual and national resources.
5. Prompt organization and further development of the most important forms of vocational work.
6. Advisable alterations in the length of the school day, week and year, with provisions for part-time work and continuation schools.
7. Wider use of school plants.
8. Renewed effort to lift and keep State and local school positions out of politics.
9. Conserving the health, morals and special talents of the children of the State.
10. Legalizing the office and defining the duties and authorities of superintendents of city schools.

The duties of teachers are set out in a preamble as follows:

"The Indiana State Teachers' Association, in annual convention assembled under conditions of an unprecedented world crisis, recognizes with increasing alarm the seriousness with which this crisis threatens the very existence of all that is most dear to the hearts of the lovers of freedom and righteousness; appreciates most deeply the efforts of our national, State and local governments to hurry to the support of the allies in this herculean task of permanently subduing the common enemy of enlightened humanity; and pledges its loyal and vigorous support to the President of the United States, to the Governor of Indiana, to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the State Council for National Defense, to the State Educational Council, and to all activities of the national, State and local administrations in their struggle to win this war for our country and for the allies in order that present world progress may be protected and that future progress may be assured.

"We rejoice that the people of the United States have responded so heartily to the call to patriotic service. We recognize that the young men whose faces are perforce turned temporarily from their homes and country toward the foe are making supreme sacrifice in our common cause, and that our sacrifice, however great, in money, and in time, cannot equal that which they are making. We dedicate ourselves therefore to renewed and persistent effort to support our President and Congress, not only in their efforts to assure the utmost financial support in the winning of this war, but also in their efforts to make impossible the pernicious and traitorous effect of disloyal

words and actions, or of disloyal indifference to the call of service.

"In our eagerness to subdue a powerful and ruthless enemy we must not blindly weaken our future efficiency. The greatest assets of a modern civilization are its high ideals and its children. War is prone, as we have realized only too well from the results of the present struggle, to disregard and trample on the rights of the weak. It is our paramount duty therefore to do all in our power to keep before the youth of the country the noble ideals that light our way in the present gigantic struggle and to keep unsullied the high standards of right conduct that we have as our greatest inheritance from our fathers; and that these ideals may be preserved through our just but regrettable conflict, we call upon our State and upon the nation to keep inviolate the bulwarks of safety to our children, erected through the enactment of our slowly and dearly bought child welfare laws. The temptation will be strong to gain an immediate result at the cost of the physical vigor of our children and of their school training.

"We must remember that our future defense depends upon our enlightenment and upon our physical health. We believe therefore that it is a patriotic duty of the whole nation to get even a larger number of children in school than ever before, to hold them longer than ever before, and to see that their patriotism is aroused to the point where they feel that they are doing neither their duty to themselves nor to their country unless their daily achievement in their school work is all that they are capable of making it. Those who in the judgment of our governmental and school authorities are mature enough and strong enough physically, should be urged to respond to the country's call for additional service—a war service in the fields and in the shops and factories. This service should not be in lieu of but in addition to the patriotic service of furthering their educational advantages. In war time preparation should be made both for war times and for times of peace. These are war times and times of sacrifice. We should all be willing to give up temporarily a part of our daily leisure and of our periodical vacations. Children can do the same under guidance, and thereby add materially to the work of the world without jeopardizing future national intelligence and stamina.

"In the presence of our existing unprecedented need we pledge ourselves to renewed and extraordinary effort to the end that the nation's war program may best be served. In order that our schools may be strengthened both for war and for peace, we recommend increased vigilance on the part of the State's educational forces along certain lines that have been receiving consideration in the past, and the appointment of committees to make intensive studies of certain of these things and report conclusions and recommendations to the 1918 meeting of this association."

#### America's Problem.

Direct from the United States Food Administration at Washington comes this word to Minnesotans:

"Our problem is to feed our Allies this winter by sending them as much food as we can. America is the great reserve behind front lines. Wheat, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar must be shipped by the millions of tons.

"Our solution is to eat less of these and more of other foods of which we have an abundance, and to waste less of all food."

Here are ways all of us can help:

Buy less; cook no more than necessary; serve smaller portions.

Use local and seasonable supplies.

Patronize local producers and lessen the need, and cost of transportation.

Preach and practice the "Gospel of the Clean Plate."

Don't starve yourself, of course. And don't limit the plain food of growing children.

But watch out for waste in your community. Don't eat between meals.

EAT PLENTY, BUT WISELY AND WITHOUT WASTE.





Every pacifist speech in this country made at this inopportune and improper time is, in effect, traitorous.—W. G. McADOO.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NOVEMBER 16, 1917

Number 14

## Women of Indiana Preparing for War

Registration for Such Emergency Work as  
Their Experience and Willingness  
Justify.

One week after its organization W. W. Gifford, of the Council of National Defense, requested the appointment of three women to confer with the Woman's Power committee. The Council of Defense in ten days afterward organized the National Woman's Council, and in April the women's committee of the Council of National Defense was established at the capital with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as chairman. State and local chairmen were then named and private organizations of women interested in patriotic activities were co-ordinated.

The registration of Indiana women for patriotic service began very soon after the outbreak of the war with Germany. It was one of the first major activities of the Women's section. Registration cards were issued through the women members of the County Councils of the State. The cards contained a statement of the object of the registration, as follows:

"To co-ordinate and standardize the work of the women of Indiana along lines of constructive patriotism, this effort is being made to secure the registry of the women who are ready to volunteer their services in time of emergency."

The form of the card followed. It asked first for the name, and full address of the signer, with the date. Age, and nationality of parents were asked and blanks left for an indication of whether any member of the family was in the service of the United States army or navy. The questionnaire which followed covered education and experience, asking specifically for ability as a linguist. The availability of the signer for voluntary and paid work was asked, present occupation and whether anything was being done for Red Cross, French relief or Navy league work.

By a checking system the signer then was expected to set forth the lines she thought herself best fitted to follow in the event there came a call as outlined. Social and Welfare work, including factory inspection, social club work, housing and feeding, industrial workers, industrial canteens, railroad station canteens and co-operation in caring for the families of militia-men (visiting and investigating); Commissariat, cooking and purchasing; Agricultural, gardening, poultry raising, dairying; Industrial, shops, factories; Medical and Nursing, assistant in hospital, making home supplies; Motor driving; General Service, executive, stenography, card cataloging, sewing, mending, knitting, laundering, scrubbing, clerical work, telegraphy, switch-board, signaling and filing.

In order that there be no misunderstanding as to what these classifications mean, it might be well to make a few explanations here. Under the head of Social and Welfare work is the classification "Factory inspection." This applies to working conditions within the factory and not to the examination of big machines and power transmission, nor to the output of the factory, where women and girls are employed there is often occasion, too, to inquire into the moral safeguards that have been provided by the employer. "Housing and Feeding" also means an inquiry into the conditions under which factory or emergency war workers live and are fed. Industrial canteens often are established in factories or nearby, and they too must be kept sanitary, prices reasonable, and properly supervised. Social club work means community work—seeing the poor have sufficient recreation and are

### Line Up!

It ain't the guns, nor armament,  
Nor funds that they can pay,  
But the close co-operation  
That makes them win the day.

It ain't the individuals  
Nor the army as a whole  
But the everlastin' team work  
Of every bloomin' soul.  
—Rudyard Kipling.

rendered as nearly contented as possible. Railroad canteens have been found necessary where the workmen are subject to long hours and are taxed to the limit of their physical capacity. Soldiers, too, are fed at railroad canteens while enroute under orders. Visiting the families of men in the federal service, providing them with food and clothing where needed in order to maintain a good morale both at the fighting front and at hospitals is highly essential in war time.

Under the "Commissariat" classification comes the ability and willingness to cook for canteens. Purchasing includes buying supplies for canteens. Industrial work means only such work as the signer may have experienced in shop or factory and would willingly perform again. Medical and Nursing work and motor driving, which are now very common in Europe, among women, are duties that must fall to American women with the continuation of the war.

It should not be understood that the government is asking anyone to work without pay where their financial ability does not justify. Nor is it asking any woman to work her entire time if she has other obligations. It desires such women as will work all or part time, and wants to know whether they expect pay or not.

Secretary Millhouse, of the Indianapolis civil service board, asks as soon as our registration is complete, that he be permitted to use the names of all women who have been stenographers. Why? To enlist them for free service? No indeed. The government wants stenographers. It wants them so badly that it is paying from \$100 to \$250 more per year for beginners than ever before. So here is a practical use of this registration. Uncle Sam will pay these women well. He needs them and there must be many who can serve if they will.

In conclusion the question was asked what part of signer's time might be expected if she were to be called upon and whether she would willingly leave home and go to any locality assigned.

It is quite clear that the entire proposition was and is voluntary. The absence of either federal or State law calling for such a census forced the registration officers to depend upon their ability to make the average woman understand that the signature bound the signer to absolutely nothing except what she was ready to do voluntarily and from patriotic motives. The usual enemy opposition developed and such statements as the one which conveyed the suggestion that this was a "draft of women"; that the government would later require women to perform such tasks as she admitted she was able to perform; that the information put down on the cards would be used by conscription boards as an evidence of the woman being able to support herself should her husband be called on for army service; and others equally traitorous and more maliciously false became common. It is even now the deception, misrepresentation and ignorance of the women of Indiana that is retarding the success of this highly important work.

England had been in the great war less than

(Continued on Page 5.)

## Soldiers Tell How Lies May Originate

Corporal Says Enlisted Men Given Garments Knit by Red Cross Perhaps  
Sell Them.

Silly and absurdly false stories of Red Cross sweaters "sold" to soldiers are completely refuted by soldiers themselves. It is not difficult to show that where a sweater is "sold" to a soldier it is merely a case where some thoughtless recruit has disposed of his Red Cross gift sweater to a camp-follower who has sold it elsewhere to some other soldier who can see the value of the garment.

As the sweaters are being issued free to regiments that have been ordered to the front, those regiments which are still waiting for orders and for sweaters, provide a market where the peddler can sell the goods he may have picked up in the expeditionary forces.

Corporal Paul T. Cunningham, a Kentland, Ind., man of the regular field artillery, writing from Camp Robinson, Wis., flatly denies that Red Cross sweaters have been sold in that camp, and says further that enlisted men have been issued the knit goods ahead of commissioned officers. In a letter to Mrs. Cora Garland, supervisor of the Red Cross Shop at Logansport, Ind., Corporal Cunningham says in part:

"I was somewhat surprised to get such a communication as yours and I assure you I am very glad to get the opportunity to contradict the rumors afloat that soldiers have to purchase the knitted articles that the Red Cross is furnishing the army. I can very emphatically say that nothing of that kind has happened in this camp and there has been two regiments equipped with sweaters, socks, mufflers and wristlets. Not only that, but the enlisted men have all been equipped before the officers.

"All these articles are very useful and also much appreciated by the soldiers, although we are furnished with plenty of warm clothing by the government such articles as these will go a long ways towards making life bearable in the trenches. The ones they are furnishing these articles to now are those nearest ready to go to France. Our regiment is all packed up and awaiting orders for movement to the Eastern coast and then for France. We are all anxious to get over there and see what is going on and we also realize that the sooner Uncle Sam gets a million over there the sooner it will be ended.

"Even though this is the Regular Army and made up of men from all over the country, there are about 35 per cent. of this battery from Indiana, which certainly makes a good showing for the Hoosier State.

"Again stating that I am very much pleased to get this chance to thank the Red Cross for my share in the fruits of this wonderful work and assure you all of us would like to do."

One benefit of the war is that it has induced consumers to study foods and food values.

### Practical Patriotism.

Aden J. Steel, a Bloomfield, Greene County, coal dealer, has announced that as a war measure of patriotism he will supply fuel at cost to all mothers and wives in Bloomfield who are dependent on soldiers.



## Patriotism in Indiana

Adams.—The churches of Monroe, Adams county, joined by a patriotic meeting and the meeting was attended by an immense crowd.

Decatur county boys with Battery A, 139th Field Artillery, at Hattiesburg, have made an accounting through the old Adams County Bank, Decatur, for money sent by the home people to be used as a company fund. The sum of \$1,350.88 was placed to the account of the soldiers. Leo E. Ehinger, treasurer for the soldiers, is making periodical reports to the home folk. The list of checks includes the cost of an ice box, \$5.93 for eggs, \$7.20 for meat bought on route southward, and \$4 for ice cream, with \$50 for stock in the regimental exchange or store. This gives a practical illustration of the things for which company funds are expended. The report shows that the expenditures for eatables were refunded by the federal government.

Dr. Harry Erwin of Huntertown, son of the late Chief Justice Richard K. Erwin of Ft. Wayne, of the Indiana Supreme Court, has gone to the colors as a captain in the medical corps. Mrs. Erwin and her five-year-old daughter will live at Huntertown. Captain Erwin went to Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Military drill after school hours is an innovation at the Decatur high school. The boys and girls have been organized in companies and give fifteen to thirty minutes each evening to the rudiments of military training, under the command of their teachers.

Decatur women are taking a lively and growing interest in Red Cross work. As many as twenty-two workers are busy daily and the force is increasing rapidly. The Shakespeare Club gives each Wednesday to the work. Mrs. J. R. Horton, Mrs. E. B. Adams and Miss Tillie Meibers are assistant teachers. Five workers are busy in the garment-making section under Miss Gertrude Holthorpe.

Allen County.—With the approval of the Allen County Council of Defense, the University Club of Ft. Wayne gave a college-military spectacle, "The Army and Navy," for a purely patriotic purpose—the creation of a fund to be used in war work. The three performances were successful. The Allen County Council of Defense has created a special committee which handles the matter of benefits for patriotic purposes, declining to give sanction to any but those which give all their proceeds to patriotic service.

Osteopaths of Indiana, in convention at Ft. Wayne, discussed and made plans for giving free treatments to men who are rejected by the army examiners for physical defects. It is suggested that in many cases these physical defects may be remedied and the men made fit for military duty.

Commander Fred M. Freeman of the United States navy, a Ft. Wayne man, was in command of the Alcedo, a patrol boat recently sunk by a U-boat. Friends and relatives are seeking information as to the safety of Commander Freeman, who visited Ft. Wayne a few weeks ago.

Bartholomew County.—Mrs. Arthur W. Mason of Columbus is the new War Mother for Bartholomew county. Mrs. Mason selected the mother of a soldier in every township to co-operate with her in war work. The War Mothers are expected to show a livelier interest in food conservation and other war activities because of the fact they have sons in the service. The following are the War Mothers for the county: Mesdames William Morrison, Edgar Diewert, Mary Gant, Vestal Folger, John Decker, John Sublette, Eliza J. Lostutter, William Muir, Thomas Cox, Simeon Norton, Theodore Templeton, John Ogilvie, Philip Stillabower, Jennie Newsom and Harvey Carr.

M. O. Reeves, Bartholomew fuel director, toured ten towns in the county and found coal needed in all the communities. At Nortonburg a car of coal had just arrived and seventeen teams were on hand to haul the fuel to the chilled consumers.

Mr. Reeves took charge of the distribution of coal sent to Columbus for emergency relief, the fuel being sent from Knox county. J. H. Garver, a local dealer, handled the supply at \$4.50 a ton. Columbus organized a fuel relief committee through the Chamber of Commerce and enabled Mayor Volland and the Council of Defense and the fuel administration to get an accurate line on the fuel needs of the city.

Joseph V. Hilger, a Columbus merchant, is urging that in view of the large volume of patriotic knitting being done for soldiers, and the vital need for the sweaters, socks and other articles being made, the government ought to regulate and control the cost of yarn just as it controls food and fuel prices.

Benton County.—Boswell's Roll of Honor, bearing twenty-nine names of young men from the town who have gone to the colors, was read at a patriotic meeting at the Christian church following a flag-raising. The Roll of Honor as printed in the Boswell Times is as follows: Homer Winslow, Robert Lynch, Guy Freeman, Sigel Freeman, Earl Hunt, August Arnett, Robert Vice, Walter Smith, Herbert Dice, Charles Walters, Emmett Scanlon, Harvey Fix, Clifford Hankins, Allen Eberley, Edward Fenters, Paul Riley, Frank Bradley, Albert Ford, Howard Flack, Robert Smith, Ray Mallen, Lloyd Delzell, Oliver Cook, Guy Dodson, Ezra Phillips, Charles Burton, Dr. R. C. Erb, Dr. H. H. Hubbard and Dr. F. B. McAdams.

The M. E. Ladies' Aid Society of Fowler subscribed for \$150 in Liberty loan bonds.

Mrs. Sarah Robertson has contributed \$25 to the Boswell Red Cross. The Embroidery Club gave \$5. The local chapters' rooms are open three days a week and expert workers are doing much work in the homes.

Blackford County.—The Blackford County Home Guard Company already is attaining proficiency in drill and its seventy-five members have been drilling in public. The command is partly equipped with rifles. New members are being enlisted daily and the unit hopes to be mustered in soon.

The Blackford County Council of Defense recommended J. L. McGeath for county fuel administrator and Mr. McGeath now is actively in charge of the coal situation. While it has been suggested that dwellers in the country use wood for fuel, it has been found difficult to get wood choppers to make the timber available. Farmers are being urged to haul wood to town and are being assured of good prices.

Boone County.—The county drive in Boone for the Y. M. C. A. war fund is led by George T. Miller, L. B. Smelser and J. W. Witt, with W. J. DeVol as a member of the Indiana War Fund Campaign Committee and Mitchell Tillotson as a member of the Indiana Y. M. C. A. War Committee for Men and Boys. Mr. Tillotson has been put in charge of the young men and boys for the Boone drive. The executive committee, each assigned to a township, includes: W. H. Parr, Rev. C. A. Parkin, E. M. Services, Rev. A. L. Ward, E. C. Guillon, Roy Adney, Rev. O. H. Carmichael, W. J. DeVol, H. G. Brown, Rev. R. H. Kent and W. T. Hooton. With a publicity committee and special teams for Lebanon and Center township, the Boone county outfit has been doing great work.

The federal authorities, through C. I. McIntosh, are working for the co-operation of Boone county officers in the placing of a federal agent in the county who shall work for the government with the farmers and stock raisers for the increase of production and the conservation and distribution of crops in war time. Where the county already has a county agent, he is made the federal representative.

Cass County.—Plans are being worked out for obtaining uniforms without delay for the new Logansport Home Guards. The organization has an armory and is drilling regularly under Captain George Custer. The Logansport outfit is rapidly getting in shape to be mustered into the State militia for war service within Indiana.

Men who come under the selective enlistment law but who already are in the service and so not subject to draft, are being listed here with the Cass county exemption board so as to avoid confusion and to prevent the publication of the names of soldiers among those reported as failing to respond under the draft law.

Clay County.—One of the most enthusiastic patriotic meetings recently held in this part of the State was that at the German Reformed church, Stearleyville, where \$10,000 worth of Liberty loan bonds were taken by German-American farmers. Rev. E. Garfield Johnson made the appeal and was assisted by John H. Riddell, Marvin McCullough, Jerome Bogle and William Wallace.

Herman W. Dietz has been chosen by the federal government to serve as assistant superintendent in a gun plant at Detroit. Mr. Dietz was subject to the selective enlistment law and he was asked to serve where he could be more useful than he would be in the army.

Dearborn County.—Mrs. John Stier of Aurora has been named to organize the War Mothers in Dearborn county, the work being under the direction of the State and County Councils of Defense. Mrs. Stier is selecting a War Mother for each township in the county, and their duty will be to look after the well-being and comfort of the soldiers and sailors from their respective townships, under the supervision of Mrs. Stier. It is expected this movement, which has been tried out in Canada, will prove to be helpful in many ways. The War Mothers also are counted on to help in defense work, food conservation, and the like.

Dubois County.—Huntingburg has sent \$125 to Dubois county men who are training at Camp Taylor as part of the "mess fund" supplied by the home people for the comfort of the soldiers.

Cannelton and Jasper have also sent forward a like sum. The people of Cannelton sent two boxes of sweets, 130 quarts, to the boys from Dubois.

Floyd County.—New Albany is to organize a company of Home Guards. E. V. Knight, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, has been asked by Adjutant-General Harry B. Smith to handle the project. Mr. Knight is a colonel on the military staff of Governor Goodrich.

Scarcity of material for making shirts is reported at the New Albany branch of the quartermaster's depot, and no additional seamstresses are being employed.

Everett Gliddehaus, a window trimmer in New Albany a few years ago, and now a warrant officer in the navy, has been assigned to duty as an ensign, a commissioned officer, in the naval aviation corps.

Fountain County.—The County Council of Defense of Fountain county recently received a supply of yarn and Attica women have been calling for supplies with which to carry forward the "Socks for Soldiers" work. Mrs. D. C. Reed is in charge of the work, assisted by Mrs. Rachel Levor.

Christmas boxes to be sent to Fountain county soldiers in France have been packed by Attica women. Shipments are to be made by November 15.

The Attica schools have conducted a class contest in raising funds for the Red Cross. The high school sophomores gave "Freckles" at the Messner opera house, the proceeds to go to the movement. The Seniors gave an entertainment and the eighth grade pupils used the opera house in giving a show for the Red Cross cause.

The Attica Tribune reports that false reports have been circulated by pro-German agencies in an effort to obstruct the campaign to get Hoover food conservation card signers. The effect, however, has been to stimulate interest and conservation activities as the women have learned the truth.

The Attica high school junior class boys gave a minstrel show at West Lebanon, repeating the success achieved in the first performance in Attica and realizing a good sum for the Red Cross.

Gibson County.—As one method of utilizing the part of the Indiana corn crop which failed to mature and which was caught by the frost, County Agent R. R. Marshall of Gibson county is working with other county agents in the southern and western part of the State to induce cattle growers in the West to bring in cattle and feed them for market in the Wabash valley section, using the soft corn to produce beef. It is pretty well understood the distillers are not going to be able to handle all the soft corn in making industrial alcohol.

Soldiers from Gibson county now with Company E of the 335th Infantry at Camp Taylor are to receive "mess funds" from the people of the county at the ratio of \$2 for each man. A recent appeal for funds met with a prompt response. The Gibson county men are thrown with Pike county soldiers, and the two counties have been in friendly rivalry in providing a company fund.

Hendricks County.—The Masonic lodge at Plainfield has turned the lodge dining room, parlor, club room, kitchen and other space over to the Red Cross chapter to be used as headquarters and as a working place where more than two hundred women are to carry on war work. The Masons will furnish heat and light for the Red Cross shop without cost. The Woman's Club and the Friday Club have put aside their club programs for the year and will give their time to Red Cross work, thus adding some one hundred workers.

Working twice a week since September 13, the Cloverdale chapter of the Red Cross has completed 516 garments.

Henry County.—Patriots are being card-indexed by the Henry County Council of Defense, the plan being to keep a card record of the contributions made to various war funds by the individual. When defense workers solicit in future they will know what the citizen approached has done in the past for his country, for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. or other movements. Citizens are to be rated according to ability to serve their country in a substantial way, and the workers will be governed accordingly. The cards with their records are private and will be treated as confidential by the Defense Council. When the index of patriotism is completed, however, it will tell what each man has done and what he is able further to do for his country.

Jackson County.—Patriotic citizens of Seymour and vicinity have been successful in refuting false reports circulated by enemy agencies and efforts to impede the Hoover food conservation campaign have failed. It has been found that when the people are fully informed they gladly sign the pledge cards and join the work of substituting other good foods for the wheat and meat that must be sent in large quantities to sustain our armies and our allies and comrades abroad during the war emergency, when America is the great reserve force.

Jay County.—J. C. Hood of Portland, Jay county food administrator, is taking measures to protect grain elevators, stock yards and other centers where food supplies are held.

Knox County.—Vincennes has attracted attention because of the remarkable success of the class in telegraphy, organized in the public schools in response to the government's demand for a large number of operators for service during the war. Inquiries have come from all directions and other cities are seeking to adopt the Vincennes plan. The Indiana State Council of Defense, educational section, is making a special investigation of the Vincennes school of telegraphy with a view to adapting the ideas obtained in furthering similar activities elsewhere in the State.

William French, a Knox county farmer who some time ago refused to buy Liberty bonds, exclaiming, "To hell with the Liberty bonds," changed his mind and his attitude when confronted by a penal farm term as an alternative, and paid cash for a bond. Mrs. William Allen Cullop, wife of the former Second district congressman, reported the case to Mayor James M. House of Vincennes, who called French in and wrought the patriotic transformation.

Kosciusko County.—Miss Julia DeSloovere, a native of Belgium, now a resident of Syracuse, has taken out naturalization papers and will become an American citizen. Victor DeSloovere, a brother, formerly employed in Syracuse, now is in France as an American soldier with the expeditionary forces. This young Belgian-American's name now is on the Roll of Honor of those from Kosciusko county who have gone to the colors. Another brother is in Holland, where for three years he has been a prisoner of war. His wife has just been freed from a German prison, and a ten-year-old niece also has just been permitted to leave the prison in Germany. The child's mother literally starved to death two years ago.



in the war zone occupied by Germany.

Syracuse Red Cross workers have just made a large shipment of Red Cross supplies to Ft. Wayne headquarters and are preparing to make another shipment December 1.

**Laporte County.**—The Laporte Chamber of Commerce held a patriotic meeting at which Captain A. F. G. Gam-mack, a surgeon in the British army, talked on "The War As I Saw It."

Julius C. Travis has been named to take the place of Andrew J. Hickey on the exemption appeal board for the First district of Indiana. Mr. Hickey has served well for four months, as secretary of the board, at a large sacrifice of his law practice, and in accepting his resignation the federal government paid high tribute to his unselfish and capable work.

The part of the church in winning the war is the central subject of a series of sermons preached at the Sauk-town church by Rev. J. H. Clark, pastor of the Christian church at Rolling Prairie. Unique meetings have been held, opening with short talks by various defense workers on war subjects, the sermon following, and dealing with religion and service to mankind and country. J. D. Harper spoke at one of these meetings on "The Farmer's Bit." In "The Boy's Bit," County Superintendent Farnham discussed the war work of the Boys' Working Reserve.

Lee L. Osborn is in charge of a movement to organize a battery in Laporte. Captain Basil Middleton of Cul-ver, who is working on a battery at Logansport, is assisting in the promotion of the movement in Laporte county.

Speakers in twenty-two churches of Laporte county spoke Sunday, November 11, for the Y. M. C. A. war fund, preliminary to the county drive which is to continue until November 19. The speakers were: Dr. H. H. Martin, Captain A. E. Trevitt, R. N. Smith, Howard McLane, H. W. Worden, C. V. Shields, H. B. Darling, C. W. Pettit, P. A. Tennis, E. F. Schafer, R. A. Overholser, J. D. Harper, F. R. Liddell, F. A. Pribbenow, Carl Everett, F. W. Kloockslem, E. H. Guenther, Dr. P. T. Wilcox, E. J. Fishbaugh, H. P. Kelsey, F. J. Pliner, O. E. McCarver, K. M. Andrew and D. LeB. Goodwin.

**Madison County.**—The County Council, in special session, has set aside \$700 for the use of the Madison County Council Council of Defense in the furtherance of war work. This makes \$1,000 thus far appropriated for the work in the county.

Investigators are at work to run down falsehoods circulated in Anderson, especially among the women, which untrue statements were to the effect that socks knitted by Madison county women for soldiers were being "sold to the soldiers" instead of being given to the men in khaki. Mrs. J. W. Sansberry, in charge of the Madison County Defense Council's "Socks for Soldiers" activities in Anderson, has tried vainly to trace these false reports to their sources. The effort to hinder the defense work apparently is systematic. The socks go free to the soldiers and many have been knitted by women who supplied the yarn, while others have been made of yarn provided out of the Defense Council's yarn fund.

**Marion County.**—Indiana admirers of the late James Whitcomb Riley have just completed a \$2,000 fund with which a Riley ambulance is to be supplied for the Italian battle front. The last \$5 of the fund was contributed by Elizabeth and Edmund H. Eitel, niece and nephew of the poet.

Miss Mary Kappes is the first Indianapolis girl to enlist as a canteen worker with the Red Cross. These workers pay their own expenses and serve without pay. They must speak French and be able to mend and cook and in other ways minister to the needs of soldiers on furlough back of the trenches in France.

Cards have been provided here in lieu of service flags, the cards to be displayed in the windows of the homes which have sent men into the army or navy. The cards, which are supplied by the Third district conscription board, bear a flag, a service star, and the words "A man from this house has gone to the colors."

Directed by the Rotary Club, a street corner drive has been carried forward with large success in Indianapolis. Cash registers in charge of young women are on the corners and the contributor to the war camp recreational fund seen his offering "registered up" by the solicitor. H. McK. Landon of Indianapolis, at the head of the quest for \$40,000 as Marion county's share of the fund, set a fine example by becoming a "War Daddy" to look after the wants of an entire Indiana company of 240 men.

The sum of \$250,000 is being raised as Marion county's portion of the Indiana million which is to help create the big Y. M. C. A. war fund.

**Marshall County.**—Fifty dollars is the share being raised by the town of Argos for the war camp recreational fund. D. R. Grossman has had charge of the task of raising this money.

**Monroe County.**—A Roll of Honor is being prepared, bearing the names of all graduates and former students of Indiana University, and the record will be hung in the student building, Foundation Day.

**Montgomery County.**—Waveland Y. M. C. A. workers organized a patriotic meeting preliminary to the drive for the war fund, with Raymond Ross of Crawfordsville as the speaker. Mr. Ross has seen hard service on the west front with the French flying corps and now is invalided home.

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, has completed the raising of \$1,000 as its part of Montgomery county's quota for the Y. M. C. A. war fund.

Captain C. A. Wray is recruiting officer for the new battery being organized in Crawfordsville. Crawfordsville expects to get a battery of her own for service in the new Second Indiana Artillery. Almost 100 men have signed.

Comfort kits for soldiers are to be made in large numbers by Crawfordsville women. The W. Y. L. T. K. Needle Club has voted to forego its Christmas tree and will devote the fund to making and filling soldier kits. Mrs. H. B. Williams of Mace, wife of a medical officer, has collected \$9.20 to be used in buying material for filling the camp kits. At Ladoga the women are completing twelve such kits and Waynetown is to provide two dozen. The boys and girls of the Junior High School, Crawfordsville, have been making scrap books to go with the kits.

Students of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, are buying their own uniforms and are taking military training in large numbers. The suits are of corduroy and are suitable for campus wear as well as for drill.

**Posey County.**—Three patriotic meetings were held in Posey county under the direction of the Posey County Council of Defense. Chairman Thomas of the County Defense Council presided at the meeting at Poseyville. Community singing of patriotic songs, conducted by Professor Schlafer of Indiana University, was a feature. The speaker was State Senator D. Frank Culbertson.

**Ripley County.**—The first patriotic literary club in a district school in America is the record claimed for the Perkins school in Ripley county, where Mrs. Emma Terry, the teacher, originated the plan and carried it out. The purpose of the club is to urge all school patrons and pupils to a further performance of full duty to their country in the war emergency. Patriotic subjects are assigned for special study and discussion, and opportunity is given to develop literary talent and patriotism together.

The Ripley County Council of Defense has taken in hand a project for supplying knit sweaters to soldiers from the county.

**St. Joseph County.**—South Bend has an "auxiliary" to a headquarters company in which South Bend men are serving, and this back home organization is working on a plan to send boxes of "extras," delicacies and comforts to the boys at Hattiesburg, Miss. Carl Nethercutt, back from the southern camp on furlough, spoke at a recent meeting of the auxiliary and told of camp life and training methods.

In a speech to Mishawaka women who are doing Red Cross work, Mrs. Mariette Fauve of Ft. Wayne especially emphasized the need for continuing the knitting of winter woollens for soldiers in the trenches. She commended Mishawaka women for the quantity and quality of their work.

Wives and daughters of the members of the Loyal Order of Moose will add their organized forces to the Red Cross workers' army in Mishawaka. Between 150 and 200 of these women have arranged to take up systematic Red Cross work.

Nine-year-old Arthur Newell Rumpf, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Rumpf, South Bend, saved his pennies from the time of the call for the second Liberty loan, and when the issue went on sale the lad appeared with \$1 in pennies, nickels and dimes and bought a \$50 Liberty bond, making his first payment.

One hundred volunteers are being sought by the Third Indiana Infantry, now an artillery unit, with the idea of making the command entirely a volunteer organization. South Bend has been asked to provide fifteen volunteers for the headquarters company, which is largely a South Bend outfit. Dr. E. G. Freyermuth of South Bend is active in the drive for recruits in northern Indiana for the old Third, which recently has been restored to its former make-up under Colonel George Freyermuth.

**Shelby County.**—Community singing of patriotic songs was a big and popular feature at the first number of the Citizens' Lecture Course at Shelbyville. Professor H. L. Bland led the singing.

Shelby county women, headed by Mrs. Samuel Kennedy of Shelbyville, are knitting socks for soldiers from the county, and the first shipments of knitted goods have been sent to the fighting men in the camps. More than fifty soldiers are on the list of beneficiaries of this activity. The women meet weekly and carry forward their patriotic work in their homes every day.

In the Shelbyville schools the custom of saluting the United States flag each day has been made the permanent rule.

**Steuben County.**—Rev. E. B. Masters of Ft. Wayne spoke at a patriotic meeting in Angola on behalf of the Y. M. C. A. war fund. Other meetings were held throughout the county.

Fred A. Emerson of Angola, Steuben county fuel director, aided by Bert Sprague, head of the coal dealers' organization of the county, brought the dealers together for a joint meeting with the fuel committee, which is back of Mr. Emerson. The fuel organization is backed by the County Council of Defense, and it is expected all concerned will co-operate in solving the fuel problem.

The Defense Council is to have a committee on soldiers' welfare.

**Sullivan County.**—With \$418,800 subscribed, Sullivan county went \$13,500 over her Liberty loan bond quota. The Boy Scouts proved to be a real factor in the work. Ransom W. Akin was chairman for the county in the bond sale drive.

Sullivan county is raising \$448 to go to the soldiers

for "mess fund" purposes. The sum is large because the number of Sullivan county soldiers is large and the fund is \$2 for each soldier.

**Switzerland County.**—Twenty Vevay young women have formed the "Sammy Pen Club," the duty of each member being to write to three soldiers every week, the answers from the front to be read at the meetings of the club. To raise money to pay postage and other expenses the young women gave a market November 10.

The Vevay Red Cross has established new headquarters in the Deposit Bank building. J. P. Ward has been elected chairman; R. N. Tirey, vice-chairman; C. C. Shaw, treasurer, and Miss Alice Young, secretary. New directors are Francis M. Griffith, E. M. Stevens and R. M. Copeland.

R. M. Campbell, Vevay, has charge of the movement to raise in Switzerland county \$134 to be sent as a "mess fund" to soldiers from the county in the camps.

Especially interest has been aroused by news that John F. Butters of Vevay is in the trenches in France with Pershing's forces and that he has been under fire.

**Tippecanoe County.**—A patriotic demonstration and parade was given at Lafayette in honor of a contingent of volunteers going forward to the regular army from Tippecanoe county. The party included five recruits from Purdue University and was made up of men who are to serve with the aviation corps and the field artillery. The Purdue band turned out as escort to the volunteers.

Jefferson high school boys, 187 out of 250, have agreed each to earn \$10 by April 1 next for the Y. M. C. A. war fund.

**Vanderburg County.**—People of Evansville and Vanderburg county paid tribute in a huge memorial meeting to Private James B. Gresham of Evansville, first Indiana soldier to lose his life on the battle line, and one of the first among Americans engaged in trench warfare in Europe. Mrs. Alice Dodd, widowed mother of Private Gresham, is the first beneficiary in the United States under the new insurance act, which provides for the dependents of soldiers who are killed in battle. Earl G. Klenck of Evansville, who admitted having spoken disrespectfully of the American soldiers in the trenches, took oath before a United States Commissioner that he would wear the American emblem on his breast and fly the flag at his store during the war, and further, he bought a Liberty loan bond.

**Vermillion County.**—Charles T. Evans, clerk of Vermillion county, invested trust funds in his care in Liberty loan bonds to the extent of \$1,000. This was done under the suggestion by the State Council of Defense, with the assurance by the State Board of Accounts that the State would regard Liberty bonds as assets against amounts charged to county clerks on account of trust funds.

**Vigo County.**—Terre Haute women and girls to the number of 375 have been knitting for Indiana soldiers and sailors, and especially for men who have gone into the service from Terre Haute. A knitting committee was created in September, and this organization merged its activities with that of Mrs. J. M. Hodges, who was named by the State Council of Defense "Socks for Soldiers" organization, in this way facilitating the buying and distribution of materials and co-ordinating activities. The wool committee has bought 1,140 pounds of wool to be made into knitted garments. Some 800 pounds of yarn are yet to be delivered and recently the work was impeded by the lack of material. At last accounts the wool committee had \$78 on hand with which to pay for yarn ordered. Sixteen dozen wool knit articles, sweaters, scarfs, socks, etc., were sent to Indianapolis late in October.

In addition to the knitting the Terre Haute Red Cross has sent forward hospital supplies to the value of \$1,700. Approximately \$60,000 has been subscribed and almost \$50,000 has been paid in for Red Cross war work in Terre Haute. The Red Cross now has 6,462 members in Terre Haute.

High tribute is being paid to the memory of the late Spencer F. Ball of Terre Haute, who died suddenly while actively engaged in patriotic work. The death occurred at a factory where Mr. Ball was getting subscriptions for the Y. M. C. A. war fund. He was subject to heart attacks, and overworked himself in his country's cause. Mr. Ball was a fine type of the useful and energetic patriot, serving with utmost industry back of the lines. He will be seriously missed by the war workers of Vigo.

**Wabash County.**—J. C. Reynolds of Wabash is to go to Washington to serve in the War Department as an office assistant. Mr. Reynolds formerly had a position in the Census Department. His son, Hubert Reynolds, is in the United States marines and is training at Paris Island, S. C.

**Wayne County.**—Dr. E. R. Churchill of Richmond has been made chairman of the Wayne County Council of Defense in place of Walter Butler, who has resigned because of ill health.

**Wells County.**—Work has been begun at Bluffton on the formation of a battery to become a unit in the new Second Indiana Artillery.

**White County.**—The Chalmers Red Cross Society raised \$76.40 for war work by giving a masquerade party as a benefit, the opera house being donated and refreshments being contributed by the people.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 14

## Editorial Comment

Captain Amundsen, heroic Norwegian explorer, makes his personal protest against Germany's war policy of murder on the high seas. Captain Amundsen, decorated by Kaiser Wilhelm and by the imperial German government for his achievements as the discoverer of the South Pole and of the Northwest Passage, has formally returned to the German government the Prussian crown order of the first class, the Bavarian Luitpold medal and Kaiser Wilhelm's own gold medal for art and science. The brave and humane Captain Amundsen, in returning these German awards, most effectively emphasizes his hot indignation against the war machine that destroyed peaceable Norwegian sailors in the North sea October 17. Captain Amundsen personally refuses to continue to be neutral when piracy attacks his people, no matter what uniform the murderous freebooters happen to wear.

The only pertinent criticism of governmental agents in time of war is an honest showing that responsible officials are not doing their present duty as it should be done. The demand is for entire fidelity, the utmost efficiency, tireless loyalty and unselfish devotion. This applies no less to the citizen than to the public officer. The patriot who waxes impatient as war problems rise to tax and test American patriotism and American grit is called on to consider how he, himself, is performing war duty, and whether he is making for himself a better record than is being made by the officers he criticizes. On the whole, it is the war-time business of every American, whether in public or private life, to do his best on his own part and to encourage his fellow workers to their best efforts by co-operating in every possible way to push war work to splendid success and to carry the flag forward to early victory. It is the war-time business of all Indiana citizens to help the Indiana State Council of Defense in the great and vital task of co-ordinating the patriotic activities of the commonwealth with a view to efficiency and effectiveness in the war work back of the lines as well as at the front.

## You!

This war is surely getting personal. Do YOU realize how essential YOU are to it? From the southland of YOU-uns and YOU-alls to the bleak region of the YOU-kon and even past YOU-tah to the home of the YOU-kalele, comes the call to do YOUr part by buying YOU. S. bonds or by donating a YOU-niform for the YOU-nited States and go to YOUrope lest the YOU-tonic horde by YOU-boat on sea or from the M-YOUse to the E-You-phrases YOU-tilizes every devilish YOU-sage to impose. YOU-surious "cult-YOU-re on the world. While the Russians issue YOU-sless YOU-kases, the Hun takes YOU-dine from the Italian. Without YOU, there is chaos. But note there is no YOU in "slacker." So it is up to YOU to YOU-se YOUr utmost endeavor toward futYOUre YOU-niversal peace.—Purdue Publicity.

The best way to take care of our big potato crop is to eat it. Then we can send more meat and wheat to our own and the allied armies.

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN No. 64.

November 8, 1917.

To the County Councils of Defense:

## VERY IMPORTANT

It is absolutely necessary that there be designated in every county where it has not already been done, the committee on PROTECTION. This may be a member of the County Council, or some other individual, or a group of individuals.

Their duty must be to proceed as quickly as possible to definitely locate all instances of disloyalty, all direct or indirect propaganda of discouragement, or actual hostility to any war measure, and to get this information to this office as quickly as possible.

We have a great many specific instances in counties where efforts have been made to prevent the signing of the Hoover cards; to prevent the registration of women; to prevent attendance at meetings; to prevent evidence of patriotism in school children, to encourage celebration of German victories, etc. These are all acts of treason and will be treated as such.

We actually have had instances where men are going about impersonating Government officials and taking canned fruit from cellars. If these men can be detained until the arrival of a United States marshal, they will be summarily dealt with.

We are taking steps here to handle all such matters. If a committee has been appointed for the purpose of PROTECTION in every county, let that committee get busy at once and carefully look out for any such actions and report the same promptly to this office. The Government has detailed a special representative here to work with the State Council of Defense in the handling of these matters.

Please act very promptly in this.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Financial Report

Indianapolis, October 31, 1917.

To the State Council of Defense:

We submit the following statement of receipts and disbursements for the month of October, 1917:

## RECEIPTS

Balance on hand September 30, 1917....	\$ 868.35
Loan from Fletcher Savings and Trust Company .....	5,000.00
Repaid by W. E. Hall, National Director of U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.....	500.00
	<b>\$6,368.35</b>

## DISBURSEMENTS

Postage .....	\$ 455.10
Pay Roll .....	1,259.26
Printing and Stationery.....	1,939.20
Traveling Expenses .....	207.36
Miscellaneous .....	852.17
Balance .....	1,655.26

**\$6,368.35**

## CORRECT:

John Vajen Wilson, Assistant Secretary.  
John E. Reed, Deputy Auditor.

Respectfully,

EVANS WOOLLEN,  
WILLIAM G. IRWIN,  
ISAAC D. STRAUS,  
Finance Committee.

## D. A. R. Favors Abstinence from Smoking and Drinking

Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution gave their recent meeting in Indianapolis very largely to patriotic discussion and action having to do with the furtherance of practical and helpful war work in the present national and world emergency.

The patriotic organization went on record as a positive force in pushing the war time food substitution and conservation movement, the

war loan, proper instruction in patriotism in the schools and war activities such as those supervised by the Red Cross and other organizations that work with the Councils of Defense. The D. A. R. took a stand in favor of establishing special days when the men as well as the women in civil life shall give up small indulgences and contribute money thus saved to the country's cause in the war. The question of "smokeless days" and "drinkless days" for men thus became a nation-wide proposition.

It was announced that the D. A. R. in the nation is to invest \$100,000 in the next issue of Liberty Loan Bonds. Service and the promulgation of patriotism were declared by Mrs. Henry A. Beck, State regent of the organization, to be the two prime purposes of the D. A. R. "Women's Work in the War" was the main address, by Dr. William Chalmers Covert, of Chicago. Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, addressed the meeting, as did the Indiana Federal Food Administrator, Dr. H. E. Barnard. Dr. Barnard presented the matter of production, saving and proper substitution of corn, potatoes and other good foods for wheat and meat as one of the plans by which America is to decide the war for democracy against military autocracy.

## Every Loyal Citizen Be On Guard

(By W. D. BOYCE.)

It has come to the point in this country where every true, loyal American must keep his eyes and ears open and use his head to detect disloyal men or women. I am sorry to say that in the opinion of well-informed people, an average of one out of every twenty persons in the United States today is disloyal, and at least one out of every 100, if they received their just dues according to the laws of our country in time of war, would be subject in case of court-martial to the death sentence. This is a pretty strong statement, and our government has been quite lenient. We are a republic and have a democratic form of government. According to our constitution we have the right of free speech, but this constitutional provision does not hold good in time of war, and every one who talks or acts against his own country or government and in favor of the enemy's country or government is disloyal, a traitor and subject to execution.

It is impossible for our government to have secret service men planted in every nook and corner of the country. Therefore, it becomes necessary for every loyal citizen of the United States to protect his government by becoming himself a secret service man and report to the authorities not what he "thinks" but what he actually knows of any act of disloyalty or spy work.

Nearly every intelligent person is familiar with the rules of evidence in court. If you were a sworn witness in court and a lawyer asked you what you knew about the case and you said you "believed so and so" or you "had heard so and so," the judge would rule your evidence out as incompetent. But if you said, "I saw this man do that," or "I heard this man say that," your evidence would be competent and would be allowed to go before the jury. In giving information against those who are disloyal or spies we must be subject to the rules that would admit testimony in a court. There is no use taking up time with what you believe or with hearsay about any one who may be suspected.

Nine-tenths of the real good information that our government receives today comes from the loyal volunteer workers. Every person in this country is either with or against our government. There is no neutral ground. Any person in this country who is against our government and our allies is a spy on the patriotic people of the United States and should either be imprisoned or shot. The fact that a man is a citizen of the United States does not make him loyal to this country, and, of course, the fact that a man is not a citizen does not make him an enemy.

If you can't raise a pig, save one. You can do so by eating less pork.



## Girls' Canning Club Does Splendid Work

Chandler, Warrick County, Organization Includes Twenty Patriotic Young Hustlers.

More than 400 quarts of jellies, fruits and vegetables have been canned and put by for winter by the Chandler Canning Club of twenty girls at Chandler, Warrick county. This patriotic service was performed by girls ranging from 12 to 16. The work has only been started. It is expected the Chandler Canning Club next year will be bigger and still more effective for America's cause in the war.

Warrick county women, as indicated by the activities of the girls of Chandler, realize the meaning of the Food Administration's campaign, which seeks the substitution of various good foods and products for the wheat and meats that must be shipped abroad to feed our armies, our allies' fighting forces, and the population of the countries with which we are comrades in the war. Canned goods are important factors in the substitution program.

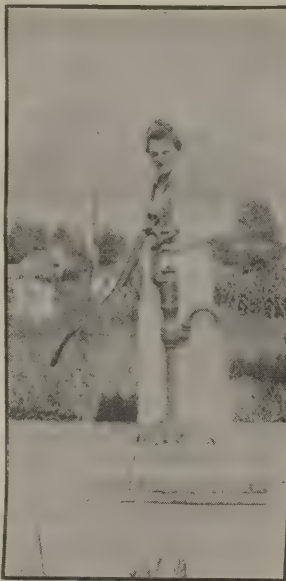
Last June, at the Chandler school house, Miss C. M. Beall of Purdue University gave a canning demonstration, and several girls seized the idea of a canning club. Miss Lelia Taylor, Boonville teacher of cooking, was called in to help. Township Trustee Katenhausen of Ohio township co-operated, in a practical way, by providing a cooking stove at the school. Part of the canning was done at the club meetings at the school house, but most of the work was done by the girls in their homes. With the arrival of each fruit or vegetable as the season advanced, the girls got together for a demonstration covering the particular article which was ready to be canned at the moment.

The progressive canning campaign proved to be a splendid educational experiment as well as a means for adding largely to the conservation of food and to the local work of patriotic food substitution.

Twenty Chandler homes are better supplied than formerly with canned apples, tomatoes, corn, beans, peas, rhubarb, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, cherries, strawberries, peaches, mangoes, grapes, plums, beets and carrots. Variety as well as quantity of product has been the motto of the Chandler Canning Club for 1917 and under all has been the spirit of patriotic service. Some of the girls made catsup and canned sweet potatoes, while a dozen varieties of marmalades and jellies were added to the stores. Pickles and sauerkraut also were on the list of articles put up.

These twenty girls preserved sufficient food to supply three quarts to every selected soldier from Warrick county, with much to spare.

At the Warrick county fair the booth maintained by the girls of the Chandler Cooking Club attracted general attention and praise. The girls



Miss Lelia Taylor, Instructor of the Chandler Canning Club

displayed more than eighty cans of foods put up by the club and won several prizes.

One important result of the summer's work of the girls of Chandler is the starting of domestic science teaching in the Chandler school. The Chandler Canning Club is growing in size and other such clubs are being started all over Warrick county and beyond. The twelve girls who were able to complete the summer's canning campaign were:

Hettie Howard, Elizabeth Johnson, Winifred Deane, Vesta Elder, Hazel Carey, Mary Wilson, Nellie McKain, Ruth Leigh, Jesse Leigh, Stella Brammer, Ruth Hall and Bessie Roberts.

George N. Reed, Warrick county agricultural agent, has taken a helpful part in the canning club's work, preparing an account of its activities for the Boonville Standard, which paper, in its turn, did its bit in spreading the good word.

## Merchants' Economy

Grocers at Laporte have projected a central, co-operative delivery system to deliver goods to customers four times a day. The plan is to be put in effect November 19. The grocers are organizing their co-operative system on the theory it will mean economy and efficiency in food distribution. The idea is to make four deliveries a day as regularly as mail is delivered, at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., and at 2 and 4 in the afternoon, the city being covered in 45 minutes.

The Laporte adaptation of a plan already in use in several cities was arrived at through the efforts of the Laporte Chamber of Commerce, the Grocers' Association, and was organized by F. C. Bass and H. G. Hauck.

## Women of Indiana Preparing for War

(Continued from Page 1.)

two years before the reduction in man-power became so pronounced that women were called upon to do new and unheard of tasks. As a result there was much unnecessary wastage. There was more than that; there was a positive sacrifice of physical strength; moral conditions degenerated; and the entire social system was threatened with disruption. The public morale was saved by the eleventh hour recognition by the government of its duty to properly select and locate women workers, safeguard them both as to the industrial requirements, hours and most important of all morals. We do not want to make the same mistake England made. We will have little excuse for our failure to take advantage of her unhappy experience. Accordingly we must prepare, for there is every argument in favor of expecting the same loss of man-power here that was experienced there.

In England today the women are volunteers. We were told by a member of the British Industrial commission which recently visited Indianapolis, that the skilled women who are doing skilled men's work, get the same rate of pay. The woman who does the same piece work as a man is paid the same as the man. There is a certain percentage of women who work by the day in emergency work, they are paid by the day, a fixed sum, on order of the government, which varies as they become more useful, they not being so readily adapted to more general tasks which sometimes makes the man's pay a little more.

American women must be ready when the call comes. Her right to labor and her right to an equitable wage cannot be questioned by thinking people. She can best serve in the lines in which she has had experience and training and the government can throw its protection about her only when it is in position to determine just where she will fit best. This the registration will disclose. This is why we are asking Indiana women to indicate their fitness, their training, their willingness and why we want these facts registered and catalogued so that should the call come we can say in chorus "Here we are, take us."

## —And This in Indiana!

### Wanatah, Laporte County.

One of our High School teachers who spent the last week-end in Wanatah visiting the organizer of the Red Cross there, reports that conditions there are very bad.

There are a few loyal workers, but most of the citizens will take no part in the Red Cross work, and the pastor of the Lutheran Church has urged his people to have nothing to do with the Red Cross. She thinks he made the statement from the pulpit that they were not to dare to do Red Cross work, but is not absolutely sure that this was the way it was done.

The majority of the women refuse to sign food conservation cards, insisting that if they do their canned goods will be taken away and they themselves will have to go to France.

One man went into a barber shop wearing a liberty bond button. The barber seemed surprised to find the man had bought two bonds, and replied to a question as to whether he (the barber) had bought any, "I should say not. It's just buying ammunition to shoot your own head off."

Various lies are being circulated about the young lady who is at the head of the Red Cross.

The people are strongly pro-German, and they brag that the "federal officers came down and jacked them up, but didn't put anything through."

### Michigan City.

Many prominent women in Michigan City are refusing to sign the food conservation cards. Some at least are of American ancestry, well-educated, and not at all pro-German that anyone ever heard of. One prominent, pig-headed, elderly American insists that the whole idea of food conservation is bosh; that we may need to save in three or four years perhaps, but not now; that this wheat saving is perfect nonsense, as there is more wheat than we can possibly use. I do not know the returns from our High School cards, but if the native born are talking that way, what must the Germans be saying?



Some of the Members of the Chandler Canning Club at One of Its Meetings.



## Capt. Hugh Knyvett Brings Message Direct

Australian Describes His Experience In Three Campaigns and Calls on Women to Support the War.

### HIGH SPOTS IN KNYVETT'S TALK.

England is doing more in proportion to her population to win this war than any of her colonies.

We (the Australians and colonial troops) are fighting in our own defense, nothing less.

When Germany invaded Belgium and France she violated the cardinal principles of civilization and free government.

French girls were raped in public as a matter of fixed German policy.

You can't tell me the German people are not behind their government; they forced their government into this war.

We call upon you to support your government not because your government is in the war, but because your government is right.

The only way we can prevent this happening again is to punish the German people so that they will never again be able to come back.

The man or woman who would talk of peace with Germany before Germany is brought to her knees is no real friend of peace.

Englishmen have always fought their government when it is wrong and always will continue to do so, but we are unanimous in this because our government is absolutely right.

Germany is a cancer in the body politics of the world; think what a sane, clean world we will have when the cancer is cut out.

We have set up a new standard of citizenship for men and women today—it is the standard of courage, of sacrifice.

Women of Indiana, members of the section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Anna Studebaker Carlisle, heard an inspired message from the fighting front in France in the assembly room at Ayres', November 8, when Captain Hugh Knyvett of the Australian army addressed them. Captain Knyvett's appearance marked the high tide of a State-wide meeting of the section, which was called to perfect the organization that will direct the activities of Indiana women during the continuation of the war with Germany.

"As an indication of the importance we attach to the work of the women and as an indication of the interest of the chairman of the section, Mrs. Carlisle, in the work she has undertaken with the assistance of you women, I want to present to you Captain Hugh Knyvett of the Fifteenth Australian Infantry," said Will H. Hays, chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense, in introducing Captain Knyvett. Mr. Hays added that Captain Knyvett is intelligence officer of his regiment, had served through three campaigns—in Gallipoli, Egypt and France—was wounded twenty times and "is the most interesting man England has sent to us since this war began."

Captain Knyvett said he was in this country for the purpose of combatting "insidious German lies." He declared that while Australia, Canada and other British colonies had contributed men and supplies to the war, they are not one-fourth of the British troops at the front and that England is preparing still many more to maintain the battle line in France.

Captain Knyvett said that four million English women are doing the work of men since the war began, and of these two millions are engaged in war work. "It is because of what these women are doing at home that the English army in France is fighting so well, and it is because of these women that there will be no peace until Germany is brought to her knees.

"We went into this war not to fight for England. England is amply able to fight her own battles, thank you," said Captain Knyvett. We

are fighting in our own defense, nothing less. We instinctively recognized as soon as Germany invaded Belgium and France that she had violated the cardinal principles of civilization and free government and that sooner or later our own Australia would feel the iron heel of the invader unless she be stopped in France.

"We went into the war with no feeling of bitterness in our hearts against the German people. We didn't believe the atrocity stories that had been circulated about the conduct of the German troops. We engaged in the Gallipoli campaign against the Turks. We liked the Turks. We found them brave men and still respect their fighting qualities. We never heard of a Turkish atrocity. Then we went to France. And you cannot conceive the horror of our awakening. We know that you have heard only the less revolting of the stories of German beastliness. I have read the diaries of German soldiers for two years. I have read letters on prisoners, and none but a fiend could conceive the brutishness of this people. I read a letter from a soldier addressed to his sweetheart, in which he described the butchery with the bayonet of seven women in five minutes. 'The officer told me to shoot them, but I preferred to use the bayonet,' this monster had written."

Captain Knyvett then related how he had established as true the outrages upon French girls in public as a German propaganda measure, designed to intimidate and shatter the morale of the French people.

"You can't tell me the German people are not behind their government in these bestial things. They are behind their government and they will never blame it for getting into the war. If they blame it at all it will be for getting into the war too late.

"We call upon you to support your government not because your government is in war, but because your government is right," said Captain Knyvett, and he added that the man or woman who would talk of peace before Germany is brought to her knees is not a real friend of peace.

Mrs. Carlisle was hostess to more than one hundred of her fellow workers at a luncheon prior to the meeting addressed by Captain Knyvett. Prior to the arrival of Captain Knyvett, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank of the Illinois State Council of Defense reviewed the organization of the National and State Councils and told of the results accomplished in Illinois.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, State food administrator, then urged the women to make a grand finish of the Hoover food enrollment campaign, thanking the section for what it had already accomplished and informing the women that the duties of the county food administrator have nothing whatever to do with food conservation, which problem remains their own.

## Patriotic Peppergrams

The Otwell Star reports a hen which is busy mothering a litter of kittens. This hen is in a class with that other purposeless female who crochets dollies in war times instead of knitting socks for soldiers.

A Missouri visitor, having nothing else to do, last summer hoed around a volunteer pumpkin vine on the Pike county (Ind.) farm of E. R. Craig. Eleven pumpkins weighing 236 pounds have just been harvested from this volunteer vine. Which shows what a little patriotic hoeing will do.

Y. M. C. A.—Biggest letters in the soldier's alphabet.

Russia has her bolsheviki and America has her bosh-spreaders, all working for the kaiser.

Perhaps "boche" is the short and ugly German for bolsheviki.

Substitute other good foods for the wheat and meat our armies and our allies must eat, and help make the fighting forces effective in winning our battle.

Agents of decency must combat agents of evil everywhere, and right there's where the Y. M. C. A. war work comes in.

What are you doing for the boys in khaki who are doing their utmost for you? This is a war time question every citizen must answer, and the one adequate answer is action.

## Mental Health as Affected by the War

Conference called for December 13 to Consider Important Problems Relating to Defectives.

"Mental Health and the War" is one of the chief topics for discussion at the conference of the Indiana Society for Mental Hygiene, to be held December 13, in Indianapolis. The State committee on mental defectives will join the conference, under a call made by T. F. Fitzgibbon, Columbus, Ind., and Rev. Francis Gavisk of Indianapolis.

The first session will be presided over by Will H. Hays, chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense, and at this meeting Dr. S. E. Smith, superintendent of Easthaven, Richmond, Ind., will take up the subject of "Mental Health and the War." Dr. Smith is a member of the medical section of the State Council of Defense.

The need for exercising the utmost care in preventing mental defectives from getting into the army and navy will be emphasized. The man who is mentally twisted, deficient or uncertain has no place in the fighting forces in the present war, which puts the most severe tests on the human mind.

Much has been done and much is being done, to guard the armies against the mentally deficient recruit. Psychological tests are being made in all the army camps to weed out those who are not dependable, and to get rid of those who temperamentally are unfit for the responsibilities and strains of military service in such a war as that now being waged.

It is expected that the joint conference will be helpful in many ways in solving the problems arising out of the war and its effects on the mental health of the people. There are to be discussions touching mental health in home and school and mental health as a community problem. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, of Evansville; Mrs. S. C. Stimson, of Terre Haute; Miss Louise Payne, of Vincennes; Judge W. C. Duncan, of Columbus; Dr. George S. Bliss, of Ft. Wayne; Dr. Kenesha Sessions and Dr. David C. Peyton, of Jeffersonville.

## Window Card an Evidence of Loyalty

(By Dean Stanley Coulter of Purdue University)  
We are in a state of war!

Whether we like it or not, the fact remains. There is only one thing to be done—to win the war and to win it quickly.

There are only two types of people in the United States today.

Those who are helping win the war, and those who are helping the enemy.

There are only patriots and traitors.

Two classes of people are helping win the war. Those who are serving through sacrifice in the trenches and cantonments and those serving through sacrifice at home.

Loyal obedience is as imperative on the part of those at home as of those in the trenches.

Food will win this war.

Our soldiers must be fed, our allies must be fed.

If these brave men who are making the supreme sacrifice are fed, we must obey orders.

We must conserve the foods they need; we must use substitutes if this war is to be won.

If we do anything else we are traitors to our country in her time of opportunity.

Especially does this call come to the women of the United States.

Are they big-hearted enough, self-sacrificing enough, loyal enough to obey the call?

Let every home in Indiana show the window card as evidence of our loyalty.

Comfortable barns keep dairy cows warm far more cheaply than high-priced feed.



## Patriotic Meetings Will Cover Indiana

If Plans of Speakers' Bureau Are Approved by Joint Committee of State Council of Defense.

Three thousand patriotic meetings in Indiana in the coming year, with speakers sent from the National and State Councils of Defense, working together for the spread of war truths and for the awakening of the citizenship to patriotic duty, is one project now being worked out by the Indiana State Council of Defense through the public policy and the finance committee, operating jointly with the speakers' bureau and the educational section.

The plan was outlined at the weekly meeting of the State Council Wednesday. The Indiana plan of maintaining a speakers' bureau in connection with the State Council of Defense has just been adopted by the National Council of Defense, and the national bureau has begun to send speakers out over the country.

Indiana Defense workers now are getting ready to enlarge the activities of the speakers' bureau and to coordinate under the bureau the future series of speaking campaigns and educational and patriotic drives in Indiana. It is the purpose to make it possible for the Defense Council's speakers' bureau to supply speakers for various war activities and to centralize the work so as to avoid confusion and duplications of effort. A library service is planned to supply unified material for the use of speakers.

The proposed plan calls for \$11,800 to be set aside by the State Council of Defense for the coming year, to this sum being added \$11,800 provided by Indiana University, \$3,700 by the State Normal, and \$2,000 by the League to enforce Peace and \$2,000 by the National Security League.

Evans Woollen, for the finance committee, submitted a plan for financing the activities of the State Council of Defense by issuing State obligations in denominations of \$1,000, the paper to be offered to all the banks in Indiana and to bear interest at the rate carried by the then last previous issue of the Liberty Loan Bonds. The plan was adopted.

The State Council of Defense up to this time has borrowed \$25,000 at 4 per cent. and the finance committee reported \$1,655 of this sum on hand.

Steps were taken to organize a system under which the present multiplication of solicitations for money contributions may be so handled as to centralize funds and prevent the continual round of fund raisers. A. W. Brady, Will G. Irwin and Evans Woollen were named on a committee to work out plans for coordinating fund solicitations.

Chairman Will H. Hays, of the State Council of Defense, reported a plan now in use at Peoria, Ill., and being investigated by the Vigo County Council of Defense. Under the reported system the citizen specifically subscribes to a central fund a certain sum per month. Out of the central fund is to be drawn the county's quota to be contributed to the "drive" of the hour.

In Vigo county, it is said, \$15,000 a month can be assured by this method, thus doing away very largely with wholesale solicitation, and with chain letters and other forms of fund-gathering now in use.

Chairman Hays suggested that some plan ought to be adopted for restricting solicitation to agents and agencies and movements officially approved by County Councils of Defense. This proposed movement, which is to be considered by the public policy committee of the State Defense Council, with a report to come at the next meeting, is intended to inform the people what funds are approved by the Defense Councils.

Mr. Hays announced the inauguration of a series of daily 11 o'clock conferences of workers in the headquarters of the State Council of Defense, and invited members of the Council to attend these meetings.

Warning letters to disloyal persons, the warnings to go from the State Council of Defense direct to the offender, may be employed in future

as a means of discouraging sedition and to check disloyal talk and acts. The matter now is with the committee on public policy.

The suggestion that the State Defense Council send warning letters to the disloyal came from Huntington county. It was shown that active work is going forward in all the counties of Indiana for the immediate completion of committees on protection in connection with the County Councils of Defense. George Harney, formerly editor of the *Crawfordsville Review*, has been put in the field to organize the protection forces.

Preliminary steps were taken for the handling of the problem presented in every community by those persons who consume but do not produce. How to draft the common loafer and make him a war worker is one of the defense measures to be worked out by a committee of the Defense Council. Early action is sought.

Will J. Freeman brought up the matter of obtaining an opinion from the attorney general on the Indiana miners' qualifications law, with a view to removing the existing bars which prevent a new-comer in the coal field of Indiana from taking out a permit under which he might work as a miner pending the monthly session of the board which issues certificates to qualified workers.

Charles Fox opposed the plan, saying Indiana coal miners do not wish to see the miners' qualifications law set aside. He said the law was enacted to protect human lives by requiring miners to show they were experienced workers before permitting them to go into the mines. He said he could not agree to any plan for "letting down the bars."

On Mr. Fox's motion the matter was referred to Fuel Director Evans Woollen and his advisory committee, all of whom are members of the Council.

Louis C. Schwartz, of Indianapolis, business representative of the machinists' organization, reported to the Council that three Indianapolis firms, engaged in war work, while advertising widely for mechanics, refused to hire union men who applied for work. Mr. Schwartz asked the State Council of Defense to take up the matter. He said the unions did not demand the closed shop, but he urged that the generally accepted policy of putting aside the union or nonunion dispute for the period of the war, be called to the attention of all concerned.

F. J. Dillon, business agent for the pattern-makers association, Indianapolis, reported to the Council that while manufacturers throughout the State were observing the war-time policy of no discrimination between union and nonunion workers, a group of Indianapolis concerns persistently had been discriminating against union men, and that these firms were engaged on war contracts. He said the demand for speed on the contracts compelled the firms mentioned to increase their working forces, but that instead of hiring union mechanics who have their homes in Indianapolis, an effort was being made to bring in nonunion workers from outside.

Messrs. Schwartz and Dillon offered to supply information and to cooperate with the Council's employers' cooperation committee in straightening the Indianapolis situation.

Dr. Charles P. Emerson reported that the Government is to require 90,000 physicians for war service, and said that Indiana would be asked not only to fill out her quota under the call for 22,000 doctors, but would be expected to provide her part of the larger medical reserve now being organized.

Dr. Emerson urged that physicians accepting commissions in the military service should continue their practice and make no change in their way of living until called for duty. The Government gives two weeks notice. Many physicians who have accepted commissions, selling their autos, disposing of their practices and altering their household plans, have been compelled thereafter to wait many months for the call to action. It is now understood there will be no further call until January 1.

Special publicity was suggested in this connection, and Dr. Emerson also suggested that educational publicity ought to be employed to refute the absurd pro-German stories of the early days of the war, when America was flooded with

the story that "60,000 doctors had been killed in the war," and that the average life of a doctor at the front in France was "twenty-one days."

The facts are, according to the records, that only 268 British doctors were lost in three years and two months of war, out of 12,000 in active service. One pro-German tale told of 420 doctors killed in one day at the battle of the Somme—more than actually were killed in more than three years of fighting.

George D. Lindsay of Marion called the Defense Council's attention to a political article in an Indianapolis newspaper in which article it was charged that Marion's mayor was elected by the "disloyal vote." Mr. Lindsay denounced the story as "a base slander" and urged the Council to take measures to prevent such articles from being printed. The matter was referred to the committee on public policy after Frank Wampler had suggested that the Defense Council, in his judgment, probably did not have the power to attempt a censorship of the press. He suggested that the matter in discussion was between the people of Marion and the newspaper.

## Council of National Defense

Washington

Nov. 1, 1917.

Section on

Co-operation with States

Mr. Will H. Hays, Chairman,  
Indiana State Council of Defense,  
State House,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Hays—We cannot let your letter of October 25 to Secretary Baker, which was shown to us, pass without saying in return that every report which comes to us from Mr. Hitchcock has emphasized the splendid reception given the British Labor Administrators in Indianapolis, and the energy and wisdom with which plans were made by you for their conferences. We are ever so grateful to you for helping to make their visit to your State such a thorough success.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE F. PORTER,

Chief of Section.

## Shall We Be Satisfied With Only a Reflected Glory?

By WILLIAM A. RAWLES,

Assistant Dean, College of Liberal Arts,  
Indiana University.

It is said Indiana University has sent 500 men to serve our country in this war. We speak of this proudly and hug ourselves with smug complacency and think WE have done a great thing. Why should you or I, personally, take any credit to ourselves for the self-renunciation of these men? We did not send them. They have freely and willingly GIVEN THEMSELVES with all their hopes and ambitions. The vital decision was THEIRS—Not ours. THEY have made the sublime sacrifice—not we. What REAL sacrifices have we individually, made? What changes in our mode of living have we been forced to adopt? The honor which is ours is only a reflected glory.

Did the going of these men sap the university of all its virility? Has the war taken all the golden grain and left only the husks? Has the spirit of high endeavor burnt out and only the ashes remain? I think not. We who are left cherish the same noble sentiments of love, loyalty and sacrifice.

Let us make our potential strength ACTUAL. Let us demand the PRIVILEGE of having a part in the great enterprise. Let us take our small offerings of Ten or Fifty Dollars and lay them on the altar beside their munificent sacrifices. Let us do it now. Then only may we claim a small share of the honor.

—From the Indiana Daily Student.

Dogs may be friends of man, but sheep furnish clothing for his back.



## Boys Husk Corn; Helping Farmers

### High School Principals Co-Operating With Harvest by Organizing Reserve Clubs.

This year, as never before, high school boys are planning to co-operate with farmers all over the State. On account of the scarcity of labor the farmers in many localities have been hampered in their corn husking and local high school authorities are taking steps to give them aid.

Following the suggestion that comes from the State Council of Defense, corn husking clubs are being organized in the various high schools for the purpose of sending boys out in groups on Friday afternoon and Saturdays to aid the farmers in this important work.

Under the direction of Professor Rosenberg the following boys, who are members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, organized a corn husking club last week: Waverly Hesson, Frank Maston, Byron Stewart, Theodore Kauble, Frank Johnson, Cyril Hurst, Clark Brackney, Everett Grismere, Donald Ricketts, Bert Downes, Bruce Lowe, Robert McKee, Carl Allen, Robert Lane, Albert Callahan, Wilburt Bee, Melvin Coffman, Harry Black, Paul Weathers.

Ten of these boys answered the first emergency call on Saturday, November 10, and after a full day's hard work, for which they were paid, returned home conscious of the fact that they had made their initial contribution toward aiding their country in its prosecution of the war.

Huntington county reports that two high schools, under the leadership of Professors G. W. Vickery of Bippus and J. A. Kramien of Huntington, have organized corn husking clubs, and that local farmers are glad to avail themselves of the boys' help in this important work.

In South Bend thirty high school boys responded to the call from the farm of C. A. Carlisle to shuck corn Friday and Saturday, November 9 and 10. Reports received by Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, indicate that farmers are welcoming this boy labor and many of them are learning, much to their surprise, that town and city boys can and will render efficient and effective service when properly instructed in the tasks to which they are assigned.

#### TEN DOLLAR PRIZE FOR RESERVIST

No County Director so far has approached the record established by Edgar D. Maple, County Director for Sullivan county, when he enrolled 705 boys, although the quota for his county was only 530. He reports that a new drive is being planned for the month of December, and through the assistance of boys who have already enrolled in the Reserve, he hopes to double the number of members. As an inducement to boys who are active in this enrollment work, he has offered a prize of \$10.00 to the Reservist who secures the largest number of boys during the December drive for members.

For agricultural service, coal mining, and work in "essential industries," eighty-three Sullivan County boys have been honored with the Federal Bronze Badge.

Although Mr. Maple is a busy banker, he has found time to make the Sullivan County Reserve organization the most successful in Indiana. His motto is, "This war will be won by busy men," and the example he sets should prove an inspiration to every reserve director and enrolling officer in the State.

#### VIGO COUNTY DRIVE FOR MEMBERS

During the past week under the leadership of James M. Propst, County Director for Vigo county, and Benjamin Blumberg, City Director for Terre Haute, a drive for new members in the United States Boys' Working Reserve has been conducted. The campaign opened Monday, November 12th, with full publicity in local newspapers, and a two days' tour of the schools of the county, during which speeches were made by the directors and by Asa J. Smith, State high school organizer.

James M. Tilley, assistant director, and the following advisory committee is aiding in the organization work in the city of Terre Haute:

John B. Wisely, Elks Lodge; W. M. Leeds, Rotary Club; S. H. McClary, Chamber of Commerce; Robert Prox, Jr., Chamber of Commerce; George S. Wyckoff, Boy Scouts; Mrs. Flora Gulick, Boys' Club; Mrs. John R. Crapo, City Schools.

Mr. Propst, County Director, reports the following Enrolling Officers have been devoting a large part of their time to the campaign:

Warner Lowe, New Goshen, Ind.; Helen Rankin, 1653 N. 8th St., Terre Haute; Edgar Hunt, R. F. D. "B," Terre Haute; B. D. Moreland, R. F. D. "C," Box 200, Terre Haute; Leroy Fair, R. F. D. "E," Terre Haute; Leslie Childress, Fontanet, Ind.; Adam L. Bowles, R. F. D. "D," Terre Haute; Paul F. Boston, Lewis, Ind.; Walter H. Winkenhof, Prairie Creek, Ind.; Fred Fenton, R. F. D. "A," Terre Haute; John Henderson, Riley, Ind.; Walter W. Harvey, R. F. D. "A," West Terre Haute, Ind.; T. V. Pruitt, West Terre Haute, Ind.

\* \* \* \*

#### JOHNSON COUNTY BOYS HONORED

Upon the recommendation of Warren J. Yount, County Director of Johnson County, the following boys have been honored with Federal Bronze Badges for agricultural service rendered last summer and this fall:

Oren Spicer, Clyde Peirce, D. Karl Mullendorse, Howard Breeding, Chelsea Dinn, Leebert Miner, Edmund Peirce, Robert E. Gaphart, Lawrence Dyson, Edward Campbell.

Mr. Yount reports that the Reserve is now making good progress, and parents who in the beginning objected to having their boys enroll, are now enthusiastic over the organization, because they understand its true purpose and plan is to stimulate their sons in their work at home, and not take them away contrary to the wishes of their parents.

## Potato Seed Stocks For 1918 Important

### Unless Concerted Effort Is Made to Locate Them the Demand Next Spring Can Not Be Met.

Seed for next year's crops is of greatest importance, especially in the light of the present serious condition of the seed stocks. Unless a concerted effort is made to locate and store seed potatoes now the demand for seed next spring can not be met. With the view of presenting the facts of the situation and the need for immediate action, the following letter has been sent out by the Indiana Seed Stocks Committee to the county committees on food conservation, vocational teachers, county agents, seed dealers and potato growers.

"At a recent meeting of the Indiana Seed Stocks Committee, which is working under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Committee on Food Production and Conservation and the State Council of Defense the absolute necessity of locating and conserving an adequate supply of seed potatoes for next spring's plant was clearly shown.

"The growers of Indiana were unable to obtain 1,500,000 bushels of good seed potatoes last spring and the result was that great quantities of diseased and improperly stored seed stock were planted. There is every evidence that the acreage for 1918 will be greatly increased. Not less than 3,000,000 bushels of first class seed stock should be immediately located if the maximum yields required in the present crisis are to be secured and the losses of last season are to be avoided.

"In the effort to obtain seed stock last year the kind and quality finally became no object. Late potatoes were sold for early sorts and many unusual diseases caused entire fields to be destroyed. Abundant supplies of suitable seed stocks are now available if they could be properly stored and saved for seed purposes.

"Late planted, late harvested potatoes which

were not damaged by weather conditions and which are not harboring dangerous diseases will make ideal seed stock for next season's main crop.

"These supplies should be promptly located, inspected for freedom from dangerous diseases and the best of storage conditions secured. Poor storage will ruin good stocks before planting time. A uniform temperature about 35 degrees F. is best for seed potatoes.

"These potatoes will be sold unless a vigorous effort is made to prevent it. The present prices are higher than at this time last year and may go considerably higher before spring. The growers should be urged to dispose of the poor seed stock only.

"County Committees on Food Production and Conservation, Vocational Teachers, Garden Supervisors, and other agencies should attempt to locate suitable seed stocks free from disease and urge that they be saved for seed and not disposed of. Also urge the importance of good storage conditions. Newspapers are urged to emphasize the importance of this matter.

"The Vegetable Sub-Committee of the Seed Stocks Committee, Prof. L. Green, Chairman, and the Departments at Purdue stand ready to give all assistance possible.

Indiana Seed Stocks Committee,  
G. I. CHRISTIE, Chairman.  
GEO. C. BRYANT,  
P. E. GOODRICH,  
L. M. VOGLER,  
W. A. WITROW.

\* \* \* \*

#### SHEEP CAMPAIGN SHOWS RESULTS

The drive for more sheep on Indiana farms is showing results. The Food Production and Conservation Committee has succeeded in locating several sources of sheep outside the State. Since the agitation began over 3,000 ewes have been placed. 2,200 Lincoln Rambouillet and Shropshire Rambouillet ewes, one year old, weighing 95 to 110 pounds have been located at Wolverine, Michigan. Prof. G. G. Stam, of Purdue University, reports that he has examined these sheep and finds them to be in good condition. These ewes are being sold for \$17 each in carload lots. It is hoped to add many thousand more to the Indiana flocks by the middle of December.

\* \* \* \*

#### PLANT FOOD FOR 1918

The question of supplying the necessary commercial plant food for the 1918 crop is a big problem before Indiana.

State Food Director Christie has called a meeting at the State House, December 6, to discuss plans for 1918 which will help to solve some of the difficulties. The meeting will be attended by the State Food Committee, representatives of Purdue University, the State Agricultural organizations, Cannery Association, and the various interests which sell plant food in Indiana.

\* \* \* \*

#### THANKS NEIGHBOR

Every newspaper in Indiana has been flooded since the war began with all sorts of matter, and most of it was duplicated. Duplications cost a great deal of money but they never seem to cease. The same mail may bring the same letter in three different envelopes. In view of this practice of waste it is good to know that the Indiana State Council of Defense is trying to save money, even in this respect. The council issues a weekly bulletin and it calls attention to the fact that as some people are on more than one board or committee, the publication may be duplicated to them. "In all such cases," the Indiana Bulletin says, "the State Council of Defense will consider it the duty of the recipient to report the receipt of more than one copy, to the end that the mailing list may be corrected and all duplications omitted."—Columbus Republican.

#### Lincoln Ate Corn Bread.

Abraham Lincoln ate corn bread and grew to greatness on it. By eating corn bread today you can help make secure those things for which Lincoln gave his life.

Anyway, cottontails can serve the nation better in rabbit pie than by gnawing fruit trees.





What I am opposed to is not the feeling of the pacifists, but their stupidity. My heart is with them, but my mind has a contempt for them. I want peace, but I know how to get it, and they do not.—WOODROW WILSON.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NOVEMBER 23, 1917

Number 15

## War Conferences to Commence in Indiana

Opening of State-Wide Patriotic Campaign  
Tentatively Planned for December 12 and 13

Indiana is to have a State-wide war conference, probably December 12 and 13, with both general and sectional meetings of defense workers, and with a cabinet member as one of the speakers. Two other orators of national eminence will be on the program, and the whole is to be under the direction of the State Council of Defense, its speakers' bureau, and the National Council of Defense co-operating through its own speakers' bureau.

Chairman Will H. Hays of the State Council of Defense is assisted in preparing for one of the first of a series of forty-eight State War Conferences—Indiana being chosen to take the lead among the Central States—by a Defense Council committee made up of Will J. Freeman, Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Frank Wampler, Rev. A. B. Storms, Charles Fox, A. W. Brady and James L. Keach. This committee has been asked to give its entire time to the War Conference preliminaries.

The National Council has asked the Indiana Council of Defense to send in a list of twenty-five men of national reputation, and out of this list the National Council's speakers' bureau will supply orators for the big Indiana rally of patriotism.

Included in the great meeting will be the County Councils of Defense and their committees and sections, the food and fuel administrations, the War Mothers, the various patriotic organizations which have been raising funds for war work, public officers of all grades and the defense workers generally, men and women. The workers in specific lines of patriotic activity will hold their sectional meetings and deal with the many problems that are to be worked out in all parts of the State.

In furtherance of the Indiana plan for 3,000 patriotic meetings within the State in the coming year, the State Council of Defense formally approved the budget suggested by the speakers' bureau through J. J. Pettijohn, chief of the bureau. The State Defense Council is to furnish \$11,800, to which is to be added \$11,800 supplied by Indiana University, approximately \$3,700 by the State Normal, and other sums from State and national sources, the estimate being \$46,000 for the year's speaking activities directed from the State Council of Defense. The Indiana speakers' bureau system has been adopted by the National Council of Defense.

Monthly statements are to be furnished showing the cost of the enterprise from month to month.

William Green of Ohio county addressed the Council of Defense on the good effects of educational work done in particular neighborhoods as proved in the recent drives for war funds in southeastern Indiana. He told how indifference had been literally driven out of many sections of Ohio county and Switzerland county by the force of patriotic earnestness and direct appeal.

In line with the idea that the time is ripe to bring about a square line up in Indiana of those who are for America and those who fail to see or do their duty in the war, the big War Conference is to be made the opener for a general patriotic drive throughout the State.

Frank Wampler, chairman of a committee  
ed to inquire into labor conditions in certain

## The War Situation

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense, submitted the following prepared statement at the meeting of the Council November 21:

"Since the last meeting of the Council, I have attended a conference in Chicago of representatives from several States with officers of the Council of National Defense.

"I have had occasion to talk at length with several of the most responsible sources of information just back from European fronts, together with several of those in Washington in immediate touch with the entire war situation, and the result of these conferences and my own conclusions I want to give to the Council in this manner:

"The necessities are absolute, and the work attempted and accomplished to date is but the beginning and the beginning only of the most seriously consequential activities.

"There is absolutely nothing in which any of us can be engaged as important as this work.

"There is no further doubt whatever that the burden of winning the war is going to rest very largely, if not ultimately, entirely on this country.

"It is impossible for me to emphasize too strongly the responsibilities that rest upon us all. Work and more work and still more work will be sent to us from Washington.

"I do not make this report with any idea that there will be any weakening of the line at this point—Indiana—but to advise you of the situation as the result of my very deliberate judgment.

"I most earnestly urge you all to make your plans for the future in such a way that more time can be given by each of us and more responsibilities be assumed by us all."

WILL H. HAYS.

factories in Indianapolis, reported that two of the concerns denied the report that they had discriminated against organized labor. The Council of Defense instructed the special committee to call employers and labor men together for a patriotic consideration and discussion of the industrial situation and the vital importance of harmonized and fully manned industry for the advancement of war work, especially in industries engaged in manufacturing war materials.

It was informally reported to the Defense Council that Evans Woollen, fuel administrator, and his advisory committee had decided not to ask the attorney general to review the opinion of a former attorney general with a view to issuing special permits to coal miners under a new and liberal construction of the miners' qualifications law.

The Defense Council asked for an early report on the proposed plan now being worked out by a committee, for a systematic censorship by State and County Defense Councils on certain minor solicitations for funds for patriotic purposes. It is the purpose to protect the public against fraudulent solicitations such as are be-

ing reported from time to time. A committee of each County Council of Defense is to pass on various solicitations and officially approve worthy movements, issuing credentials to solicitors or agencies that command sanction. No time is to be lost in putting the new system in effect.

Plans for creating central war funds, to be maintained by monthly subscriptions, and to be used in the counties from time to time to meet the counties' quotas for various sorts of war work, are to be referred by the Indiana Council of Defense to the National Defense Council. While the big drives for such large enterprises as the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the Liberty Loan are found to be helpful in rousing patriotic interest and activity, there is a growing feeling that it may be feasible to work out a system for co-ordinating certain worthy lesser solicitations under the supervision and direction of the local Defense Councils, and under a national scheme or policy.

The matter of continuing the Indianapolis exchange directed by Mrs. Carl G. Fisher, for the

(Continued on page 4)



## Patriotism in Indiana

Adams County.—Red Cross gauze compresses are being specialized under Marie Connell, Helen Niblick, Mrs. Roy Miller and Miss Tillie Meibers.

French Quinn of the Adams County Red Cross forces has been called on to put the Adams county push in a "cleanup" campaign of counties that have not yet completed the work set for the June drive for funds. Rev. W. Paul Marsh of Decatur has been sent into the service of Arthur Bentley, director of the Indiana Red Cross.

Allen County.—North Indiana's fourth and largest shipment of Red Cross supplies has gone forward from Fort Wayne. The shipment was packed in 116 cases, the value of the goods being more than \$25,000. The consignment was the largest yet sent from the Cleveland division of the Red Cross.

Henry Beadell, fuel director for Allen county, secured recently a shipment of sixty-six carloads of soft coal to meet the county's fuel emergency. Many citizens who formerly used hard coal now are heating their homes with soft coal or with wood, all under the advice of the Defense Council and the Fuel Administration.

Captain W. C. Farnham, now on the way to France, is one of the first of the Fort Wayne physicians entering the army to reach the fighting zone.

Fort Wayne clubs got in on the big Y. M. C. A. war fund with generous contributions, including: Commercial Club, \$2,597; Elks' Club, \$469; Friars' Club, \$321.50; One-Hundred Per Cent. Club, \$828; Kiwanis Club, \$878; Real Estate Exchange, \$842; University Club, \$875.70; Rotary Club, \$1,327.50; Quest Club, \$3,728; and Men's Club, \$10,035. Rev. Herman Joseph Aierding, Catholic bishop of Fort Wayne, gave \$100 and a like sum to the Knights of Columbus war fund.

Bartholomew County.—A Columbus grocer's suggestion that saloon men co-operate with other business men and with County Fuel Director M. O. Reeves to save fuel has been taken under consideration in Columbus, and the idea is expected to be passed on to other counties and to the State Defense Council for general application. The plan is to close saloons at 8 p. m. A movement is on in Bartholomew county to close all stores at 6 o'clock to save fuel.

A special Red Cross matinee is to be given at Crump's theater, Columbus, December 7, the entire proceeds to go to the Red Cross war fund. Manager C. E. Rogers readily agreed to put on the special benefit at the suggestion of A. L. Erlanger and E. F. Aibes of the local Red Cross theatrical committee. W. G. Irwin, president, and Miss Louise J. Mason, secretary of the Columbus chapter of the Red Cross, will co-operate.

Judge Marshall Hacker, chairman of the Bartholomew County Council of Defense, is active in pushing a "boosters'" automobile tour of the county to get recruits for the Home Guards.

W. C. Duncan of Columbus has been made Bartholomew county chairman for the United States Public Service Reserve.

Benton County.—The Benton County Council of Defense has taken measures to keep tabs on the unemployed and idle with a view to giving all an opportunity to render service in the war emergency. Jobs are to be obtained for those who desire to work and those who do not show a desire to be useful will be assigned to duty.

A special matinee, with official war pictures, was given at Fowler for the benefit of the Red Cross, the Fowler theater being donated for the purpose by Manager LaFountain.

Canvassers for the Hoover food conservation pledge card campaign report many women in Benton county who have been misled by pro-German propaganda into the false notion that the government plans to seize canned goods and draft women for war work outside their homes. The Benton County Council of Defense is being aided by the local newspapers and loyal citizens in clearing away the "tear-gas" let loose by enemy influences.

Blackford County.—A Montpelier coal dealer who is co-operating with County Fuel Director J. L. McGeath, instructs his wagon men to refuse to unload coal where they find the consumer already has in his bin sufficient fuel to last ten or fifteen days. One load of coal was carried past four customers before it was finally unloaded where it was needed. Coal dealers are making weekly reports on coal sold and delivered.

Mysterious deaths among the milk cows at the dairy of John Hennepman, near Montpelier, are being investigated. The feed has been sent away for analysis on the theory that poison has been used in killing the milk producers.

Boone County.—J. A. Hogshire of Lebanon has taken the place of Carre E. Davis as chairman of the Boone County Council of Defense. Mr. Davis withdrew because of the press of personal business after giving unstintingly of his time and energy to defense work.

C. F. S. Neal, Boone county fuel director, says now is the time to get rid of those Carolina poplar shade trees which prove to be a nuisance every fall. Mr. Neal has set an example by converting into fuel all the poplars in front of his properties in Lebanon.

Boone county defense workers are preparing data to show "Who's Who" in the world of patriotic contributions. Those who have contributed to various needs are to be listed and those who have failed to contribute are to be reported.

At a meeting of the Lebanon Business Men's Association all present pledged themselves to help in every way to save coal. Unnecessary rooms are being closed off. Gas and electricity are being used sparingly, many people going back to coal oil lamps for lighting and wood for heating. Merchants are doing away with window lights. A committee is working on this line of conservation, the members being: C. O. White, Mark Adler, Winslow Jones, Louis Akerman, Frank B. Woolley and J. W. Shumate.

Carroll County.—Farmers in Carroll county have made a good showing as Liberty bond buyers.

Carroll county is raising \$248 as a "comfort fund" for soldiers from the county.

Carmen people subscribed \$1,085 at one patriotic meeting for the Y. M. C. A. Sergeant Reed McClain, fresh from Camp Taylor, told of the army work of the "Y. M." The committee in charge of collections included: Dr. B. F. Wray, C. C. Orabod, C. E. Baker, Perry Rule, David Shanks and Dr. C. M. Kennedy.

A movement is being urged to get fifty Carroll county high school boys to agree to earn \$10 each between now and April 1, the money to go to the Y. M. C. A. war fund.

Delphi Sunday-school children are to do without candy at their Christmas entertainments in order that the supply of sweets for the boys in the army may not be curtailed.

Cass County.—The Logansport Pharos-Reporter has in progress a voting contest among "War Mothers," the plan being to give the war mother who gets the most votes in the community a free trip to the army camp where her son is in training. There is lively interest in the affair and many war mothers are being voted for.

Charles S. Davis, son of George B. Davis, postmaster at Logansport, having been released from the national army, is completing his dental course and will re-enter the service as a dental surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant.

H. H. Hildebrandt, Merle Wall and Carter McDonald, soldiers from Cass county at Camp Taylor, returned home long enough to tell the home folk of the good work being done by the Y. M. C. A., and of the need for keeping the "home fires burning."

Logansport's municipal Christmas tree this year will bear no candles and the toys will be limited to the very little children. The restrictions are required by war conditions.

Clark County.—Women of Jeffersonville and Clark county are getting into war work with energy under the direction of Mrs. Nathan Sparks of the Clark County Council of Defense. A meeting has been held to start a women's organization with which all patriotic Clark county women are to affiliate for war duty. Mothers, wives and sisters of soldiers are entering into the organization in large numbers.

One plan suggested by County Agricultural Agent Hugh Stevens has to do with the creation of a position for a woman county agent to work with the regular county agent during the war to stimulate the garden movement, the canning and conservation campaign and the vital movement for the substitution of corn and other good foods for wheat and meats during the war.

Clay County.—Rabbits as a substitute for pork and beef in time of war mean more pork and beef for armies and allies. As a result of the demand for rabbits in Clay county, the price of rabbit meat jumped from 20 cents each to 35 cents apiece. The food administration in Clay county points out that in spite of the rise in the price it is the patriotic thing to use rabbit meat rather than pork or beef so as to release the latter products for army and navy and for our allies.

The Brazil Aerie of Eagles is flying a service flag which bears twenty-one stars for the members of the organization who are in the military service. The Narcissus Club made the flag at Red Cross headquarters. Many Brazil homes now show service flags.

Sour milk has become a regular article on sale in Brazil stores since wheatless days have created a demand for corn bread, in which sour milk is an ingredient. Wednesday is "Sour Milk" day in Clay county.

Clinton County.—The sum of \$1,000 has been appropriated by the Clinton County Council for the County Council of Defense and war work in the county. The Council of Defense asked that \$1,500 be set aside to pay a county agricultural agent, but this suggestion has not yet been adopted. Rev. H. L. Crahn, chairman of the County Council of Defense; M. D. Boulden, county superintendent of schools, and Frank Coulter of the Defense Council, urged that the county agent be provided for as a war measure for the stimulation of crop production. Councilmen Lipp, Orr and Mundell opposed the plan.

Crawford County.—Teachers of Crawford county have been asked to contribute to the soldiers' "comfort fund" by County Superintendent Harrison Toney. Leavenworth teachers sent in \$40.

Red Cross workers in Crawford county are out to increase the ranks of the society to 1,500 by Christmas. The county chapter, with branches at Alton, Leavenworth, Milltown, Marengo and Eckerty, started its new membership drive with 533 members already on the roster. S. A. Beals, chairman of the county Red Cross, has representatives in all parts of the county receiving contributions and memberships as follows: L. A. Helm-brecht, English; Elmer Merriells, Leavenworth; D. S. Deuchars, Alton; John B. Funk, Milltown, and W. J. Hawkins, Marengo.

Delaware County.—Women are well organized for defense work in Delaware county. The women's branch of the County Council of Defense has a complete prenet organization. In the Hoover food card campaign the women have systematically card-indexed and tabulated the women of the county and have made a record of slackers as well as a showing of the patriotic women.

Muncie boasts of one of the best equipped headquarters in the State for its Red Cross and French Relief work, combined. The new headquarters occupies six rooms on the fifth floor of the Johnson block. A large lodge room has become a sewing and cutting room for the Red Cross and French relief, and part of the room is used for a packing department. A room is used for knitting and another is exclusively occupied by the makers of surgical dressings. Mrs. John Gibson is head of the surgical dressings section and Miss Lee Von Miller is in charge of the sewing room. Many large shipments of supplies already have been forwarded.

Davless County.—Through the local papers a special demand has been made on food dealers in Davless county that they shall co-operate with Benjamin Allen of the food administration in practicing economy and in observing meatless and wheatless days. The people generally are doing their parts and the merchants have been quick to respond.

Dearborn County.—Christmas cheer for all Dearborn county's 254 soldiers is to be provided by an organization directed by the war mothers and the County Council of Defense, assisted by the Camp Fire Girls, the Boy Scouts, the Tri Kappas and others. Mrs. J. H. Stier of Aurora, Dearborn county's war mother, is at the head of the work.

Service flags for Dearborn county families who are represented in the military service are being made by Aurora under the direction of Miss Julia Spaeth by women of the Welcome and Ruth lodges, Daughters of Rebekah. These service flags are to be supplied free through the County Council of Defense, W. H. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg, chairman.

Sidney Long, a Lawrenceburg soldier, made an appeal for the Y. M. C. A. war fund at the M. E. Sunday-school and as a result an offhand special collection was taken for the fund and \$250 was pledged where \$100 had been sought.

Dearborn county is taking especial measures to look after the following men now in France: Carl Rist, David McAllister, Albert A. Lommel, Edward Fitzgerald, Dan Kennedy and Edward Lingg.

Decatur County.—Mrs. Edward Kessing of Greensburg is the county war mother for Decatur county, and she now is engaged in organizing the mothers of soldiers for war work. A war mother for each township is the first move in the new organization.

Rev. F. Z. Burkette of Greensburg, in charge of the Red Triangle district of ten counties, which includes Decatur county, is being congratulated on the showing made—40 per cent. above the district's quota for the Y. M. C. A. war fund.

Child welfare work during the war has been put in the hands of a special committee in Decatur county, this step being taken by the County Council of Defense. The committee includes Mrs. Jethro C. Meek, Mrs. Harrington Boyd, Mrs. Hugh Wickens, Mrs. Joseph Moss, Mrs. C. T. Groullef, Miss Sue Kemble and Miss Rebecca Dally.

Children of the Presbyterian Sunday-school in Greensburg have voted to do their part in the food saving movement by doing without candy at the Christmas entertainment this year.

DeKalb County.—Pro-German propagandists in DeKalb county attempted to use a falsehood to the effect that soldiers must pay for all the benefits they obtain from the army Y. M. C. A. This lie was promptly nailed by soldiers who know what the "Y. M." means in camp.

The executive committee of the DeKalb County Council of Defense, by resolution, has asked all persons to report to the Defense Council all those who circulate or repeat false statements slandering the Red Cross and misrepresenting the work done by the Red Cross in the war. Mayor J. Y. McClellan of Auburn is working with the Defense Council and will aid in the prosecution of offenders. The policy of the Defense Council has been stated in the press over the signature of L. G. Whitten, chairman, as a solemn warning to pro-German propagandists and to the thoughtless ones who aid the Kaiser by peddling his stupid and absurd falsehoods.

Mrs. G. W. Clark of Ashley has printed a card in a local paper denouncing slanderous reports circulated there and has refuted the untrue statements made by the Kaiser's dupes and enemy gossips.

Elkhart County.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare League of the southern exemption district of Elkhart county is raising \$414 with which to provide a New Year's offering for the 207 soldiers from the district. The chief task at this time is the compilation of a complete and accurate mailing list of the men. The money already is practically all in hand.

Twelve boys of the Elkhart high school have been working as a special committee to induce 200 other boys to agree each to earn \$10 between now and April 1 to be contributed to the Y. M. C. A. war fund. On the committee, which is working with George Carhart and Principal S. B. McCracken, are Russell Poyser, Marion Hite, Creighton Showers, Lloyd Swartz, Paul Schuler, Richard Bressler, Kenneth Neff, Bruce Hall, Buell Loucks, Robert Harter, Arthur Klister and Edgar Shepherd.

Floyd County.—The branch government depot at New Albany is to do its part in supplying 2,000,000 bed sacks



for the army, and this work will mean employment for many women who have been working on army shirts. It is understood the immense shirt contracts may be filled in a short time, but the bed sack demand will call for all the workers available.

New Albany is maintaining in the Y. M. C. A. building one of the many schools of telegraphy organized recently to provide the government with the thousands of telegraph operators who are needed in the war emergency.

Fountain County.—At Attica, where large quantities of wood are being substituted for coal as fuel, an effort is being made to utilize the wood ashes for fertilizer for gardens and fields. The return of the wood fire is expected also to revive the backyard ash barrel, with its by-product of lye and the resultant spring output of soft soap derived from "soap grease" saved in the thrifty kitchen.

Sergeant Chase McDermont of Attica, now at Camp Taylor, helped in the Y. M. C. A. war fund drive in Fountain county. Sergeant McDermont is a moving picture man and has charge of the picture machines at a "Y. M." hut at the big army camp.

Fulton County.—Akron, Kewanna and Rochester Red Cross workers have sent forward a large consignment of supplies and now are working on a second shipment. Mrs. O. M. Hendrickson, vice-chairman, and Miss Edna M. Roth, secretary of the county chapter, have had charge of packing and buying materials. In Rochester systematic sewing is being done by the Christian Ladies' Aid, the Baptist Auxillary, the Tri Kappas and the Sewing Club, and members of the La Do Zee Club; the Senior Bridge Club are busy knitting. The Methodist Ladies' Aid, the Woman's Club and the Eastern Star Auxillary each made one complete "hospital equipment" for the Red Cross, each outfit being valued at \$25.

Thomas Reeve and Grosvenor Dawe, the latter the Fulton county fuel director, are spending their Saturday afternoons in the woods cutting timber for firewood to take the place of coal. They are organizing Rochester business men for duty as wood choppers and it is expected that sawbuck clubs of men and boys will become the regular war-time thing.

Boy Scouts at Rochester performed a useful service in getting signatures for Hoover food cards. The persistent and enthusiastic boys have been found to be effective in discouraging attempts by slackers to evade duty. Among those who helped with the pledge card drive were: Winston Robbins, Orville Whitmer, Hugh Kirkendall, Ernest Johnson, Charley Richardson, Baker Kilmer, Byron Bailey, Bud Carlton and Cecil Jones.

Gibson County.—The Gibson County Council of Defense has opened headquarters at the county court house, Princeton, and the same offices will be used by William Weese, county fuel director. Mr. Weese is to act as assistant secretary to Lawrence Sullivan of Hazleton, who is secretary of the County Defense Council. The headquarters will be open a part of each day.

Gibson county women are working on a plan under which they may send to Jeffersonville for a large quantity of material, make the goods into army shirts and deliver them in large lots back to the government depot. In this way it is hoped to employ a large number of women who formerly were employed by the Sexton Garment Company, now removed.

Grant County.—George D. Lindsey, publisher of the Marion Chronicle, whose son is in the aviation section of the navy, has joined the Home Guards, and editorially urges other business men to do likewise. He points out that the Home Guards is not a place for the young men, but calls for service on the part of the older citizens who cannot get into the army.

W. H. Mitchell and Elsworth Harvey are new members of the Grant County Council of Defense, taking the places of Captain Albert Boley and Frank Beshore, who have resigned.

Greene County.—Cyrus E. Davis served as county chairman for the Y. M. C. A. war fund drive in Greene county, and with him as an executive committee were: Arthur T. Mayfield, Jasonville; Joseph Moss, Linton; Z. P. East, Worthington; John Davidson, Lyons, and C. O. Yoho, Bloomfield. The secretary-treasurer was O. F. Herold. The workers went out and got more than \$9,000.

Twenty high school girls at Lyons, Greene county, some weeks ago gave a play and earned \$52. Of this sum \$23 is going into Christmas boxes for Greene county men, Indiana University boys, in the military service. Each girl is to send a comfort kit and a personal gift to a soldier. The girls are under the leadership of Miss Ada Davidson, now a student at I. U.

Greene county was allotted \$246,000 in Liberty loan bonds. She actually subscribed for \$593,000 worth.

Hancock County.—George H. Cooper, county chairman for the Y. M. C. A. war fund campaign, and James N. Goble, vice-chairman for Hancock county, were tireless in pushing the work, and held meetings in all parts of the county to organize the forces of patriotism for the raising of Hancock county's quota. All townships exceeded their allotments.

A benefit was given in the rooms of the Temple Club by young women of Greenfield, the proceeds going to the Red Cross. Greenfield is having a series of entertainments for the Red Cross.

Harrison County.—Escorting a truck load of provisions for the Harrison county soldiers at Camp Taylor, a caravan of Harrison county folk in motor cars made a trip to the big camp one day recently. Relatives of

soldiers who do not own cars were taken on the trip in contributed motor cars. The affair was organized and carried through by a committee headed by Thomas S. Jones of Corydon, chairman of the Harrison County Council of Defense, and including Ben S. Applegate, chairman of the Harrison county chapter of the Red Cross, Lew M. O'Bannon and Frank Self.

Hamilton County.—Horace Brown, Hamilton county fuel director, took over for public use a carload of coal in the railroad yards at Noblesville and distributed the fuel where it was most needed. The sick and needy were first served.

The Westfield Red Cross sewing room in the public library is kept open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, and the number of workers is steadily increasing.

Henry County.—Middletown canvassers for the Y. M. C. A. war fund report that as a rule the citizens who refuse to contribute to the fund are of the wealthy class of country residents who have failed to inform themselves as to their duty in the war emergency.

Letters sent out from the Henry County Council of Defense brought in a large response in the drive for the Y. M. C. A. war fund. The mail request was supplemental to the personal canvass. George M. Barnard of Newcastle was chairman for the county in the successful campaign. A patriotic meeting set for Straughn was called off when it was learned that the Straughn neighborhood in a day had raised its full Y. M. C. A. quota and did not need prodding. The County Council of Defense took an active part in pushing the fund.

Howard County.—Ralph Lockwood of Kokomo is working on a project for the formation of a battery made up entirely of Kokomo men, the unit to be made a part of the new artillery regiment being organized by Captain Gavin L. Payne of Indianapolis. A large number of men already are in line for the new battery.

W. H. Deltmeyer of Kokomo, recommended by Chairman Lloyd McClure of the Howard County Council of Defense, is the new county food administrator. His assistants are: G. W. Smith, Greentown; Carl Wadman, Russiaville; C. B. Tudor, Oakford; Harry Kern, Center; J. A. Pickering, Hemlock, W. T. Barber, Cassville, and M. H. Ramseyer, West Middletown.

Huntington County.—Philip Shaffer, a farmer near Warren, Huntington county, gave a horse to the committee soliciting for the Y. M. C. A. war fund and told the workers where the animal could be sold. The horse brought \$60 and the money was credited to Mr. Shaffer as a cash contribution.

Harold Feightner, city editor of a Huntington morning paper, and a product of the officers' reserve training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, is engaged in organizing a battery to be made a part of the new Second Indiana Field Artillery, now forming. The drive for enlistments in the battery is being extended to counties surrounding Huntington county.

Jasper County.—B. F. Feendig is the Jasper county fuel director, with Moses Leopold as an assistant and with a county-wide advisory committee. Mr. Leopold is a member of the County Council of Defense, and the appointment of Mr. Feendig was recommended by the County Defense Council.

B. Forsythe was made food administrator for Jasper county at the suggestion of the County Defense Council. J. M. Sausser of the Defense Council has been serving without pay as organizer of a Home Guard company.

Jay County.—Red Cross work at Pennville shows a large recent acceleration following a meeting in which a drive was started for new members and additional workers. L. R. Cartwright of Portland, head of the Jay county chapter, explained Red Cross needs and purposes at the meeting.

W. A. Thomas and Charles O. Weimer headed the Jay county drive for an \$8,000 Y. M. C. A. fund, and their thorough and active organization made a good record.

Johnson County.—A smallpox quarantine at Greenwood interfered with a complete canvass of the homes of the town for Hoover food card signers. The delayed work now is going on with satisfactory results.

W. W. Aikens of Franklin has been re-elected president of the Johnson county chapter of the Red Cross. A county meeting is to be held to stimulate interest, the plan being to have a speaker who is fresh from the battle front and who can tell at first hand of Red Cross activities and needs in the field.

Kosciusko County.—Warsaw patriots are organizing a Home Guard company. Walter Brubaker, at the suggestion of the State Council of Defense, called a meeting and some sixty men signed the company roster, as follows: Allan S. Widaman, George Hossler, D. A. Bowman, Charles Hillings, Clayton Howe, Glenn Smith, Harry F. Craygo, Norman E. Haymond, Bertram Shane, Walter D. Hoyer, William K. Lichtenwaiter, Maurice Brubaker, Keith P. Hankins, O. R. Deaton, R. H. Clover, Bert Sellers, D. J. Thornton, Francis McConnell, Marvin Hawkins, W. A. Winebrenner, Roy King, Clarence Rabbitt, Everett W. Cox, Lester Atchison, Harry A. Nye, H. W. McWhorter, James Hilschman, Bramwell Williams, John L. Trish, Charles W. Deardorff, George Masten, Charles E. Wheeler, Fred Mathews, Claude Hartman, C. W. Douglass, Al Sloan, George Piper, L. L. Andrews, C. E. Nichols, Walter Brubaker, A. F. Carteaux, L. H. Huffer, B. F. Deaton, Erwin N. Cook, J. H. Pittenger, Evin Evans, George R. Gill, H. Kehler, Carl R. Hartman, John G. Hansman, Joseph Fields, George Bid-

dicome, L. G. Randell, Ralph Sigler, Perry Easterday, P. W. Bergen, R. O. Nusbaum, Robert E. Pletcher and Harvey B. Gerard.

Lagrange County.—As war work goes on and one "drive" follows another, the people of Lagrange county demonstrate that they are steadily getting better organized for efficient service. In going after \$6,000 as the county's share of the Y. M. C. A. war fund, the people were found to be awake and wholeheartedly ready to work as well as give liberally. The war has gone home in Lagrange county, according to the Lagrange Democrat-Call.

Mrs. F. J. Dunten of Lagrange is in charge of the work of preparing Christmas packets for American soldiers. One consignment of fifty packets has been sent forward.

Lake County.—One center of patriotic activity in Lake county is the new Polish recruiting station where volunteers in large numbers are being taken for service in the Polish army.

Lake county commissioners have given Scoutmaster Joseph Brown authority to get ropes needed to raise and lower the American flag on the court house at Crown Point, and Boy Scouts are to raise and lower the banner each day.

Laporte County.—One of the "hits" of the Y. M. C. A. war fund drive in Laporte county was the speech of Albert Gavit of Gary, who has just returned from France, where he served an enlistment in the French ambulance corps, on the Verdun front. Mr. Gavit is a son of former Senator Frank Gavit. He will return to the front with the American forces.

The Rotary Club of Michigan City has taken in hand the task of digging potatoes on a large scale as a war measure and to save the local crop.

Michigan City women are organizing knitting clubs to do Red Cross work. The West Side Knitting Club, just formed, is headed by Mrs. Otto Watson as president. Fred C. Krueger has given the club a store room for its use. Rudolph School has donated a stove and S. Karpen & Son have given a ton of coal to the club.

Mrs. Frank J. Pitner of the Laporte County Council of Defense says that one woman out of every four in the county has signed a Hoover food card. The work is still being pushed.

Mrs. Edward C. How and Mrs. J. B. Shiek are "war mothers" for Laporte county, on the recommendation of the Laporte County Council of Defense.

Marion County.—Three new batteries are drilling in Indianapolis preparatory to being mustered into the new artillery regiment of the Indiana National Guard. "Sammy Backers" in Indianapolis are sending player piano rolls to Camp Taylor to Company L, 334th Infantry, which company has a player piano in its quarters.

The Marion County Council of Defense has brought action at the Indianapolis city library to retire from circulation several pro-German books. This County Defense Council also has passed resolutions condemning the "picketing" of the White House in war time by alleged suffragists.

Acting on the suggestion of the National Council of Defense, Indianapolis merchants are working on a campaign to induce shoppers to do their buying early, thus doing away with "rush" hours and the extra force required to meet abnormal conditions.

Mayor Joseph E. Bell of Indianapolis has served notice that Captain Fritz Kreisler, violinist, will not be permitted to appear in the city. Kreisler is a captain in the Austrian army and his earnings go to America's enemies. He is being barred out of many cities.

Miami County.—The Miami County Council of Defense now occupies quarters in the court house.

Volunteer speakers from Miami county are A. H. Cole, E. P. Kling, Dr. J. W. Hoyt, C. Y. Andrews, John F. Lawrence and Frank D. Butler, and these men will be available to make patriotic speeches anywhere in the State at the call of the speakers' bureau of the State Council of Defense.

The County Council of Defense has called on the school authorities to supply volunteers from among the teachers to assist in compilation work demanded by the conscription board.

Montgomery County.—Master Howard Herron of Crawfordsville made and sold ice cream and cleared \$6 for the Red Cross.

Eighty-five high school boys at Crawfordsville pledged themselves to earn \$10 each by April 1 next for the Y. M. C. A.

Street lights are being turned out at Crawfordsville after midnight as a war-time, fuel-saving measure.

E. E. Ames heads a new Patriotic League in Montgomery county. The Community Association has given the new league the use of the association's rooms.

Parke County.—The Rockville high school students are making Christmas packets for the soldiers. The boys are earning the money to purchase the material for the packets, and the girls are making the gifts and wrapping them for sending away. Each Christmas packet costs about \$1.25.

Red Cross sewing and knitting forces, under the leadership of Miss Margaret Kirkpatrick, Mrs. A. H. Stark, Mrs. Howard Maxwell, Mrs. Allen Brockway, Mrs. T. H. Catlin and Mrs. F. W. Leatherman, are doing good work. There have been made and shipped from this shop 3,500 garments since June. The county has more than one hundred accepted knitters who are busy with their needles.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 15

## Student's Food Pledge Card for Wisconsin.

The students of the University of Wisconsin and the various colleges of the State will be given an opportunity to become members of the U. S. Food Administration. Inasmuch as the regular membership card was prepared for the head of a household, the students could not sign this card. The Wisconsin committee prepared a pledge card which is being circulated at the various institutions of higher education of the State. Already the boarding houses, clubs, fraternities, and restaurants having an exclusive college patronage are observing the meatless Tuesdays and the wheatless Wednesdays, but the student who signs the special Student's Food Saving Pledge card obligates himself to a more rigorous abstinence than does the average householder. A copy of the card follows:

"I promise as a volunteer member of the Food Administration to keep the meatless Tuesday and the wheatless Wednesday pledge, and in addition I promise:

1. To have at least 7 wheatless meals a week,
2. To have at least 7 meatless meals a week,
3. To use at least one less pat of butter a day.
4. To omit between meals ice cream, candy, and other luxuries.
5. To cut the use of candy at least one-third."

## WHERE PATRIOTISM COUNTS.

The Indiana State Council of Defense through its chairman has had frequent occasion to express its appreciation of the support given the Council by the newspapers of Indiana. The Publicity Committee of the Council has recognized the loyally patriotic attitude taken by Indiana publishers on all important matters, and continues so to do.

Without detracting the least from the credit due the metropolitan press of the State, the Publicity Committee, in behalf of itself and of the Indiana State Council of Defense which it represents, feels in duty bound here to publicly record its sincere gratitude to the publishers of the smaller papers, the weeklies, of the State, for the intense loyalty they have manifested. In spite of the increased and increasing cost of production these publishers have generously given of their space and of their capacity for the furthering of patriotic measures. They have boosted, editorially and in their news columns, every proposition that had for its purpose the promotion of the nation's cause. This has often represented a greater proportionate sacrifice, too, than the generosity of the more advantageously situated who has contributed hundreds, or perhaps thousands of dollars in cash.

The publishers of the small town papers in Indiana, going directly into the homes, in many cases as intimately as a personal letter each week, have recognized their duty to the government, and although often at a cost of friendships as well as dollars, have unflinchingly stood in the ranks of those who are fighting freedom's battle. They deserve the only reward a "real newspaper man" asks—the consciousness of having done his duty, no matter what the cost. There be the honor and praise due to few civilians in this crisis.

## Production of Hogs Promises Increase

## State-Wide Campaign for Twenty Per Cent. More Pork in 1918 Meeting With Encouraging Response.

The hog production campaign, under the direction of G. I. Christie, State food director, for a 20 per cent. increase in Indiana is on in full swing. It is the largest live stock campaign ever waged in Indiana. In order for the State allotment to go over the top it will be necessary for many of the counties to make considerable more than a 20 per cent. increase. The work is being supported by the federal bureau of animal industry, Purdue university, Food Production and Conservation committee, and the State Council of Defense.

Prof. J. W. Schwab, representative of Purdue university and the United States Department of Agriculture, said: "The results to date have been most gratifying. Since the beginning, November 8, sixteen speakers have been at work giving special lectures on current problems on hog production. Up to November 17, forty-seven counties in the main hog producing sections of the State had been reached. Approximately 240 meetings have been held with the attendance running as high as 400 to a meeting."

The patriotic appeals which are being made to the farmers, together with the announcement by the Food administration of the stabilized prices, are causing hundreds of farmers to take brood sows out of the fattening pens to be used for breeding purposes. In Daviess county one farmer pledged to double the number of brood sows formerly kept. He does not care whether he makes a profit or not, his object being to raise more meat for the boys at the front.

In Montgomery county, Mr. Chitty, county agent, said: "After the first week of our campaign I was convinced that our farmers could increase the hog production 20 per cent. in this county by giving the proper care to the fall pigs and brood sows without one sow being added to our herds." An educational campaign is being pushed along this line through the township chairmen who were appointed in the beginning of the hog production campaign. Maurice Douglass, acting for the United States Department of Agriculture, has been assisting the county agent in the lecture work through the township organizations. A hog survey of the county will be completed this week. Mr. Douglass says, "Montgomery county will easily make a 35 per cent. increase."

Following a meeting in Shelby county a farmer who usually has eight to ten brood sows pledged to increase his herd to 100 sows. County Agent R. G. East reports that 500 farmers attended the six meetings held to date.

W. K. Gast, emergency demonstration agent, is pushing the work in Cass and Howard counties. In these counties the County Councils of Defense furnished the money to advertise the campaign. Circular letters and placards were distributed to every farm home by farmers, business men and school children. All the meetings ran high with enthusiasm, approximately 100 attending each of the meetings held to date. A total increase in brood sows promised for the two counties so far is 303.

The fall drive in this campaign will be continued until Friday, November 23. By that time 75 of the best hog producing counties of the State will have been reached.

## Seed Potato Survey

A survey of the State which will definitely locate the sources of seed potatoes and arrange for their holding and storing is in progress under the direction of the Indiana Seed Stocks committee of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation. The serious shortage which existed last year must not be repeated. It is estimated that 3,000,000 bushels will be needed for the 1918 spring planting. The survey contemplates a rigid inspection of all seed in

order to eliminate dangerous diseases and undesirable varieties. The Indiana potato yield was reduced 20 bushels per acre this year due to the use of poor seed.

The National Seed Stocks Committee has been solicited for assistance in carrying out this work. Seven men have been assigned to Indiana to locate the seed supply and to carry out the details of the survey. Wm. Stewart of the United States Department of Agriculture and an authority on potatoes, will devote several days in Indiana to the organization of this campaign. The following men are assisting as special representatives: C. C. Osborne, W. S. Roebuck, Oliver Kline, D. B. Johnson, Henry Paulus, J. G. Boyle and W. A. Withrow.

## An Agent For Every County

G. I. Christie, State food director, attended a meeting at Chicago, November 19 and 20, composed of the agricultural extension directors from the north and west division of the United States. The meeting was called at the request of Secretary Houston, United States Department of Agriculture, to discuss plans for placing a county agent in every county in the United States. Secretary Houston was represented by Assistant Secretary Carl Vrooman.

## War Conferences to Commence in Indiana

(Continued from Page 1.)

sale of excess canned products, was referred to the Marion County Council of Defense, the matter being a Marion county concern.

Food Administrator H. E. Barnard reported on a recent conference held with the National Food Administration at Washington, and urged that the State Council of Defense emphasize the vital need for maximum crops next year and the following year, and the need for immediate preparation. Dr. Barnard made it plain that the central states are to supply a large share of men and foodstuffs for the winning of the war. He especially urged a larger production of pork in Indiana, declaring that the United States is falling by 45,000 tons a month to meet the pork needs of the allies and the war victims to whom the United States is supposed to send relief. Belgium went without pork and lard last month because the American shipments failed to reach requirements, according to the Washington report.

The State Council of Defense approved the expenditure proposed by the Indiana State Board of Education for a patriotic text book for compulsory use in all Indiana high schools, the book to go to the pupil without cost. The text of the book is to be passed on by a committee of the Defense Council. The authors and chapter headings or subject-matter already have been approved. A message from Governor James P. Goodrich expressed his approval of the text book plan.

Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, has asked for a copy of the Indiana patriotic text book, and other states have made inquiries with a view to adopting the Indiana idea.

Isaac D. Straus, head of the United States Boys' Working Reserve in Indiana, announced that his department later would ask for \$25,000 with which to push its proposed system of agricultural training camps where high school boys may fit themselves for useful work on farms.

Reported overcharges by elevator men in Wayne and Fayette counties were referred to the food committee for investigation and report.

## Middle West Alert.

"We were very much gratified to have our plans for war conferences and the formation of speakers' bureaus unanimously endorsed, and to be assured that they will at once be put into operation. Certainly the State Councils in the Middle West are alert, and there is no part of the country better organized behind the war."—George F. Porter, Chairman Section on Co-operation with States Council of National Defense.



## Soft Corn Problem Cause of Concern

**Indiana Farmers Confronted by Big Question of Locating Sufficient Seed for Next Season's Planting.**

What can be done with the soft corn is a big question before Indiana farmers at the present time. R. G. East, County Agent for Shelby county, reports that his county has at least 800,000 bushels of soft corn. J. A. McCarty of Purdue University, in charge of the five-acre corn growing contest work, says: "Up to the present time we have received 165 ten-ear samples of corn from five-acre plots located in twenty-five counties in various parts of the State. Not over twenty of these samples would be suitable for cribbing. The eleven men judging these plots are estimating that it will take from 78 to 90 pounds of corn to the bushel."

Prof. Robbins of the Agronomy Department, in analyzing some of the five-acre samples, found the grain to contain from 25 to 48 per cent. moisture, the per cent. of moisture in the cob often running twice as high.

On twenty-five representative farms in Montgomery county Joseph I. Helms, emergency demonstrator, and Ralph Chitty, county agent, estimated the merchantable corn to average 43 per cent. of the crop; only one farm in the county running as high as 85 per cent.

Nothing can be gained by husking corn in this condition unless it can be utilized at once. If put in cribs it will spoil. The elevators are not able to handle it until it is dry enough to shell. Artificial drying is not a practical proposition. Undoubtedly the best way to dispose of the soft corn is to feed it as rapidly as possible.

Farmers desiring to secure light weight hogs to which they can feed the soft corn are urged to get in touch with the county agents.

### MAY BE FED TO CATTLE

Dean Skinner, chief of the animal husbandry department of Purdue university, says that much of the unmerchantable corn may be safely fed to cattle and hogs, provided the animals are gradually accustomed to it.

The condition of the soft corn varies greatly. Farmers must use judgment in feeding soft corn and if in doubt try it out with a few inferior animals, before feeding it in a large way.

Corn is still drying in the field and in many cases it will be best to leave it on the stalk as long as possible. When the corn must be cribbed or taken to the elevator it can be much improved by careful sorting. A very soft ear may serve to spoil much corn that would otherwise keep.

The serious condition of the corn crop only emphasizes the need for the selection of seed for 1918. The special seed corn week campaign resulted in a large amount of good seed being located in a number of counties. H. A. Demmore, school superintendent at Montmorency, succeeded in gathering and storing 110 bushels of high quality seed corn through his class of fifty boys. Ross Atkinson, acting county agent in Vanderburg county, selected and stored 653 bushels through the schools during seed corn week. He reports that only one-half of the school districts have been heard from. R. S. Fouts, emergency demonstration agent at Greencastle, reports 3,061 bushels of good seed selected. While these various amounts of seed corn already selected during special seed corn week will amount to several thousand bushels, it will only be a small part of the one million bushels of seed which will be needed for next year. The bulk of the seed is yet to be selected and stored.

In a determined effort to locate good seed corn the Food Production and Conservation committee has under way a campaign which will locate every field of solid corn in the State. On November 19 sixteen men, working three days in a county, started in northern Indiana to make a survey in every community to locate fields of desirable seed corn. Farmers and others with mature corn are urged to select and store as much as possible. When the survey is completed a list will be published, giving the name and address of farmers having seed corn, as well as the quantity, variety and price.

## A Call to the Women of America to Guard the World's Commissary

—THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN—

Women of America, your country is at war against the world's mightiest military power.

We entered it when all the nations holding Germany at bay were throwing in their man power and money power, spending their millions to end this war by winning it. And still Germany was not defeated.

We entered it when, with their farm folks in the trenches, the fields of our allies were being plowed and sown by the women. But there were not enough, though they worked from dawn till dark.

Those crops have been pitifully small. The usual outside sources of supply have been cut off and our allies must depend on us. The women will work and the soldiers will fight to the death, but against hunger they are helpless.

Germany knows. She has said that if she can only starve England she will win.

If our allies have to yield to Germany because of hunger, America alone will have to shoulder the burden of winning the world war.

And so to save our allies and their liberty and our own, we have pledged our youth, our wealth, our all.

But we are not prepared to throw millions of soldiers into the field at once. Our money can not buy bread and meat in Europe for our allies. There is little there to buy.

We must give them food—real food! They need

wheat, meat, canned foods, fats. And though thousands of tons of it will be sunk by submarines, still we must ship, ship, ship, until we have saved democracy with food.

But how can we do this and feed ourselves when we must send our allies 220,000,000 bushels of wheat this year instead of the usual 88,000,000 bushels, when we are already sending them three times as much meat as we have sent them before? Moreover, corn meal, of which we have more than enough, can not readily be shipped to Europe now because it spoils.

Women of America, even as the women of France are guarding the fields day and night, your country calls to you to stand guard over the world's commissary. That commissary is the food supply of America. There is enough in it if you will guard it.

Your task in this war is to guard food for the soldiers and home workers of our allies. They are fighting for you!

You can release shiploads of wheat for these fighters and workers by using less wheat flour in your homes and by using more corn meal, by wasting not a crust or crumb of wheat bread.

Three times a day—at each meal—think of America's glorious privilege: To feed the world while it fights its way to freedom. Then remember that you are standing guard; that the opportunity to win this war for humanity is yours!

## Patriotic Press Comment

A subscriber asks us what our position is, regarding the war. We are glad to state it. "We are for America, first, last and all the time." Our country faces a serious situation and we—each one of us—must help determine whether America is to be a free country or not. This may appear far-fetched to some. It is not. We have staked our freedom, our form of government, our very existence, our all on this war, and if we lose, we lose all. It will not be a question of ruling ourselves but of being ruled. It will not be a question of how much we will pay, but how much we must pay.—Alexandria (Ind.) Press.

### Newspapers and the War.

One of the marked features of the war movement is the almost universal attitude of the newspapers, which not only have placed voluntarily upon themselves the most stringent and effective censorship ever known in any country, but have given millions of columns of space to the appeals of the administration, and have neither asked nor received any compensation therefor.

The individual, not familiar with the newspaper business, is prone to entertain the notion that space-reading matter does not cost anything and that this matter can be used to "fill up" the columns. There is nothing wider from truth, for in the first place no paper worthy of the name ever has any trouble about "filling up" space. We doubt if any of the major papers in the cities of Indiana, even to those in towns of less than ten thousand inhabitants, has at any time been able to use all of the "copy" available for a single issue. And the cost of setting up, making up, stereotyping and printing a column of reading matter often brings the outlay for the publicity free to the government far above any other single form of news matter.

The newspapers have witnessed the payment of thousands upon thousands of dollars to poster and lithographic concerns, and have printed, literally speaking, miles of columns free of charge, without a single complaint. Expensive investigations have been made by the newspapers in the interest of the various phases of the government's propaganda, and all of this has been done to aid in the great cause of the war.

Nor is this article written as a complaint, but is suggested by the statements now and then heard, which indicate that there are some people

who imagine that there is some profit in the war to the newspapers, and who now and then express the idea that in addition to the great volume of reading matter, the space advertisements ought to be without cost.

There is no industry in the nation which has suffered so much from the war as the newspapers, and we take it as a distinct pride that apparently without exception, there is unstinted space given to the administration. It is this which causes the ire of the newspaper man to rise when he is told that a "man has a right to charge what he likes or what he can get for his commodities." If every form of industry gave as much to the nation as the newspapers there would be a distinct lowering of cost of the war movement.—Kokomo Dispatch.

### Watch Your Tongue.

Be careful of your language when discussing the war. You may be surprised to learn that within the last week two persons in Henry county have been reported to the United States authorities by the Council of Defense. This is a free country, but loyal people are not free to help the kaiser and hurt Uncle Sam either in words or actions, and those that are not loyal will be placed in a different class. Persons who are entirely loyal sometimes say thoughtless things. In times like these it is well to carefully guard one's remarks.—New Castle Times.

### A Story With a Moral.

Eager to arouse college students to their patriotic duty, Captain H. E. Mitchell, of Purdue University, runs a daily military column in the college paper. He publishes news, notices and general information about military affairs. This story is one that will impress many who are outside of the college world:

"About nine years ago, near the end of the college year, a student applied at the Commandant's office and learned that he had two unexcused absences, making his grade 80. He decided to cut another drill, making his grade a bare passing of 70. He acted accordingly. He had forgotten that two points had been deducted for soiled gloves, making, with his last, absence, a grade of 68. He was conditioned in drill and the next year was required to take substitute work. Thus, he drilled but one year. He now applies for an appointment to the Third Officers' Training Camp and finds that he is ineligible, in that he did not complete the two years drill at Purdue."



## Saw Buck Clubs to Combat Fuel Famine

Federal State Director of United States Boys' Working Reserve Makes Practical Suggestions.

County Councils of Defense, Directors of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, high school superintendents, principals and teachers have been urged to organize "Saw Buck Clubs," as a means of combating the fuel shortage that exists in Indiana. The following is from a letter sent to them by Federal State Director Isaac D. Straus, of the Reserve:

"Please see that your local newspapers give the utmost publicity to the enclosed Bulletin No. 68. As soon as possible have a conference with your school board, your mayor, several large farmers and others interested and put into execution the plan proposed.

"If Indiana keeps warm this winter—if Indiana school schedules are maintained—if Indiana churches are heated—if Indiana's Essential Industries get sufficient coal to work night and day to supply with guns and ammunition Indiana's boys at the front—THEN wood must be burned in large quantities and this plan must succeed.

\* \* \* \*

### "KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING WITH WOOD"

"Kindly advise this office of your activities—your problems and their solution.

"Big headlines everywhere warn us that the STATE COAL FAMINE WILL BE SERIOUS."

Evans Woolen, State Fuel Administrator, advises that careful investigation reveals the startling fact that even with Indiana mines producing a maximum of coal there will not be enough to meet local demands and that, undoubtedly, there will be a serious shortage of coal in every locality of the State before the winter is over.

Officials in Washington advise that the shortage of coal for the entire United States this winter will be 50,000,000 tons. The reason is obvious—modern warfare demands the production of such huge supplies for armies and navies that the capacity of all "Essential Industries" must be doubled and in many instances trebled and quadrupled. To generate energy to run these industries, to reduce iron ore to steel and steel to guns and ammunition, heat must be produced. To produce sufficient heat we must have mountains of coal. To have mountains of coal, every solitary one of us must economize in the consumption of coal at home, and in the school, churches, etc., for domestic heating.

A most practical form of economy is that suggested by Richard Lieber, Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Forestry, and endorsed by the Indiana State Council of Defense.

In the wood-lots and forests on Indiana farms there are millions of feet of dead and fallen timber, which can and should be cut into suitable lengths for stove wood as a substitute for coal. However, labor is the limiting element which controls the availability of this timber. Most farmers are too busy in their preparations for increased crops next season to permit their cutting more timber than they need for home consumption. Others have not the time to cut enough for their own use. Therefore the State of Indiana looks to its high school and college boys to devote their spare hours after school and on Saturdays to this work.

\* \* \* \*

### A SAW BUCK CLUB FOR EACH HIGH SCHOOL

The high school is the natural clearing house for work of this nature, and all school superintendents and high school principals are urged to immediately interest boys under their supervision in this work, and to make proper arrangements with farmers having this timber available. County Councils of Defense, mayors of cities, school boards, churches and fraternal organizations will gladly co-operate.

## LABOR MUST BE FREE.

While we are fighting for freedom we must see, among other things, that labor is free, and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do, see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war, but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved, are not blocked or checked. That we must do.

\* \* \*

Now, to stand together means that nobody must interrupt the processes of our energy if the interruption can possibly be avoided without the absolute invasion of freedom. To put it concretely, that means this: Nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted. And I might as well say right here that I am not talking to you alone. You sometimes stop the courses of labor, but there are others who do the same, and I believe that I am speaking from my own experience not only, but from the experience of others when I say that you are reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists. I am not saying these things to them personally yet, because I have not had a chance, but they have to be said, not in any spirit of criticism, but in order to clear the atmosphere and come down to business. Everybody on both sides has now got to transact business, and a settlement is never impossible when both sides want to do the square and right thing.—President Woodrow Wilson.

Have this sign printed in large letters and hang in front of your high school at once.

FARMERS  
WHO HAVE WOOD TO CUT  
OUR BOYS WILL HELP

TERMS: ON SHARES OR CASH  
APPLY HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL AT ONCE  
FIRST COME—FIRST SERVED  
DON'T SIT ON THE FENCE WHILE THE  
GAME GOES ON

German boys are cutting wood—why not American boys? The boy who is content to sit on the fence in stirring times like these, while others "PLAY THE GAME" does not measure up to the standard of a M-A-N MAN!

\* \* \* \*

### SOUTH BEND BOYS HUSK CORN

Working on the Green Mountain farm of Mr. C. A. Carlisle near South Bend, nineteen high school boys husked 855 bushels of corn on Friday afternoon and Saturday, November 9 and 10. Practically speaking, these boys did the work of twelve men. This incident is typical of the many practical ways in which members of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve are doing their bit toward winning the war.

L. R. Fair, principal of the Glenn high school in Vigo county reports that the boys in his school, having organized two "Corn Husking Clubs," are working on neighboring farms after school and on Saturdays, and the patriotic motive which prompts them to engage in this work is evidenced by the enthusiasm with which they tackle the tasks assigned them.

\* \* \* \*

### FLORA SCHOOLS SAW WOOD

State Council of Defense:

Sirs:—Yours in regard to cutting wood, received. You are right; there are numerous wood

lots around here with down timber going to waste. We have organized a Boys' Working Reserve; the boys have taken the physical examination and have been sworn in. They are enthusiastic over the wood cutting idea. We shall go forth Saturday, armed with suitable tools, and do our best to make a wood cutting record. I have had much experience, so it will be a real job. Our high school contributed \$36.85 for the Y. M. C. A. When corn husking starts, we shall get into the game whenever we find we are needed. I wish to heartily commend the movement. It is the right thing, in the right place, at the right time. You may count on my active, loyal support.

Yours very truly,  
L. BENJ. REBER,  
Principal.

The Indiana Bulletin is not copyrighted. It is intended solely as a purveyor of patriotic inspiration through the reported patriotic activity of County Councils of Defense and the various committees and sections of the Indiana State Council of Defense. It is published with no other end in view than the dissemination of information that will serve the cause of the State and Nation in the war with Germany. Newspaper editors, librarians, teachers, public speakers and others are invited and urged to avail themselves of any suggestions or informative data found in the columns of the Bulletin.

The publicity bureau under whose direction the Bulletin is prepared and published welcomes suggestions for adding to the efficiency of the publication and welcomes contributions along the lines suggested.



## Declaration of Independence Brought Down to Year 1917

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the bands which have connected them with another, and to take arms in the defense of the rights to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to that action.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce the world under an absolute military despotism, it is the right, it is the duty of mankind to resist such a government, and to provide new guards for the future security of mankind.

The history of the present imperial German government is a history of repeated injuries and encroachments, all having in direct object the establishment of a military tyranny over other nations.

To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

The imperial German government has for fifty years been building a military machine for the extension of its power at the expense of others;

It has robbed its neighbors, Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein and France of Alsace-Lorraine;

It has beaten Austria-Hungary into submission to its selfish policies;

It has allied itself with Turkey, the pitiless harrier of Christian and Jewish populations;

It has poisoned the mind of a once liberty-loving people by glorifying "blood and iron";

It has violated sworn treaties as "scraps of paper";

It has waged war with unprecedented barbarity, employing weapons and methods hitherto unknown among civilized nations;

It has ravished, enslaved, plundered and starved the non-combatant populations of Belgium, Poland and northern France with an efficiency of heartlessness unknown since Attila the Hun;

It has bombarded defenseless towns from the air, and its pirate submarines have ruthlessly done to death multitudes of unoffending men, women and children;

These heinous crimes have been committed against other nations, and against that common humanity of whose rights and feelings we cannot be unmindful. But the imperial German government has not hesitated to invade our own right as a sovereign people;

It has sunk our ships without warning and unlawfully destroyed the lives of our peaceful citizens on the high seas;

It is carrying on against us operations to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy a civilized nation;

It has filled our land with spies and excited domestic insurrections and disorders among us;

It has intrigued with Mexico and Japan to attack us, and has partitioned our territory among them, at a time when we were still assured of its unshaken friendliness!

In every stage of these oppressions we have protested and petitioned for redress in the most respectful, if not humble, terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A government whose character is marked by every act which may define tyranny is unsafe to exist longer among the democracies of mankind.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our German brethren. We have appealed to their old-time love of freedom and justice, to the ancient and unruined friendship and the ties of blood which exist between them and millions of our most useful citizens. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice. We must therefore ac-

quiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

Appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, we, the people of the United States of America, have in 1917, like our ancestors on July 4, 1776, through our representatives in Congress assembled, declared that the action of the imperial German government has created a state of war, and to the successful prosecution of that just and holy war, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we have pledged to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

And may God speed the Right!

## United States Fuel Administration

County Administrators have been furnished with forms for dealers to report the amount of coal each has handled in the past, of all kinds. Also for the amount on hand November 1. This information is wanted at once.

Requests for emergency coal should reach the office of the Federal administrator for Indiana every Monday morning. Failure to receive amount requested will be understood to mean that a general reduction on all requests has been forced on account of absence of supply.

Coal sold at a mine to be delivered direct to the consumer by wagon or truck may be sold at a price f. o. b. mines to be fixed by the fuel administrator for the county in which the coal is delivered for consumption, subject to the approval of the Federal Fuel Administrator for the State. Such county fuel administrator shall also in such cases fix the haulage rates to be charged where the coal is delivered by the mine operator.

Paul S. Poynter, of Sullivan, has been added to the staff of the Federal Administrator for Indiana, to have supervision over wagon mines.

The conservation department of the fuel administration is about to issue a lithographed poster, for general distribution, urging conservation of coal at the furnace door. County administrators are charged with the proper distribution of these posters, to the end that they be of the greatest possible service in preventing waste.

## Wood-Chopping Coming Into Style Again in Indiana

Patriotic citizens of many Indiana communities are organizing gangs of wood-choppers and are reviving the physical culture and useful pursuits of other days as a war measure and to meet the coal shortage.

War industries and navies in active service, with huge transport fleets working for America's allies and for the United States, have created a huge demand for coal and a shortage has resulted in many communities. The Indiana State Council of Defense, the State authorities, and the Fuel Administration, all working through County Councils of Defense, urge the use of wood for fuel in place of coal.

Down timber and tree-tops in neglected woodlots are to be cut for firewood in Fulton county by business men in the cities and towns. At Rochester Sol Allman started a movement for the organization of the business men into a wood-cutting battalion for a trip to the tall timber. It is planned to close the stores for an afternoon each week while the men spend the time getting in firewood for the community.

At Clarksburg, Decatur county, men of the Methodist church took up ax and saw and "made the church safe for the winter" by laying by a huge supply of wood.

Industry in Indiana is adjusting itself to war conditions and to the war demand for coal and for cars to haul coal. Much building and road work have been postponed because of the shortage of cars for hauling material, and because of the lack of coal to keep furnaces going in industries which are not essential to the war.

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 69.

November 16, 1917.

—State Militia—

To County Organizers of Militia:

Of the militia companies organized by this department, the following named have been taken over by the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana, and are being, or will soon be, converted into Militia of the State, to wit:

The companies at Elkhart, Ellettsburg, Madison, Shelbyville, Cambridge City, Evansville, Terre Haute, Hobart, Gary, Indianapolis.

Other companies will be accepted by the Adjutant General, as soon as they have shown strength and efficiency, until at least fifteen companies of Militia are organized.

At the present time the State of Indiana will only be able to equip fifteen companies, and these perhaps not fully. It is hoped, however, that ways and means may be provided for the equipment of the entire Home Guard.

In the meanwhile the companies formed should keep in active training. They should meet at least once a week. If a good drill master is available, his services should be secured and the men should take up the "School of the Soldier" as laid down in the U. S. Manual of Arms. Drilling by squads should follow, and by all means, keep the ranks full by enrolling as many men as possible between the ages of 18 and 45 who have no apparent personal defects. The enrollment of the men may be informal, but enroll them. Try to secure a meeting place, and, if the quarters are not large enough, drill on the streets. On the nights when the weather is bad, have your instructor take up the problem of Interior Guard duty. Get wooden guns and practice the "Manual of Arms." Arrange to make up a non-commissioned staff of those who show proficiency.

The State Council feels gratified at the progress made and knows that great good will follow these activities.

Be good soldiers—keep up the good work.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Urges Consumption of Fuel Easiest to Obtain

Grosvenor Dawe, Fulton County Fuel Director, is out with a statement in the press in which he urges consumers to use the fuel that is closest home and easiest obtainable. He asks that Indiana coal be consumed and that all who can do so, use wood for cooking and heating purposes instead of coal. On behalf of the use of Indiana coal Mr. Dawe urges that delivery will be easy, and cars can be used over and over within a short time to increase the supply rapidly and adequately.

It was found on survey that the city of Rochester, Ind., was practically stripped of coal, and County Fuel Director Dawe took quick action to meet the emergency through the State Fuel Administration. At the same time he obtained an agreement by the coal dealers to co-operate by supplying estimates of the needs of the county for the winter.

## Patriotic Peppergrams

The time is ripe for all to get right for the flag.

The sugar shortage puts the war in full view on the table of every citizen.

The man who is honestly patriotic between meals will be loyal also at eating time.

Do away with the useless Christmas gift and make your Christmas a war time Christmas in the best sense.

Give your time to war work and do what you can to help your government give its whole time to waging your war.



## Committee to Pass on School Soliciting

**Educational Section Takes Notice of the  
Many Requests that Children Con-  
tribute to Patriotic Funds.**

The State Council of Defense is receiving letters from school superintendents who object to the never ending requests that come to them from various war service organizations desiring the use of schools as a medium for their operations. While many of these organizations are doing a fine service to the nation, it is manifest that there should be some clearing house to which requests for entering the schools should be referred before receiving recognition by the school authorities.

In order to provide for this situation the State Teachers association at its recent meeting in Indianapolis very wisely recognized "the Educational Section of the State Council of Defense as the official committee for guidance and advice on all war service work required of the schools of Indiana."

In order that this section might serve the schools in the best possible manner in this respect a Committee on Approval has been created to study the problems facing the schools and to recommend methods of action.

This committee, consisting of J. J. Collicott, State Vocational Director, City Superintendent T. F. Fitzgibbon, of Columbus, County Superintendent T. T. Martin of Hendricks county, President T. C. Howe, of Butler College, Oscar H. Williams, State High School Inspector, and J. J. Pettijohn, Director of the Extension Division of Indiana University, is now working at this task.

The committee is sending out this week to all superintendents and high school principals of the State a very timely letter which we quote for consideration.

1116 Merchants Bank Building,  
Indianapolis, Ind., November 16, 1917.  
Superintendent of Schools,  
Dear Sir:—

School officials are advised not to permit any person or organization to ask school children to sign a war pledge, either for a financial contribution or for service, without first giving them an opportunity to talk the matter over in their homes.

We believe that any proposition that can not secure the support of our boys and girls with the approval of their parents, should be rejected by the schools.

Very sincerely yours,  
J. J. PETTIJOHN,  
Secretary Educational Section.  
Per R. E. CAVANAUGH, Asst. Sec'y.  
Approved: Horace Ellis, Chairman.

The wisdom of the above advice is apparent to all. It seems probable that other organizations may have to take similar steps for their self-protection. The question is not whether we shall aid all commendable war service activities, but rather whether our assistance shall be prudently given. The educators are undoubtedly on the right track.

### What a Little Pig Will Do.

A little pig averages 12 pounds. Let it grow two years and it will average 200 pounds. In eating young or suckling pigs, instead of letting them grow, you are directly depriving the market of 21 pounds of bacon; 25 pounds of ham; 32 pounds of lard, and 2 pounds of skin (used for leather in boots and saddles), all of which is needed by your country and its allies.

Educate those who do not yet understand why America is in the war. Germany's proved crimes make it easy to line up all classes against brutal military autocracy, and make it easy also to discredit those who hesitate to take a stand for civilization and right against piracy and brute force.

Give that boy his chance to do his part for his country by helping him get into the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

## The Apple Is Foremost

By H. J. Reed, Assistant Director of the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station.

Interest in apple growing in Indiana has increased steadily in the last 10 years and the State is now recognized as one of the important apple producing states in the country. Growers are giving expert attention to the production of a first-class product, large commercial orchards have been reclaimed and extensive tracts have been set out in young orchards. These give promise of increasing still further the production and the popularity of Indiana apples.

Compared with other fruit growing localities, Indiana enjoys many advantages that make the industry particularly attractive. The center of population is in the south-central part of the State and many millions of people are within twenty-four hours by rail of Indianapolis. The large number of trunk lines and interurbans form a network of railroads, which give unsurpassed transportation facilities to the large markets which are at our borders. The price of land in our fruit growing districts is comparatively low, ranging from \$20.00 to \$150.00 per acre, and this is an important factor in the original investment as well as the cost of production. The home markets are not adequately supplied throughout the year with Indiana apples and the demand for good apples is rapidly increasing everywhere. In view of these advantages, there is no doubt that commercial apple growing offers attractive possibilities to farmers and fruit growers, especially to those having rolling land that is not so well adapted to grain farming.

### COST OF ESTABLISHING AN ORCHARD.

The farmer who is interested in growing an orchard on his farm and who is in position to do a great deal of the work himself, can set out an orchard without a large cash expense, his principal expense being for the trees and the tree protectors, which would amount to \$8.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

One Indiana grower has kept full and complete records of his home orchard which is 30 years old. His books show that the general expense per tree for that period has been \$6.00 and the total value of fruit produced since the trees have come into bearing has averaged \$64.00 per tree. During the last 15 years, this orchard has produced an average of more than \$100.00 worth of apples per acre per year. Another Indiana farmer who is operating a general farm, reports an average net profit of \$168.00 per acre per year for five years from his twenty-two year old orchard, consisting of 10 acres.

Every farm should have a small home orchard because it is an asset in many ways and very little time is required annually to care for it.

The Commercial Orchard.—A large number of farmers in this State have been interested in the establishment of a small commercial orchard on their farms that can be operated along with the other work.

Many farms in good fruit growing sections have a few acres of ground that is better adapted to fruit growing than general farming and it is the opinion of the writers that a commercial orchard of from five to 50 acres in size, managed as a part of the farm business which includes other agricultural interests, affords the soundest business basis for economical and profitable fruit production. Many Indiana growers have found that the business of growing fruit can be carried on successfully in conjunction with the other farm work and the annual net returns, in many cases, have been much greater than the original cost of the land and trees. The overhead charges against fruit production, such as taxes, interest on investment, deterioration on general farm equipment, barns, buildings and live stock are greatly reduced and the labor problem is more easily solved when fruit growing is carried on as a part of a well organized farm business, in which other agricultural interests are represented, than where the growing of fruit is an exclusive specialty.

When contemplating the planting of a commercial orchard, the success of the undertaking

will depend upon a number of factors which must be carefully weighed and considered before arriving at a final decision.

Location.—The orchard should be located near a good shipping point or within easy reach of a town or city that will afford a good local market or cold storage. Preference is given to a location providing an outlet to more than one good market. Transportation facilities should be investigated with reference to convenience of service, time en route from loading station to probable markets, frequency of service, rates, etc. The matter of good roads from the farm to loading station or local market must be given very careful attention, because bad roads will greatly increase the cost of production and marketing. The size of the load that can be hauled, as well as the distance it must be hauled, are important factors in location, since the cost of getting fruit from the orchard to the shipping station is often one of the principal items in the total cost of production. The availability of labor supply is supremely important if the orchard is very large. The presence of other commercial orchards in the neighborhood is an advantage in many ways.

Soil.—The apple thrives well on a large variety of soils varying from a light loam to a heavy clay loam. Nearly any good farming soil is a satisfactory apple soil. The orchard soil should not be depleted of its natural supply of plant food or organic matter; it should be well drained and fairly deep. The flat, poorly drained, white clay lands and the level, black muck soils are not adapted to orcharding. The very light soils which dry out easily, shallow soils where unbroken rock comes very near the surface, and soils underlaid with an impervious hardpan, should be avoided.

Site.—After finding the soil conditions satisfactory, consideration should be given to the question of air drainage. The ground upon which the trees are to be planted should be elevated above the surrounding country to insure the drainage of cold air, which flows away from the higher ground to lower levels. For this reason, "pockets" or depressions from which air cannot escape should be avoided.

In selecting varieties for the home orchard the object is to provide apples that ripen successively from mid-summer until late fall.

There are a large number of varieties which can be grown satisfactorily in the home or commercial orchard and the following list should be considered as suggestive only. It may be supplemented when personal taste dictates.

For the Commercial Orchard.—The commercial grower should know the demands of the markets he expects to supply, and select his varieties accordingly. The variety should be adapted to the locality, as well as being productive and fairly resistant to disease. The varieties must also be considered from the standpoint of quality, regularity of bearing, shipping quality, hardiness and vigor of tree.

Among the varieties recommended for Indiana planting are mentioned the Benoni, Oldenburg, Wealthy, Maiden Blush, Jonathan, Grimes Delicious, Rome, Stazanaris and Winesap.

When buying nursery stock it is important to deal with a reliable firm. Do not buy trees of poor quality, because it is false economy. Insist that no substitutions be made without your consent, and make such a note on the face of your order. Place an order early for all nursery stock that will be needed and specify date of delivery.

The appearance of the trees should indicate that they are healthy and well grown. The limbs should not be shriveled and the bark should be smooth and of good color. The orchardist must trust to the integrity of the nurseryman for trees that are true to name.

One year old stock is usually recommended for planting because the trees suffer less shock in transplanting and are more easily trained. Either one year or two year old trees may be used, if well grown, but older trees should not be accepted.

Every cellar of vegetables is a trench of food preparedness.

Serve your country by saving food.





Sacrifice and service must come from every class, every profession, every party, every race, every creed, every section.—PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NOVEMBER 30, 1917

Number 16

## Conference to Save Frosted Corn Crop

**Prof. Christie Urges Growers to Feed Their Crop to Live Stock Where It Is Available.**

Corn was considered as a munition of war in a war conference of corn growers, food conservationists, Defense Council workers, grain dealers, grain feeders and distillers in the chamber of the House of Representatives, November 28.

The soft corn problem was discussed from every angle by authorities from several States, including experts from Illinois and Kentucky as well as crop students from all parts of Indiana.

Indiana's federal food administrator, Dr. H. E. Barnard, presided at the "war council" on corn and declared that in the view of the Hoover national food administration the part to be taken by the United States in the war depended on corn.

"Corn is the answer in the war," said Dr. Barnard, "and the big problem is frosted, or soft corn." It was stated that Mr. Hoover would anxiously await the report from the corn conference.

Professor G. I. Christie, head of the food production and conservation committee of the State Council of Defense, told of the actual conditions in the soft corn belt, informing the conference that the corn growers of southern Indiana were not in a position to feed the soft corn to live stock, but that the frosted corn in central and northern Indiana could be used for feed.

Mr. Christie urged that the farmers be informed without delay that the soft corn can be fed to hogs as a growing feed, and that the story that the corn was not wholesome should be refuted. He suggested further that the conference ought to work on the problem involved in getting the distilleries to use in making alcohol only soft corn from territory where such corn could not be fed to stock.

"The government is as much interested in having stock fed as it is in saving corn for future use. The big call is for meat," said Mr. Christie. "With the corn crop in prospect and high prices prevailing the farmers were all set to market their corn. When the frost came and the crop turned out soft it was necessary to change the plan and to feed the crop in large part. The demand for feed animals at this time is immense.

"At best the distilleries can handle only a small part of the soft corn, and 15,000,000 bushels used throughout the year for making alcohol is not a large item when compared with the total of soft corn to be handled. Help is needed right now to take care of the soft corn situation. This means the farmer ought to feed the corn wherever he can do so. In southern Indiana, where there are no fences, in the bottom lands, and no storage or drying facilities, the corn must be got out and handled by the distilleries."

Mr. Christie pointed out that a large part of the soft corn must be fed and that when the government gives contracts for alcohol to distilleries there should be some assurance that the soft corn used by the alcohol makers did not come from northern and central Indiana, where it ought to be fed.

H. M. Paynter of the H. W. Rogers Company, Chicago, told of the corn situation in many States from the standpoint of the grain buyer. He said large quantities of bad corn reached the Chicago market and that only a small part of the soft corn was handled by the distillers.

Crabb, of Crabb & Fittin, New Harmony,

Ind., told of the efforts thus far made to get contracts from the government for alcohol to be made from the soft corn crop and to be stored for future use. Contracts for 1918 have largely been made, and it is understood the alcohol is being made largely from Cuban molasses, and not from corn.

To substitute corn for the Cuban molasses in alcohol-making, and to try to make use of the Cuban product as food, was accepted as one of the problems to be discussed.

It was reported that the distillers might be able to get alcohol contracts from France and Italy and thus be enabled to operate and use soft corn in their business.

It was reported by one speaker that Indiana and Illinois alone have on hand 100,000,000 bushels of soft corn. Missouri, Ohio and Kentucky, it was stated, were in a position to handle their own frosted crop problem. It was shown that distilleries at Peoria, Terre Haute and Louisville now are using the soft corn to make alcohol. It was also reported that the Terre Haute concern was buying corn in the Indianapolis market, and one speaker declared it to be his belief the corn was from northern Indiana, from the territory where it should be fed to stock.

It was found that the railroads as a rule are doing their part in expediting the handling of the bad corn. It was reported that concerns manufacturing corn-drying plants are rushed with orders and are not able to accept any additional orders because of the lack of material.

L. H. Wright, of Columbus, Ind., master of the Indiana State Grange, reported that he had been successful in feeding soft corn in Bartholomew county, but that large quantities of the corn could not be fed, but must be handled otherwise.

Leonard B. Clore, president of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, the "Corn King," offered practical suggestions for cribbing corn in such a way as to protect and dry the crop, on the farm.

Among the speakers on various phases of the crop problem were: Charles B. Riley, secretary of the Indiana Grain Dealers' association; Edward Andrew, of the Board of Trade, Chicago; John E. Fitzgerald, secretary and general manager of the Hammond Distilling Company, Hammond, Ind., and others.

## War's Drain On Food Resources of France

The drain on the resources of France made by the war is shown in figures recently received by the United States Food Administration.

Using the production of 1913 as a basis, the 1917 wheat crop of France is short 53.3 per cent. or 176,000,000 bushels; the potato crop is short 33.1 per cent. or 165,000,000 bushels; the sugar beet crop is short 67.9 per cent. or 148,000,000 bushels; the number of cattle has declined 18.5 per cent. or 2,435,000 head; the number of sheep has declined 36.6 per cent. or 5,535,000 head; the number of hogs has been lessened 40.2 per cent. or 2,825,000 head.

Measures adopted in France for the conservation of wheat flour consist in the use of bread made of 80 per cent. wheat flour with an admixture of other cereals such as rice, barley, oats, rye, maize, beans, and ground nuts. Rice flour is the most practicable of these admixtures. This rice is now being obtained from the French colonies of Indo-China, Tunis and Algeria, where there is an exportable surplus.

## State Council Plans Great War Session

**First Big Gathering of Second Line Defense Will be Held in This State December 13 and 14.**

Negotiations are on between the Indiana State Council of Defense and the Council of National Defense at Washington for the assignment of a cabinet member as the "headliner" for the first of a series of war conferences to be held in Indianapolis, December 13 and 14.

The plan as adopted by the Indiana State Council calls for a general meeting of all engaged in war business in the State, in Tomlinson Hall, on the afternoon of the first day, November 13. This meeting will be preceded by organization routine on the part of each section, including a statement of the purposes in mind in connection with the conferences. The meeting will be followed by a mass meeting in the evening, at which a speaker of national reputation will bring an authoritative message from Washington and the Council of National Defense as to the present war situation and what the national government expects of the commonwealth as the war progresses.

The second day of the conference will be given over to sectional meetings. Each section will be charged with having a full representation of its membership present and to provide the necessary instruction and inspiration from official sources. There are seventeen or more sections and they will hold separate sessions through the entire second day.

Details of the meeting necessarily are awaiting definite information from Washington as to the principal speaker. The National Council desires especially to be represented at the sectional meetings, which are expected to provide the definite program essential for the further development of patriotic activities in Indiana.

Henry VanDyke, former United States minister to Holland, and Bishop Williams, of Detroit, prominent in the Federal Red Cross organization, Arthur C. Bestor, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the National Committee on Public Information, already have been definitely engaged to address the conference.

## Housekeepers Warned Against Persons Posing as "Food Collectors"

This statement was made today by Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator:

We have reports from various parts of the country of crooks, thieves, and confidence operators who are going from house to house purporting to be authorized by the Food Administration and other departments of the government to collect or commandeer food-stuffs for the government or the army.

I wish to say emphatically that no department of the government has or will ever make such demands on house-holders, and that all such people are petty frauds and should be held for the police. The government agencies are investigating various cases and information is sought of all such persons by this department.

The Food Administration is protecting the patriot against the slacker in business.

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## Patriotism in Indiana

**Madison County.**—Pendleton women have organized the Fall Creek branch of the women's section of the Madison County Council of Defense, with Miss Evangeline Lewis president, Mrs. George Kinnard vice-president, and Mrs. T. M. Hardy secretary-treasurer. The executive committee includes the following: Mrs. Charles McCabe, Mrs. Allen Swain and Mrs. Ora Ford. The organization, which was started by Mrs. J. W. Sandberry, Mrs. J. M. Larmore and others of Anderson, will give its time to knitting socks for soldiers.

Elwood citizens of Welsh descent have raised money to be sent to Wales for the relief of war victims in that country. The Welsh population was canvassed by women. The response was generous.

A local Council of Defense is being organized in Elwood to co-operate with the Madison County Council of Defense and the State Council of Defense in war work.

**Marion County.**—Stanley Wyckoff, Marion county food administrator, asked the people to apply the golden rule to the sugar shortage and divide with their unfortunate neighbors in cases where even a small surplus was on hand. Mr. Wyckoff explained that many people had been without sugar for many days. The shortage has been met by big sugar shipments in recent days, and patriotic citizens, by going "fifty-fifty" with their neighbors, helped greatly in adjusting the matter.

The Marion County Council of Defense has succeeded in removing from circulation certain treasonable pro-German books in the Indianapolis public library.

Acting on the suggestion of the Marion County Council of Defense Mayor Joseph E. Bell of Indianapolis notified Ona B. Talbott that Fritz Kreisler, Austrian army officer and violinist, would not be permitted to appear in Indianapolis. Kreisler is understood to use the proceeds of his concerts in America for the cause of Germany and her allies against the United States.

**Marshall County.**—At Culver the C. C. Club, through Mrs. O. T. Goss, president, has paid the rent for the Red Cross shop at Culver.

War work headquarters has been established for Marshall county in rooms in the State Bank building at Plymouth, offices of the County Council of Defense. The organization is being pushed in the townships.

Z. M. Tanner of Plymouth is president of a new chapter of the Patriot League in Marshall county. Mayor J. C. Whitesell is first vice-president, Prosecuting Attorney R. V. Shakes second vice-president and Deputy County Clerk Glenn L. Underwood secretary.

**Martin County.**—Much of the work of getting Hoover food conservation cards signed in Martin county was done through the schools. The teachers have been asked to report to the County Council of Defense through the county school superintendent.

**Miami County.**—The Miami county chapter of the Patriot League plans to make a patriotic census of the citizens of the county—a card index of Americanism. Dr. W. R. Meeker, acting for the County Council of Defense, took the lead in forming the Patriot League in the county. Omer Holman was the temporary secretary.

Peru people celebrated in a patriotic way the completion of Miami county's quota for the Y. M. C. A. war fund. The parade and meeting aroused general patriotic enthusiasm.

**Monroe County.**—A War Service Committee has been formed in Monroe county to take charge, as a permanent and always ready organization, of future campaigns for funds for war purposes. On the committee are the following: Ed. Showers, chairman; Roy Pike, Alec Hirsch, W. T. Blair, Charles Rawles, Fred Matthews and U. H. Smith. The organization has named a publicity committee made up of Professor J. W. Percy, Otto Rott and Robert Hamilton. Captains of teams are being named for permanent duty in wards and townships. The committee will centralize solicitations and keep records of contributions so as to prevent waste of energy and make it possible to see all citizens without fail when there is a call for donations for any war purpose.

**Montgomery County.**—Crawfordsville's special Red Cross committee on "comfort kits" for soldiers has sent 131 of the "kits" forward, and \$25 in money also was sent to Indianapolis to pay for additional "kits." The outfits cost from \$2 to \$4 each. The work was done in six days. On the special committee were: Mrs. A. A. McCain, chairman; Mrs. Barcus, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. Crane and Mrs. Utterback.

A Crawfordsville patriot, unknown, contributed a lot to be sold at auction for the Y. M. C. A. war fund. The ground brought \$65 and was bought by Dr. J. F. Davidson.

The Wabash College library is being closed six nights out of the week to save fuel.

A government school in telegraphy has been opened in Crawfordsville under the charge of the managers of the two local telegraph offices, assisted by Dr. J. R. Etter, all volunteers. The following have signed for the course: Ralph N. Irwin, R. C. Keeling, J. H. Robinson of Crawfordsville, R. W. Bayless of Brown's Valley, R. H. Glikley of Waynetown and J. C. and W. O. Knox of Whitesville. Instruments are set up in the high school building.

**Newton County.**—The Brook branch of the Red Cross has sent a complete outfit of knitted garments to Ted Sell, the first man from Brook to reach the firing line in France. Other Brook soldiers are to be fitted out as fast as they reach the front.

With appropriate services, the U. B. and M. E. churches of Brook recently dedicated "Rolls of Honor" in the churches, the rolls carrying the names of members of the churches who are in the military service. On the roll at the M. E. church are the following names: Edward D. Sell, Ralph Kemper, Dorsey Merchant, Harry Sunderland, Alva Hoover, Jasper Shear, Harry Conn and Herbert Albertson. At the U. B. church the roll includes: Wesley Light, Verne Snyder, Earl L. Sell and William Brunton.

The Newton County Council of Defense has delegated Miss Cecil Burton, deputy county recorder, to maintain a record of men from the county in military service. In preparing the record Miss Burton is assisted by Miss Pauline Cook of Goodland, Miss Mildred Schlitz of Brook, Miss Mollie Johnson of Mt. Ayr, and Miss Mildred Hale of Morocco.

**Noble County.**—After five attempts Fred Baughman of Kendallville has succeeded in getting into the army. He was a member of the Indiana National Guard, but was rejected when the guard was federalized. Three times he tried to enlist, but was thrice refused. Finally he succeeded in getting a place in the quartermaster's corps.

Under the direction of the Noble County Council of Defense a series of meetings have been held at Noble county points to stimulate hog production. The campaign has been under the direct management of Clarence Henry and E. M. Johnson, with W. F. Martindale as chief speaker.

**Ohio County.**—Real patriotic fervor has developed in Ohio county as a result of the series of patriotic meetings organized and held under the direction of the Ohio County Council of Defense, co-operating with the Y. M. C. A. War Fund organization and the patriotic citizenship. While the county was asked for only \$1,000, the five mass meetings and the red hot organization work obtained more than \$2,300. The work of the Ohio county patriots attracted notice away from home and they were asked to tour Switzerland county communities, with the result that they added \$1,800 to the Y. M. C. A. subscriptions taken in Switzerland. The Ohio county workers make a specialty of straight American talk with the bark on. William Green, Jr., chairman of the committee, reports that the educational effect of the five mass meetings held in the county has been truly marvelous and decidedly beneficial. He says the German-American, as a rule, is anxious to prove his Americanism and that the frequent drives for war funds give the opportunity to get right and stay right for the flag.

**Orange County.**—Rev. Mark L. Harris of Orleans was at the head of Orange county's Y. M. C. A. War Fund campaign for \$4,000, and the drive proved to be a splendid success, well organized and energetically and efficiently pushed. Norman B. Mavly of French Lick was treasurer of the fund for the county, and chairmen were active in every community and township.

**Owen County.**—Mrs. Willis Hickam of Spencer is at the head of the Owen county "Soldiers' Comfort Kit" organization. Money is being contributed to provide a "comfort kit" for each Owen county soldier, the "kits" to be presented at Christmas time. The outfits cost \$2.25 each.

The Red Cross Shop in Spencer, open every afternoon and Monday and Thursday nights, shows an average attendance of twenty workers. In two weeks these women, led by Mrs. Duane Beach, were able to send forward 1,000 surgical dressings.

**Parke County.**—Rockville women, led by the home economics section of the Woman's Club, held a Hoover meeting recently at which food substitution and conservation were discussed and demonstrations were given on practical lines. Miss Martha McMullin, Parke county home demonstrator, was assisted by Miss Ruth Glasco, domestic science teacher in the Rockville schools. Others who assisted were: Mrs. Bonner Swain and Mrs. Guy Collings.

**Perry County.**—Women of Cannellton and Dexter, Perry county, contributed 130 quarts of jams and jellies to a committee of the Red Cross, to be sent to the soldiers who have gone from Perry county.

The Cannellton Red Cross Shop, the first in Perry county, was opened July 31. In September other shops were started in Tell City and Branchville. Another shop opened in Anderson township in October, while Bristow and Troy established shops in November, making six shops in Perry, all working enthusiastically and all turning out excellent work and lots of it. Cannellton Red Cross workers alone have raised more than \$225 for materials.

The women of the county knitted 104 pairs of socks in six weeks for Indiana soldiers and are now knitting socks for the Red Cross as fast as yarn can be secured. The Council of Defense meets at the court house once a week. It has made all appointments requested up to date and, through its publicity committee, keeps the people of the county informed of Council of Defense activities. It has an active team of "four-minute men," and the members of the council have made several talks out in the rural districts. Through the Council a sum of \$350.00 is being raised (most of it is already in the hands of the treasurer) for a company fund for Perry county boys at Camp Taylor.

**Pike County.**—Mrs. Daisy Boonshot of Petersburg is in charge of the women's branch of the Pike County

Council of Defense, working under Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle of the State Council of Defense. Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson has been named to have charge of the women's end of the next drive for the Liberty loan, and is also at the head of the organization on child welfare. Miss Edna Bell, in charge of the Hoover food conservation pledge card work, is to make another campaign for signers. Mrs. Anna Abell, woman member of the County Council of Defense, has been working on the women's organization, selecting the heads of departments. She has made good selections, as results prove.

The Boone township Red Cross, under Miss Elsie Frank and Mrs. Homer Wineinger, is working for the soldiers, a knitting campaign now being in full swing.

One of the best patriotic speeches of the war period in Pike county was that at Ottwell by Rev. M. Braune-reuther, who was born in Germany, and who declared: "My dislike for the German Pharaohs dates back to my childhood days." Bomar Traylor of Jasper appeared at the meeting in place of Congressman W. B. Cox, who spoke at Petersburg. The rally was intended for local Red Cross stimulus, but the Y. M. C. A. scouts took possession and raised \$172.50.

**Porter County.**—Led by Mrs. W. H. Williams of Valparaiso, chairman of the department of hospital supplies and supplies for fighting men in Red Cross work, the women of the various communities of Porter county are doing an important work. Mrs. Albert Swanson writes of the beginnings of the work last July when six women met to start the first unit at Chesterton, and of the progress made and the huge quantity of finished work. School girls are being permitted to give Monday afternoons to making surgical dressings.

In northern Porter county a register of soldiers from that section is being compiled at the Chesterton bank, and each man thus registered gets two pairs of socks, while sweaters also are being made for the boys in the army. The yarn is supplied by the County Council of Defense and the work is done by the women in their homes. Sarah Morgan, chairman in charge of the work, has asked relatives of soldiers to get their boys in line for the socks and sweaters.

In Boone township, Porter county, farmers have stored frosted corn in cellars and later have boiled the corn before feeding it to hogs. It is reported good results have been obtained from the feeding of the boiled corn.

Porter county's Council has appropriated \$1,000 for the war work being done by the Porter County Council of Defense. This is in addition to \$500 formerly set aside for war activities.

**Posey County.**—In Posey county the organization for the Y. M. C. A. war fund campaign set a limit of \$50 on the individual subscription, but found it was not possible to keep the contributions down to that figure. A. B. Hart presided at the organization meeting at Mt. Vernon. One of the strong speakers was William Maurer, a Posey county soldier, who told of the work being done in camp by the "Y. M."

**Putnam County.**—Roachdale branch of the Red Cross has reorganized with the following officers: President, Charles Edwards; vice-president, Ella Walsh; secretary, Julia Tobin; treasurer, Margaret Hanna. Mrs. G. W. Irwin and Miss Lola Wilson have taken charge of a new class for the making of surgical dressings.

Roachdale men are organizing a home guard company in the community. Some seventy-five had signed the rolls before the organization was called for its first meeting. The company was launched with a big patriotic meeting at Roachdale hall.

**Randolph County.**—Colonel James Patchell of Union City, now eighty-five, who rose from the rank of private to command a regiment in the Union army in the Civil war, has presented his army saddle and halter to Captain James Patchell, his grandson, who is on duty with the national army at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Captain Patchell reported a shortage of saddles and Colonel Patchell at once forwarded the historic relic which saw such notable service in a former great war.

Professor Reno Welbourne of Union City has been chosen by the government to deliver a series of scientific lectures in the army camps.

**Ripley County.**—Batesville women in charge of the Hoover campaign for food conservation pledges reported only six women in that city who had failed to sign. With 554 signers obtained in the first drive, the women are continuing to work to make it "unanimous" in Batesville. Ripley county Red Cross workers have just shipped to headquarters at Indianapolis 1,148 articles made in the county.

W. D. Robinson, chairman of the Y. M. C. A. War Fund drive in Ripley county, reports that in Delaware township, a community made up largely of citizens of German extraction, fewer than half a dozen "slackers" were found. Adams township, a very strong German settlement, was first in the list of townships to obtain its quota. D. E. McCoy of Versailles was secretary of the drive organization and C. L. Hyatt was treasurer.

Ripley county patriots are working on a permanent War Relief Association to centralize solicitations for war funds. A canvass is being made for 1,000 members, each to pay 50 cents a month to a central fund, the central fund to be drawn on for Ripley county's part of each fund as it is to be raised. The following are reported as having signed an agreement to give a stated sum each month into the common war fund:

J. Francis Lochard, Ida R. Lochard, D. C. Yater, G. B. Ashton, Harry W. Thompson, Howard L. Akers, Frank F. Wildman, J. P. Day, Geo. T. Beckett, Otto C. Buschins, Frank F. Talbott, F. M. Thompson, John Bronnenberg.



Charles L. Hyatt, John A. Spencer, Frank M. Laws, Charles H. Willson, Mrs. Chas. H. Willson, A. H. Beer, Ira W. McCoy, O. P. M. Wycoff, Wm. J. Helderman, Silas H. Pratt, Wm. Hunter, R. H. Hunter, J. A. Hunter, B. F. Jackson, William Smith, Rowland H. Jackson, Dalley E. McCoy, W. E. Henderson, F. N. Myers, Chas. H. Thompson, W. H. Smith.

Rush County.—The Rush County Council of Defense recently found and dismantled three wireless outfits in Rush county. The farmer boys who owned the wireless plants did not fully understand the government's war order dismantling such stations.

Ryon Cowing of Rushville is working on a platoon for one of the batteries in the new Second Indiana artillery. The Rushville city council has provided for signal lights to be placed in Rushville to guide night flights of aviators en route between Dayton, O., and Rantoul, Ill.

Earl H. Payne, banker, of Rushville, has taken the lead in the work of co-operating with a Louisville newspaper to provide a Christmas celebration for the Indiana men at Camp Taylor. The Rushville Republican has taken the matter in hand for Rush county.

Shelby County.—More than sixty Shelbyville high school boys responded to the call of Rev. F. Z. Burkette of Greensburg for volunteers who would agree to earn \$10 each for the Y. M. C. A. war fund. Shelby county's quota was set at fifty and it is expected fully 100 boys will take up the work and carry out the pledge.

Frank W. Fagel of Shelbyville has been recommended to John H. Willis to serve as county chairman of the drive for the war camp recreation fund. The Shelbyville Chamber of Commerce has gone on record as favorable to the movement. Shelby county is raising \$1,200 for this fund.

Spencer County.—The protection activities of the Spencer County Council of Defense have been demanded recently in the north part of the county. A committee was sent by the Defense Council to warn certain persons who had been uttering disloyal sentiments. The committee was headed by Postmaster Charles Salm of Rockport. Evidence was taken in five specific cases and in each case the man reported for disloyal conduct accepted the ruling of the committee and announced that he would henceforth be loyal and circumspect. Each of the men investigated pledged a monthly contribution to the Red Cross for the term of the war, agreed to display the American flag and to help put a stop to disloyal talk in the community. The committee on protection and for the stamping out of disloyalty expects to report to the federal authorities all who are proved to be disloyal in speech or act. The committee was made up of Mr. Salm, John Baker of Luce township, Joseph Forsythe of Grandview and John Rimstidt and James Hargis of Rockport.

Starke County.—The boys of Starke county have responded nobly to the Y. M. C. A. fund and one hundred boys have pledged \$10 each. This is a remarkable piece of patriotism when one considers that this county has no manufacturing industry and it becomes necessary for these boys to work on farms at odd times in order to secure their amounts. Some of the boys are going to cut timber and saw wood and what other work they can find.

There have been 1,000 food conservation cards signed by patriotic housewives.

The Boy Scouts of North Judson again responded to the nation's call and during the second Liberty Loan campaign sold \$7,000 worth of bonds.

Stauben County.—The County Council of Defense, through its chairman, R. E. Willis, supplied patriotic speakers for a series of farmers' meetings for the discussion of the war problems involved in the production of foodstuffs, notably the desired large increase in pork production and the use of soft corn for feed for growing hogs. Silken "badges of honor" are being worn by Steuben county people who have relatives in the military service. The badge is equivalent to the service flag displayed at the home. L. C. Stiefel of Angola has been giving these badges to those who are entitled to wear them.

Fred A. Emerson, Steuben county fuel director, has named advisers in the county as follows: Dr. T. J. Creel, Daniel Shank and William Elston, Angola; I. N. Cox, Ashley; Charles Gier, Fremont; O. P. Brown, Hamilton; W. J. Case, Orland, and C. J. Kirkland, Hudson.

The Steuben County Council of Defense has taken in hand the investigation of reports that farmers in certain parts of the county were feeding wheat to hogs in place of corn. It is the purpose to compel the offenders to understand the food situation and the need for wheat to be sent abroad while corn is used in America in increased quantities, both as feed and food.

St. Joseph County.—Mrs. Victor F. Jones of South Bend, in charge of a campaign for a fund with which to provide Christmas boxes for Indiana soldiers in the camps, was successful in raising a large sum, and the amount is growing steadily. The campaign closed December 10 and the boxes go forward December 16. Mrs. C. E. Crockett has been receiving the contributions. Mrs. Gilbert A. Elliott and Mrs. Forrest Hillier have been prominent in this work.

Victor F. Jones, secretary of the South Bend Chamber of Commerce, has resigned to take service with the engineer corps of the army. He will serve in France.

South Bend Red Cross workers have been doing their war work in prominent display windows with a view to stimulating interest in the tasks they are called on to do for the country in war time.

Sullivan County.—Gilbert Gambill, chairman of the Sullivan County Council of Defense, is making a census of chronic loafers in the county and the names will be put

on file with the State Council of Defense to be used by that organization in its drive which is to put the parasites at work to help win the war.

Movies of Sullivan county soldiers in Camp Taylor have been shown in a picture theater at Sullivan under the auspices of the County Council of Defense, proceeds going for the purchase of supplies for knitters who are working on garments for the soldiers. The pictures were taken by Clarence Johnson of Vincennes, Ind. Women who are working on the winter garments for the soldiers were aided by Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls in selling tickets for the benefit.

Switzerland County.—Boys and girls in Switzerland county are doing practical war work on a large scale. They have sent several barrels of apples and nuts to army camps. Twenty-three boys of the high schools have pledged themselves to earn \$10 each for the Y. M. C. A. War Fund. All but twenty Vevay homes have enlisted in the Hoover food conservation movement.

The Sammy Pen Club has been organized to write to soldiers and to provide comforts and useful garments to the men in the camps. The young women and girls in this club raised \$100 for war work by giving a market. The home economics classes are working along similar lines.

Vevay school buildings have been adorned with rolls of honor bearing the names of thirty-one graduates now in the military service. Friday mornings in the schools are given to community singing of patriotic songs and to discussion of the causes and motives of the war.

Tipton County.—Community buying by farmers is being adopted in Tipton county as a war measure. Samuel Smith and E. Harper of Liberty township have bought "hominy hearts" in large quantities, eight farmers being associated in the feed deal. Other supplies are to be bought co-operatively.

Tippecanoe County.—James Westfall, Tippecanoe county fuel director, is doing systematic educational work to demonstrate to coal consumers the urgent need for the saving of fuel everywhere. In a signed appeal in the press Mr. Westfall asks all citizens to form the habit of using fuel sparingly.

An old hominy mill at Lafayette has been reopened, and is to operate full blast, turning out corn products to meet food demands of the war emergency. Corn flour, meal and grits are to be made.

Patriotic firms have contributed equipment of various sorts to the mechanical engineering department of Purdue University for testing purposes to aid the students in the working out of war plane and war motor ideas.

The executive committee of the Tippecanoe County Council of Defense has constituted itself a "protection" committee for the county to root out and suppress disloyalty and to report seditious utterances and treasonable acts.

The work of the "four-minute men" in Tippecanoe county has been put in the hands of the speakers' bureau, W. V. Stuart, Geo. P. Haywood and J. O. Beck.

R. W. Levering has been made temporary head of the new Patriot League in Tippecanoe county, an adjunct of the County Defense Council.

R. N. Sample has been made treasurer of the Tippecanoe County Council of Defense.

Mrs. Stanley Coultter of Lafayette has reported 5,124 Hoover pledge card signers among Tippecanoe county women in addition to hundreds signed and sent directly to the State Food Administration at Indianapolis. The conservation pledge campaign is being continued.

The Tippecanoe County Council has appropriated \$4,000 for the war work of the County Council of Defense.

Students and faculty of Purdue University subscribed approximately \$20,000 to the Y. M. C. A. War Fund. Purdue is planning to fit out one and perhaps two army ambulances. Purdue students in large numbers have placed themselves subject to call for farm work under the direction of County Agent Otis Crane.

Vanderburg County.—Under the direction of the Vanderburg County Council of Defense stenographers and clerks volunteered to do the compilation demanded by the local exemption board in connection with the first draft. Fifteen persons were employed without pay.

Evansville is trying out a plan suggested by Mrs. F. H. Hostetter for a "beerless Saturday" for men. Moderate drinkers are asked to abstain on "beerless Saturday" and others are asked to "take one less than usual."

When it was suggested that Evansville people build a memorial home for Mrs. Alice Dodd, mother of Corporal James Bethel Gresham, the first Indiana soldier to be killed in battle in this war, the Carpenters and Joiners' Local No. 99 and the Painters and Decorators Local No. 156 officially volunteered their services for the work.

Joseph Rottmayer, Evansville, reported as having said he would rather bury his money than invest it in Liberty Loan bonds, was induced to sign and file with Postmaster J. J. Nolan the following statement:

"I apologize to the United States government for remarks made by me which, if taken seriously, might result in charges of disloyalty against me. I agree to fly from my home the American flag. I also agree to purchase a Liberty bond of the next issue."

Vermillion County.—Bert F. Chastain of Clinton has been named for fuel director in Vermillion county by the County Council of Defense, the recommendation going to State Fuel Administrator Evans Woolen.

The following women have been named to serve in the women's branch of the Vermillion County Council of Defense:

Enrollment and Woman's Service—Mrs. F. L. Swinehart, Miss Jessie Robinson, Mrs. H. M. Ferguson, Miss Zoe Sharp and Mrs. W. H. Bonner of Clinton, Mrs. O. B. Zell, Mrs. S. C. Darroch and Mrs. U. J. Ashley of Cayuga, Miss Lillie Malone, Mrs. Joe Grimes and Mrs. Tom Clark of

Dana, Mrs. Q. A. Myers, Mrs. Charlie Sanders of Perrysville, Mrs. M. L. Hall, Miss Grace Rheuby and Mrs. Edgar R. Stephens of Newport.

Home Economics—Mrs. C. N. Fultz of Newport.

Child Welfare—Mrs. H. H. Conley of Newport.

Health and Recreation—Miss Alice J. Higgins of Clinton.

Food Conservation—Mrs. Frank Harvey of Newport.

Liberty Loan—Mrs. Lenore Johnston, Mrs. John Wright and Mrs. J. D. Todd of Cayuga, Mrs. F. L. Swinehart, Miss

Callie McMechan and Mrs. U. G. Wright of Clinton; Mrs. O. A. Myers of Perrysville, Mrs. Cora B. Nixon and

Miss Grace Rheuby of Newport, Mrs. William Collier, Mrs. Samuel Elder and Mrs. John Bilsard of Dana, Mrs. Floyd

W. Reed and Mrs. J. P. Hartsook of St. Bernice.

Red Cross and Allied Relief—Mrs. Willard Ashley of Clinton.

Publicity—Mrs. H. B. Davis of Newport, Miss Ethel Devine of Clinton, Mrs. T. J. Wright of Dana, Mrs. Carrie McMurty of Cayuga.

War Mother—Mrs. H. V. Nixon of Newport.

Vigo County.—A service flag has been presented to the First M. E. church by the Epworth League of the church. The flag carries a star for each member of the church who is in the military service.

A. E. Mogie has been investigating charges of extortion or over-charging for sugar. It was reported that in certain stores sugar was not being sold by the pound, but was sold by the "10 cents' worth" or "15 cents' worth." Mr. Mogie sought to buy sugar and when he met this sort of trickery issued a solemn warning to the tricksters.

The Indiana State Normal raised \$2,040 for the Y. M. C. A. War Fund, the goal being \$2,000.

The Fairbanks Library, Terre Haute, is especially effective in advancing the American war propaganda of patriotism. A recent food conservation poster display was a popular feature. The library is pushing to public notice the government's documents and bulletins, prominent among them being the Indiana Bulletin put out by the State Council of Defense.

Wabash County.—The Christmas packets for soldiers' fund in this county was filled to overflowing some time ago, and late offerings to the fund were diverted to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and other war funds. North Manchester folk completed the Christmas cheer fund with \$67.10 in a lump.

More than 100 Wabash county farmers are actively at work in an organization whose object is a campaign to bring about a large increase in the production of pork in the county to meet the war demand for more meat. This work is undertaken at the suggestion of the National and State Food Administrations, under the direction of the Councils of Defense. One farmer was reported as refusing to help in the food campaign, and his case is being looked after by the Wabash County Council of Defense.

The students and faculty at Manchester college, North Manchester, Wabash county, subscribed more than \$1,300 to the \$10,000 quota of the county for the Y. M. C. A. War Fund. Prof. V. F. Schwalm of the college led the drive in the institution, citing his own knowledge of the Y. M. C. A. work being done at Camp Taylor as argument for the cause.

The Wabash Commercial Club bought a carload of coal and sold it in half-ton lots to those who needed coal in the recent emergency, the work being done by G. L. Baker, secretary of the club, co-operating with Charles Latchem, the new Wabash county fuel director. Mr. Latchem was recommended by the County Council of Defense and Commercial Club.

Warrick County.—In Warrick county the Boonville Standard is deputy Santa Claus to Henry Watterson and the Louisville Courier-Journal in the movement to see that a Christmas offering goes from the county to each Warrick county soldier now serving at Camp Taylor.

Yarn has been distributed all over Warrick county by the Red Cross, according to Mrs. Earl Scales. A new class in surgical dressings has been started, and an increasing number of knitters has been enlisted. Corporal Leslie H. Hendrickson has written to thank the Red Cross society for a "comfort kit." The auxiliary to the Boonville Presbyterian church gave \$50 to the Red Cross kit fund. The Woman's club meets at the Red Cross shop and gives its time to Red Cross work. The Methodist Ladies' Aid of Boonville is making bed shirts. The Queen Esther Circle gives its meeting time to war work. Home department work is being done by the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid.

The W. C. T. U. gave a food sale, the proceeds going to the "soldiers and sailors' department.

W. J. Veck, of Boonville, served as county chairman in Warrick county for the Y. M. C. A. War Fund campaign. Henry Raber, C. H. Ayers, Herbert Bass, E. C. Hargrave and C. E. Powell were his chief helpers throughout the county.

Wayne County.—Fred S. Bates, of Richmond, new Wayne county fuel director and member of the Wayne County Council of Defense, has issued a statement to the public urging the saving of coal and the use of wood for fuel where it can be done.

Working with the Wayne County Council of Defense, Postmaster Charles B. Beck of Richmond and other Federal authorities have been busy recently tracing reports of treasonable activities of pro-German propagandists in the county. A deputy United States Marshal is to be named in Richmond to have special charge of the task of stamping out disloyalty and bringing traitors to punishment. The pro-German forces, though not numerous, have been active in their attempts to obstruct war work being done by the Council of Defense.

Walter Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Davis of Richmond, is the first man from the city to get a commission in the flying corps of the United States army. Young Davis now is a first lieutenant. Earl Spangler

(Continued on page 6.)



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 16

## Editorial Comment

## ANOTHER GERMAN LIE.

A new variation of the enemy propaganda which seeks to discredit Red Cross work and hamper the activities of patriotic Americans, has appeared in Indianapolis, where the report is circulated that a mysterious woman whose name is not given knit a sweater for the Red Cross and sewed a \$2 bill in the sweater pocket for the soldier to whom the sweater was to be presented. The story goes on to say this woman later saw the aforesaid sweater worn by a woman, the wearer saying she "bought" the garment of the Red Cross. The enemy lie goes on to say the woman who had knitted the sweater demanded and received the \$2 bill she had sewed in the pocket of the sweater.

This false rumor, industriously circulated by both innocent and designing persons, has been traced in an effort to get at its source and inspiration, but all, as usual, without result.

All citizens must take it on themselves as a public and patriotic duty not only to contradict the falsehoods spread by the pro-kaiser agents, but are expected and required under the law to report all anti-American propaganda to the Federal authorities and to the Councils of Defense.

This particular sweater story is peculiarly flimsy, as the patriotic woman readily notes. In the first place, the sweater has no pocket. In the second place the woman knitter could not identify the particular garment she had made simply by seeing it worn by another on a street car. Further, it is not at all likely a \$2 bill sewn into such a garment,—granting it had a pocket,—would remain long in said pocket.

Yet this sort of ridiculous stuff is being passed on thoughtlessly by people who ought to know better.

## A SILENT CHURCH BELL.

In the recent drive for the Y. M. C. A. War Fund the patriotic workers in Ohio county arranged to be present at the Sunday morning services in a German church in the heart of a German community. The day before the day set for the presentation of the Red Cross appeal in that German church, the janitor of the church reported to the patriotic workers that there would be no services in the church the next morning.

For the first time in fifty-eight years church services were "called off" in that particular church and this at a time when a patriotic appeal was to be made from the pulpit for help to be given to America and her soldiers in a righteous war.

The effect of this misplay by pro-kaiser influences was electrical in that community. The American spirit was thoroughly aroused, and the result of the Y. M. C. A. drive was a sum more than double the quota set for Ohio county.

Patriotic citizens of Ohio county insist that the pro-German poison can be eradicated, and that this remedial work can be done by educating the slackers and secessionists. The "bad" Germans who sought to obstruct the Y. M. C. A. drive for funds can be induced to become "good" Germans, according to men who know the situation, and it is proposed to drive home the whole truth

about the war to every uncertain or shirking citizen.

As the war goes on and Germany's crimes are proved beyond dispute, it becomes easy for the one-time pro-German to get right for America, and it becomes increasingly difficult for anybody to live in this country and continue to condone and uphold the atrocities and brutalities that mark Germany's military policy.

Patriotic thrift and usefulness, combined with the habit of working and earning and the pride that goes with fine achievement, are the blessings that attend the boy who signs a pledge to earn \$10 for the Y. M. C. A. War Fund by April 1 next. The United States Boys' Working Reserve, which induces high school boys to take up corn-husking and wood-cutting and shop work in the places of men who have gone to the colors, opens several fields wherein the young men may find it comparatively easy to earn the \$10 and much more between now and spring. If 1,000,000 high school boys are induced to go into this movement for the Y. M. C. A. War Fund the whole country will derive inestimable future benefits from the schooling and discipline and training in patriotic endeavor thus given to a huge army of potential citizens. There is fundamental common sense as well as helpful patriotism in the movement to put the high school boys into the work of raising Y. M. C. A. War Funds.

Under suggestions offered by the Public Morals committee of the State Council of Defense, acting through Rev. A. B. Storms, chairman of the committee, measures have been taken by the military authorities at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, and by the authorities of the city of Indianapolis, to stamp out immorality in and around the camps of the regulars stationed at the post. Col. E. A. Root, commandant at the fort, has issued a general order restricting visitors to Saturday afternoons and Sundays, and barring from the post all girls and young women who are without escorts. The law against peddling liquor in the post is being strictly enforced and entering autos are being searched for illegal cargoes.

### How States, Communities and Individuals Can Help Eliminate Rats and Mice—Measures Suggested By Biologists of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

By requiring that all new buildings, wharves and other structures be rat proof; that existing buildings of rat-proof construction be further protected by having basement windows and drains covered with screens, gratings, etc., and that existing buildings that are not rat proof be made so by remodeling.

By constructing sewers and drains so that they will not provide entrance and retreat for rats.

By insisting on greater cleanliness about markets, stores and generally throughout cities, villages, and the country districts.

By threshing and marketing grain early so that stacks will not furnish harboring places and food for rats.

By removing piles of straw, trash, and lumber which harbor rats in fields and vacant lots.

By protecting the hawks, owls and other natural enemies of rats which are not so destructive to poultry as rats themselves.

By keeping well-trained rat dogs on farms and about city warehouses.

By keeping provisions which rats and mice will attack in rat-proof and mouse-proof containers.

By destroying rats and mice systematically by poisoning, trapping, and by organized systematic hunting.

By arousing public opinion to the realization of the importance of exterminating rats and mice.

The total pack of canned corn this year is expected to reach 11,000,000 cases, the largest since 1912.

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 70

November 21, 1917.

To the County Councils of Defense:

The Indiana Ice Dealers' Association has appointed a delegate in each county of the State, and these delegates have been instructed to immediately communicate with their County Councils of Defense and to offer to them their cooperation in regard to measures of economy especially where they affect the ice and storage plants.

This Association represents a large amount of business in this State, and its co-operation with our organizations ought to be much desired and appreciated by us. It is therefore the opinion of the State Council that you should make use of the services offered by this delegate by placing him on an appropriate committee of your County Council. STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 72

November 28, 1917.

—War Work Conference—

To County Councils of Defense:

A State wide War Conference will be held in Indianapolis on December 13th and 14th. This is in pursuance to suggestions originating in the Council of National Defense and the Committee on Public Information at Washington.

It will be a most important occasion. The program is being completed and will consist of a mass meeting at Tomlinson Hall at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, December 13th, which will be addressed by a speaker of the very highest national reputation direct from the front. At this meeting also a member of the National Council will speak who will be able to give in detail the defense program. Late that afternoon there will probably be Sectional meetings. At 8 o'clock that night (Thursday) there will be another mass meeting for which we have been promised as a speaker a member of the cabinet.

All day Friday, December 14, Sectional meetings will be held of each department in the war work, including Food Production and Conservation, Fuel, Medical, Red Cross, etc. At these Sectional meetings there will be representatives of the Council of National Defense, any one of whom would be of sufficient force to have addressed the joint mass meetings of the day previous.

The occasion will be epochal in the history of the State, and direct first hand information will be given all war workers and the entire defense program of State and nation discussed in detail.

It is necessary that each County Council take steps immediately to have as large a membership as possible present on these two days. The entire County Council should be in attendance; also you should arrange that all committees and the war workers generally attend from your county. It is really most essential that all the leaders of every community in all of these war activities be present. Nothing in the immediate future is as important as a large attendance of the war workers at these sessions.

The announcement of the speakers will be made in a few days. Suggestions received include Dr. Henry VanDyke, former American Minister to Holland, Bishop Williams of Detroit, who was sent to Europe by the Red Cross and has just returned, et al. Other and exact announcements will be very soon forwarded.

If each County Council will forward immediately a list of names to whom special invitations should be sent, we will be glad to forward the letters direct from here. These names ought to come to us by return mail.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

According to an English dispatch, bacon is not procurable in many butcher shops in London. In shops able to secure supplies, the price ranges as high as 60 cents per pound for grades of bacon that before the war sold for 18 cents.



## Will Supervise All Collection of Funds

### Committee's Report Calls for Observation of Solicitation on Part of County Councils.

The special committee of the Indiana State Council of defense appointed to consider the question of censoring and co-ordinating the solicitation of funds for war purposes, submitted at the meeting, November 28, the following report, which hereafter will constitute the policy of the Council on this subject. In addition the committee's suggestion that the National Council be requested to consider the matter of co-ordinating and consolidating nation-wide campaigns for funds, was indorsed and acted upon.

"The special committee appointed at the meeting of November 14, 1917, to consider the matter of licensing or otherwise regulating the solicitation of war funds report as follows:

"We believe that the appeals to the people of our State for funds or property to aid in or to alleviate the consequences of the war should receive some form of official or quasi-official approval before being regarded as entitled to public support and confidence.

"In the case of the broader movements, such as the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the Camp Recreation Fund, approval is given by the President, the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy. In those cases no other approval is of course required. In the case of solicitations by churches, lodges, clubs, and other like bodies of established standing, the appeal is primarily to their own members or adherents, and approval from without the organization would seem to be unnecessary and uncalled for.

"There is, however, another large class of appeals for direct contributions, or for the support of enterprises, the proceeds of which are partly or wholly to be devoted to war purposes, which are now almost altogether unsupervised. These appeals are of different grades of worthiness and wisdom. The average citizen has little opportunity to ascertain the merits and the needs of all these demands upon his purse and time, but hesitates to refuse to respond to any. The attempt should be made to separate those solicitations which are clearly both worthy and wise from the questionable ones, so that our citizens may have some means of guidance among the manifold calls for war contribution.

"The plan of centralizing all contributions by forming an organization in each community to which all gifts should be made, the organization through a representative board to distribute the funds collected among the various activities as the board might deem proper, has been suggested. Your committee does not, however, recommend that plan for general adoption although in some communities it might work satisfactorily. Your committee fears that that plan would have a tendency in most communities to render giving for war purposes mechanical, and to chill the spirit of benevolence on the part of that numerous class to whom one cause appeals strongly while another evokes no enthusiasm.

"Your committee recommends the adoption of the following plan:

"The creation by the Council of a committee consisting of, say, five members, the duty of which shall be to ascertain the merits and wisdom of any appeal to the public for war contributions, particularly those of a State wide character, not including, however, those publicly approved by the President, the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, or those by churches, fraternities, clubs, or other similar bodies of recognized standing. The inquiry of the committee should be made on application of the activity proposing to solicit, or, if the committee saw fit, without application. To any activity which it approves, the committee should issue a certificate of approval, and in other cases the committee should give such publicity to its investigation and determination as it deems proper.

"In addition to the committee representing the State Council, a committee of, say, five members should be appointed by each County Council of Defense. The State committee should keep the county committees informed of the results of its

## LOYALTY

"Loyalty is the first duty of the citizen, and the supreme test of allegiance. That government which does not inspire in its best citizenship the fullest measure of loyalty, deserves to fall; and the citizen who gives not to his government the fullest measure of allegiance, deserves none of its protection.

"There can be no middle ground between loyalty and treason. They are terms of absolutism in every known language, whatever their translation, for they describe conditions of the human mind so diametrically opposed that harmony is unthinkable.

"Our constitutional guaranties of free speech and free press are the foundation stones of our government, but they furnish no warrant for treasonable expression when our nation is at war."

October 20, 1917.

H. E. NEGLEY,  
At Milan, Ind.,

examinations. The county committees should take the proper steps to advise the public in their respective counties of the action thus taken. Proposed solicitations not passed on by the State committee should be examined into and approved or disapproved by the county committees, which should have the same functions to perform with respect thereto in their respective counties as the State Committee has within its field.

"Due publicity should be given to the plan herein outlined.

"The plan thus proposed is purely voluntary in character, thus differing from that in use in Illinois. No plan other than a voluntary one can be made effective in Indiana under the present law, but we see no reason why a voluntary plan should not in its practical operation be reasonably effective.

"Respectfully submitted,  
"WILL G. IRWIN,  
"ARTHUR W. BRADY,  
"EVANS WOOLLEN."

### RESOLUTION BY MR. STRAUS.

The following resolution, presented by Isaac D. Straus, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Whereas, It appears that the four major forms of activity essential to the successful prosecution of this war are

- (a) Shipbuilding,
- (b) Raising of military forces,
- (c) Manufacture of munitions,
- (d) Food production,

and

Whereas, If shipbuilding under private direction does not proceed with sufficient speed, the federal government can, because of the nature of the industry, elect to take over the shipyards and conduct shipbuilding operations under its own direction, and

Whereas, The army is already provided for by conscription and, when called, those of the proper age and qualifications must come forward, and

Whereas, If the production of munitions of war under private direction does not proceed with sufficient speed the federal government can, because of the nature of the industry, elect to take over munition plants and operate same on its own account, and

Whereas, The increased production of food can be increased only in proportion to the willingness of farmers to volunteer to increase their production and in proportion to the labor available for this increased production, it being self-evident that it will be impossible for the federal government to take over the farms of the country as it would shipyards or munition plants for the purpose of increasing production under its own direction and on its own account, and

Whereas, In a number of instances brought to the attention of the State Council of Defense, farmers' sons have been drafted because they had no dependents, little consideration being given to their value from a utilitarian standpoint, in many instances these boys being key men on the farms and bearing the same relation to the production of food in their respective neighborhoods as superintendents and foremen of shipyards or munition factories bear to production in those industries, and

Whereas, The continuation of this practice will defeat the theory of "selective draft," put a damper on voluntary effort and will discourage many farmers, particularly those who are too old for much active work, and must of necessity shift the responsibility for increased food production to the shoulders of their sons; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Council of Defense

earnestly urge that the National Council of Defense lay these facts before the Provost Marshal-General, E. H. Crowder, with the urgent request that instructions be sent out to all districts exemption boards advising them to resolve every doubt in favor of farmers who are producing essential agricultural products; also those farmers who are endeavoring to increase their crops by their own labor or through labor which they themselves employ and superintend, and also farmers who are giving particular evidence of loyalty by their support of voluntary war measures.

### THE INDIANA WAR CONFERENCE.

The Council approved the report of the committee named to arrange the big war conference in Indianapolis on December 13 and 14.

Henry Van Dyke, United States Minister to Holland; Bishop Williams of Detroit, who has just returned from a trip to the Western battle front as a representative of the Red Cross; F. C. Walcott, personal aid to Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, and Arthur C. Bestor, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the federal committee on public information, have been definitely engaged to address the conference.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw of the National Women's Council; George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, and other celebrities are said by Professor J. J. Pettijohn, chairman of the Indianapolis speakers' bureau, to be trying to arrange to be present at this conference, the first of a national series arranged under the direction of the Council of National Defense.

The National Council has agreed to send a member of President Wilson's war cabinet to Indianapolis for the meeting. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker having found it impossible to be here, it is expected that either Secretary of State Robert Lansing or Secretary of the Interior Franklin Lane will come.

The conference will be featured by a mass meeting to be addressed by Minister Van Dyke on the afternoon of the 13th and by the cabinet member the same evening. Governor James P. Goodrich, under whose general direction all Indiana work is now being done, will issue invitations to war workers in every county in the State to be present both for the mass meetings and the sectional institute meetings which will be held all day December 14, the latter to be addressed by national figures with authoritative messages from Washington.

A resolution deferring final action on the endorsement of the patriotic text book prepared under the direction of the educational section until it had been endorsed by the Council of National Defense, or some one designated by it, was tabled. A committee consisting of Horace Ellis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; President George Grose of DePauw, and Ernest Graff, superintendent of schools, Indianapolis, are editing the copy for the printer.

Evans Woollen, fuel administrator, and his advisory committee, to which was referred the suggestion that the attorney-general of the State be asked to place a new interpretation on the miners' permit law, reported that the committee had decided against asking such action by the attorney-general. However, the committee said it would recommend to the coal operators and miners' organizations that permits be issued at any time, the permit law fixing but three days in the month for sessions of the permit board. The change is intended to encourage the employment of itinerant miners in a general plan to stimulate coal production to meet the extraordinary demands.



## Directors and Enrolling Officers United States Boys' Working Reserve

Department of Labor, Washington



ISAAC D. STRAUS,  
Federal State Director.

WILLIAM E. HALL,  
National Director.

You are cordially invited to attend the Second National Conference of Directors of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, United States Department of Labor, to be held in the Auditorium of the State Council of Defense Building, 120 West Adams Street, Chicago, on Friday and Saturday, December seventh and eighth, 1917.

Please extend this invitation to all those in your vicinity who are interested in the mobilization of boy workers in the war emergency, including State and county officials, teachers, vocational directors, workers among boys, boys' camp leaders, editors, industrial executives, welfare managers and farmers. Sessions daily. Ten o'clock morning; two o'clock afternoon.

### BOYS WRITE ESSAYS.

Recently the high school students of Michigan City were invited by the principal to write essays on the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, credit being given for these essays in English classes. M. C. Murray, principal, advises that this literary effort on the part of the students has stimulated enrollment in the Reserve. Other high school principals might adopt a similar plan.

### SOUTH BEND SETS THE PACE.

Dr. Carl Stoltz, member of the advisory committee of the Reserve, has taken a particular interest in arousing enthusiasm among South Bend high school boys and advises that for the past month, on every Saturday, from twenty-five to thirty boys have been out on different farms husking corn. Other boys have been digging potatoes. These boys have earned good money, have had the kind of exercise that builds big appetites and makes the rich, warm red blood course through the veins and, best of all, the farmers report their work as being entirely satisfactory.

### PRACTICAL PATRIOTIC WORK.

Several reports have come to the State Council of Defense of the skeptical manner in which some people, often those who occupy positions of responsibility, have received different suggestions that are given out by the National and State Councils of Defense as to how they can help win the war. One of the most recent things criticized has been the proposed organization of a Saw Buck Club in each high school. The attention of such persons is called to the following:

### USE WOOD FOR COAL, PLEA OF FUEL ADMINISTRATOR.

Washington, Nov. 29.—To help meet the shortage of 50,000,000 tons in the country's coal supply, the fuel administrator, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, has inaugurated an intensive campaign for the substitution of wood for coal.

"One cord of hard wood is equal to a ton of coal," said an announcement by the fuel administrator. "One ton of coal is released for use in war work for every cord of wood substituted. Statistics show that there is a vast amount of dead wood in many sections of the country and that the supply of wood in many communities is sufficient for domestic purposes in those parts."

Much of the wood in communities is destroyed as waste, it was pointed out, and its conservation not only would conserve coal, but would prove a measure of economy to the users.

### FARMERS' QUESTIONNAIRE.

The State Council of Defense, in co-operation with the United States Boys' Working Reserve, is sending out questionnaires to 50,000 farmers, asking them to take a survey of their labor conditions and advise as soon as possible how much additional labor will be necessary next spring in order to aid in the early planting season. The first reply to this questionnaire is given below:

"Lafayette, Ind., November 26, 1917.

"I. D. Straus, Federal State Director, Indiana State Council of Defense, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir—I am filling out and sending you enclosed one of the Boys' Working Reserve cards and am taking the liberty of writing you in order to explain fully my needs.

"I handle considerable live stock and require a lad of a rather dependable nature and with a liking toward live stock farming. I have taken one such lad and, by encouraging him to save his money and to take the farmers' short course at Purdue University, am preparing him for a herdsman.

"I am offering the right kind of a boy \$30.00 per month straight time and board to begin with, and if he can manage the work, will give him a man's wages.

"I can wait as late as April 1 for this help, but would rather have it February 1 if it can be arranged.

Very truly yours,

"OSCAR A. SWANK."

### GOOD WORK IN DEARBORN COUNTY.

Ray F. Sopher of Lawrenceburg, county director of the Boys' Working Reserve in Dearborn county, reports that on Saturday, November 24, of the forty eligible boys in the Aurora high school, twenty-eight of them were engaged in productive labor. Sixteen boys under the direction of Professor H. E. Driver cut and saved stove wood all day, and twelve other boys did miscellaneous work on neighboring farms. This is a most commendable showing, and undoubtedly is just the beginning of Reserve activity that will never cease as long as the war lasts.

## To Co-ordinate Patriotic Activity

The following resolution was adopted by the Council of National Defense at its meeting of November 2, 1917:

Whereas, It appears that there are many voluntary organizations and committees engaged in patriotic service throughout the country, and

Whereas, in the opinion of the Council of National Defense such organizations and committees can render the most effective service if properly co-ordinated, and

Whereas, A State Council of Defense has been organized in each State to co-ordinate the war activities within the State and to co-operate with the Council of National Defense; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council of National Defense strongly urges that wherever practicable voluntary patriotic organizations and committees in each State work through and under the guidance of the State Council of Defense so that the State Council of Defense may be the central, co-ordinating agency for all voluntary patriotic work within the State directed toward assisting in the prosecution of the war.

About 100,000 manufacturers, wholesalers and other distributors of staple foods are now under the licensing provisions of the Food Control Act.

## Patriotism in Indiana

(Continued from page 3.)

and Chalmers Mutchener, the latter a former newspaper man of Richmond, have gone in for commissions in the flying outfit.

Team work resulted in 607 signatures in one day in the Hoover pledge card campaign in Richmond. Mrs. H. L. Monarch was one of the leaders in the work. Factory employes in large numbers have been signing the food pledge cards.

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Wells County.—The State Fuel Administration, the Wells county fuel director, J. J. Miller, co-operating with the Council of Defense, has worked out a solution of the fuel problem for the Bluffton city light plant. Street lights, however, are to be turned off at 10 p. m. in order to help the campaign to save fuel.

Bluffton city schools are to help sell Red Cross Christmas seals this year, on behalf of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. This is accepted as essential war work along with the general Red Cross activities of the war emergency period.

A "mess fund" raised in Wells county for the eighty-seven selected soldiers from the city of Bluffton, provided \$4.48 for each of the men. The money was collected at the time the men left for the training camp. The committee in charge of the fund included George L. Saunders, William Welsell and Fred I. Bell.

A reception was given at Zanesville, Wells county, in honor of Miss Frances F. Keyser, prior to her departure for Ft. Worth, Tex., where she has entered on her duties with the Red Cross.

Recruits are being examined at Bluffton for the battery being organized by Captain Charles Brunn to be a unit in the new Second Indiana Artillery. Sheriff J. A. Johnston has tendered the use of his office as a recruiting station and Dr. Fred A. Metts is the medical examiner.

The Wells County Council has appropriated \$1,100 for the use of the County Council of Defense in war work, \$1,000 being for 1918.

\* \* \* \* \*

White County.—Felix Coleman, accused of using seditious and treasonable language on a Monon train, was drubbed by soldiers, arrested and fined for disorderly conduct and later was taken in hand by Wright J. Hinkle, chairman of the White County Council of Defense, who found Coleman was registered for the draft, first call, at Toledo, O. The man has been returned to Ohio.

The people of Chalmers and contiguous township gathered in a patriotic meeting and raised \$548 in an hour for the Y. M. C. A. War Fund, the quota being \$700 for the township. The chief appeal was made by J. M. Horner of Lafayette.

\* \* \* \* \*

Whitley County.—It is reported that thousands of bushels of potatoes are being hoarded in Whitley county, and the County Council of Defense is taking action to warn the growers against the evils and disappointments of holding potatoes for higher prices. It is being explained through County Agent B. L. Hummel that spring will see lower prices for potatoes with the government fixing the market price.

Columbia City grocers are united in assisting the Food Administration in meeting the sugar shortage emergency. In two days Columbia City and Whitley county raised more than their quota for the Y. M. C. A. War Fund and turned to other war work. Rev. L. A. Luckenbill was county chairman in the campaign. More than \$6,000 was raised.

Whitley county women are working on the proposition of a woman home demonstrator for duty in the county to instruct the patriotic housewives in war economics and conservation.

Those who peddle criminal libels against the Red Cross in Whitley county are to be run down and punished. H. D. McAllen, county chairman of the Red Cross, has offered a reward of \$100 for information that will lead to the conviction of persons who slander the society by circulating pro-German falsehoods as to its work.

### Illustrated Honor Roll.

In addition to using moving picture theaters as speaking places for Four-Minute men and women and for the showing of films depicting battle and training camp scenes, one of the movie houses at Greensburg, Ind., has introduced a plan for throwing on the screen the pictures of soldier boys from Decatur county who are in camp or at the front.

Joseph Welsh, who formerly was employed at the K. of P. theater in Greensburg, sent his picture, in uniform, to his old employer, and Manager Dunn had a plate made from the photograph, and flashed the likeness for the benefit of the Greensburg folk who know Private Welsh.

This incident suggests another means by which the home folk may be brought in closer touch with the war, with the men who are out to fight the home folk's battles, and with the concrete benefits of military training as clearly demonstrated in the cases of the men in khaki.

The Roll of Honor in the community might well be "illustrated" most effectively by means of photographs of the members of the Roll of Honor thrown on the movie screen.



## Seed Corn Campaign of Greatest Moment

**Estimates Are That Fifty Per Cent. of the  
Indiana Farmers Will be Forced  
to Buy Supply.**

The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation and the Indiana State Council of Defense are still urging the selection and storage of seed corn. The poor condition of the corn crop from Pennsylvania to Colorado only emphasizes the need for further action in Indiana. The high per cent. of moisture contained in even the best of seed makes careful selection and proper storage of paramount importance. The problem can be solved by Indiana farmers, but not without assistance. It is estimated that 50 per cent. of the farmers of the State will have to buy their seed in the spring.

The Food Committee has proposed to give assistance by encouraging community corn rooms where seed corn can be stored and dried in large quantities. In order to accomplish this undertaking it is necessary to seek the cooperation of the grain dealers and bankers.

Wells County: Mel Swallow reports that the leaders in this county have equipped the upper story of the court house for the drying of seed corn. This has been done in a very thorough manner and will take care of several thousand bushels of corn. He further reports that he has been able to locate 1,600 bushels of corn suitable for seed. He estimates that 50 per cent. of the farmers will have to buy seed corn and that the county will not be able to supply a surplus.

Lagrange County: R. L. Thompson reports a shortage of seed in Lagrange county. He was able to locate in four days' time 700 bushels of corn suitable for seed. He also reports that much of the seed corn which was selected early by farmers has moulded and been rendered worthless. Some kiln drying has been attempted in the county. Much of this has been spoiled owing to the fact that it was dried at too high a temperature.

Steuben County: E. B. Moore reports many fields of corn will not furnish a single ear that is suitable for seed. He was able to locate a few fields in the county which contain approximately 70 per cent. solid corn. Several hundred bushels of old corn were located of which 50 to 60 per cent. will make good feed.

Marshall County: Roscoe A. Fields reports the

southern Indiana will have an abundance of fine seed if cared for properly." He states that 50 per cent. of the farmers, however, will have to buy seed for next year's crop.

Elkhart County: Calvin Perdue estimates 80 per cent. of the farmers will be without seed. He says: "The seed corn committee of the better farming associations will not stop until every ear of corn in Elkhart county suitable for seed has been found, properly stored and advertised."

Vigo County: W. S. Taylor reports 3,000 bushels of mature seed corn selected to date. One-half of the farmers have no seed at all.

Wabash County: V. A. Place, the agricultural agent, is making a very thorough canvass of the county. After this census is completed an exact record of the amount of corn needed and the surplus in the county will be had. Similar action is being taken by other county agents.

Boone County: Sixteen farmers have reported through Hugh Woody of Thorntown, that they have selected 2,570 bushels of mature corn.

The importance of the proper storage was emphasized at a meeting held November 20 at Reynolds. One farmer who had selected 49 bushels of seed early in September tested a representative sample and found that none of it would grow. This not only emphasizes the need for



At a meeting of the grain dealers, bankers and farmers called by the county agent, at the Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, November 23, this situation was discussed. C. B. Riley, Secretary of the Grain Dealers' Association, presided at the meeting. Mr. Riley said: "The selection of seed corn for next year's planting is one of the most important problems facing the farmers, bankers and grain dealers because of the tremendous loss suffered through the early frost which stopped the maturing of the 1917 crop before the corn had an opportunity to dry out and harden. W. Q. Fitch, Secretary to State Food Director G. I. Christie, said that the task before Indiana was to select 1,500,000 bushels of high class seed corn and that this situation could only be met by the cooperation of the farmers, bankers and grain dealers. Andrew Smith, Secretary of the State Bankers' association, said that he would do everything within his power to advance the movement to save seed corn for next year's crop. He endorsed the scheme proposed for drying seed corn in the community corn rooms.

J. A. McCarty of the Soils and Crop department, Purdue university, says that the reports from the county agents at large from twenty counties indicate the condition of the seed corn in northern and central Indiana to be most serious. The reports all urge the necessity for proper storage. Reports from the county agents at large from the various counties are as follows:

seed corn condition to be very serious, 75 per cent. of the corn on the stalk molding and at least 50 per cent. of the standing corn will be a total loss for feeding purposes. However 90 per cent. of the corn in the county is in the shock. He estimates that 65 per cent. of the farmers will be in the market for seed for spring planting.

Allen County: C. E. Troyer reports several thousand bushels of seed can be had provided it can be stored before a hard freeze. He further states that 50 per cent. of the farmers will have to buy seed.

Adams County: C. E. Troyer also assisted in the work in Adams county and reports the farmers are cooperating in a very fine way. A man has been assigned to each four square miles of the county and a representative interested in the campaign will see personally every farmer in the county. At the present time 15,000 bushels of seed have been located in the fields. The principal problem is that of storing.

Warren County: Fred Palin reports that there is not more than one bushel of mature seed corn per acre for the corn crop of the county. He states that a large per cent. of the corn is in the roasting ear stage. The problem of drying is the most serious confronting the farmers.

Vermilion County: Fred Palin assisted in the work in Vermilion county and reports there will be no surplus seed corn and if the seed which will be selected can be properly cared for the county will take care of its needs.

Sullivan County: W. S. Taylor says: "I think

proper storage but the need for a greater number of bushels to be selected than is actually needed for the 1918 crop, as the corn germinator will cause thousands of bushels to be discarded next spring.

### POTATO SEED INSPECTION.

Under the direction of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation a two days' conference was held at Purdue University, November 22 and 23, relative to the seed potato situation in Indiana for 1918. The meeting was attended by the State Food Director, the members of the Horticultural and Botanical Departments of Purdue University; Professor William Stuart, potato specialist, United States Department of Agriculture, and the following seed inspectors appointed by the United States government: Henry Paulus, Rensselaer, Ind.; C. C. Osborne, Irvington, Ind.; W. S. Roebuck, Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. A. Withrow, New Richmond, Ind.; Oliver Kline, Huntington, Ind.; D. B. Johnson, Mooresville, Ind., and J. G. Boyle, Buchanan, Mich. Professor Greene of the Horticultural Department acted as chairman of the meeting. Food Director Christie and T. A. Coleman took part in the discussions and gave valuable information concerning the matters under discussion.

The object of the conference was to complete plans for conducting a potato seed inspection campaign in Indiana. Methods of inspections were carefully presented to the inspectors by Professor Stuart and the identification and impor-



tance of potato diseases were discussed by Professors Stuart and Jackson of the Botanical Department. An inspection of the potato supply in Lafayette proved interesting and instructive to the men in attendance at the conference. Diseased and frozen potatoes were found in abundance.

The plan of procedure adopted was to locate potatoes in various parts of the State that are suitable for seed purposes. The most important potato-growing counties are to be covered by the inspectors through the aid of the respective county agents. The inspections are to be made at the individual farms and the general condition of the stock examined carefully. These growers, who have a supply of tubers that are true to type and free from disease, are to be urged to store the same for seed purposes. The names of these parties will be placed on file at Purdue and with the local county agent so that those who desire first-class seed can be put in touch with growers who have it for sale.

The necessity of potato seed inspection is of the utmost importance in the light of the fact that 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels are planted every year in Indiana. When it is further considered that large amounts of poor and diseased seed are planted each year inspection becomes still more important. With thorough inspection the quality and yield of potatoes can be greatly improved during the ensuing year and everyone is to be urged to plant only the best seed obtainable. It will take at least a month to complete the survey.

#### INDIANA APPLE SHOW.

The seventh Indiana Apple Show was held at Washington, Daviess county, November 21-27. The Indiana apple show is one of the largest held this side of the Rocky mountains. Indiana is an apple state, ranking seventh for a ten-year average in production, being exceeded only by New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Missouri. Indiana this year is producing more apples than the great State of California. It is conservatively estimated that the apple crop this year has a value of \$7,500,000.

An elaborate program is arranged by the Indiana Horticultural Society which is given each year in connection with the apple show. Many expert horticulturists and prominent speakers were secured to assist this year. The out of state men were: James R. Duncan, of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates; Dr. J. B. Stewart of the State College of Pennsylvania; Dr. Donald Reddick, of Cornell University; Prof. C. I. Lewis, of the Oregon Agricultural College; Prof. W. H. Alderman, of West Virginia University; S. H. Fulton, manager of Sleepy Creek Orchard, West Virginia; Prof. W. H. Hutt, of North Carolina, and Dr. Wm. Stuart, United States Department of Agriculture.

The largest crowd of the show heard the address given by G. I. Christie, State Food Director on "Our Food Problems." He urged the co-operation of the apple growers in the food saving campaign. "Apples are no longer considered a luxury but a necessity," he declared. "One bushel of apples properly utilized will take the place of so much bread or meat. The call today is just as much for apples as it is for wheat or corn."

"If you can not afford to take care of your fruit trees take an axe and cut them down and devote the space to other crops. Every bit of soil must be brought into a state of production."

"The apple show," declared the director, "has done more to advance the apple growing industry in Indiana than any other one thing."

#### SEED CORN ROOMS PROPOSED.

The Indiana Grain Dealers' Association is urging the grain men of the State to assist in storing a large amount of seed corn for 1918. The need for this action is apparent in view of the serious condition of this year's corn crop.

The following letter has been prepared by C. B. Riley, Secretary of the Grain Dealers' Association, and the work proposed has the endorsement of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation of the State Council of Defense.

#### SEED CORN FAILURE ALMOST A CALAMITY

"Do you know that the question of seed corn for next year's planting is of greatest concern? Nothing of greater importance is now staring the people in the face. All the corn states, from Pennsylvania to Colorado, are in desperate condition in so far as seed and merchantable corn is concerned. Indiana alone, has less than 20% of its crop available for seed selections, much of which will not do now and if not properly selected, housed and cared for so as to prevent freezing, will be a failure, then what will we do?"

"A few farmers are getting corn for their own use, but a very large per cent. of them will not make the effort, but depend on getting it from the cribs and pens next spring or will be supplied by seed sellers with seed from states farther south and it will not grow and ripen in this and other northern states."

"The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Extension Department of Purdue are working hard with the farmers to gather and save seed now and their work is accomplishing quite a little with many, but a great per cent. are doing practically nothing, hence some of the corn now being fed and marketed should be saved by someone for seed."

"This association is so greatly interested, we have developed plans to submit for the grain dealers and millers to adopt and get into this at once, providing facilities recommended for saving the corn. Accompanying this letter you will find a sketch of equipment that can be quickly installed, where one or more rooms can be secured. We recommend to you to get your bankers, newspaper men, your County Council of Defense and county agent, into a conference with a view to a co-operative movement to secure and equip one or more rooms, then get out and induce farmers to bring their corn in to be cared for, they to bring in at least double the amount required for their own use."

"Your combination can and should add to this effort by direct purchase of all the good, old or new, corn that will do for seed. Fill your space even to the amount of thousands of bushels, select such as will do to put upon the racks for seed and keep the temperature in the rooms at a minimum of 35 and from that to 110 degrees with good ventilation which must at all times be had by natural or mechanical means. Next spring count the cost and spread it over the entire amount and sell the seed to your trade locally at a moderate profit and let us know the amount you will have for shipment beyond the locality and we will endeavor to have it taken by other counties at a good profit. Now, without further explanation, let us urge you in your own interest and in the spirit of patriotic conservation, to start this immediately. Your corn business this year is so badly shot to pieces you must look forward to another year. Let us hear from you as to what you are doing and what your community will undertake to do, right now."

#### Indiana Food Administrators by Counties

Adams, Sam E. Hite, Decatur; Allen, George Haffner, Ft. Wayne.

Bartholomew, John M. Thompson, Columbus; Benton, George B. James, Boswell; Blackford, A. G. Lupton, Hartford City; Boone, Morris Ritchie, Lebanon; Brown, Dennis Calvin, Nashville.

Carroll, Myron Ives, Delphi; Cass, George B. Foxgy, Logansport; Clark, A. F. Helmkamp, Charlestown; Clinton, John H. Miner, Frankfort; Crawford, A. T. Turley, English.

Daviess, Fred Stewart, Washington; Dearborn, Victor O'Shaughnessy, Lawrenceburg; Decatur, Charles Zoller, Greensburg; Dekalb, Herman L. Brown, Auburn; Delaware, John Dow, Muncie; Dubois, Fred Stimson, Huntington.

Elkhart, G. E. Metzger, Elkhart. Fayette, A. E. Leiter, Connorsville; Floyd, John S. McDonald, New Albany; Fountain, T. H. Booe, Veedersburg; Franklin, John Kimble, Brookville. Grant, Hiram Beshore, Marion; Greene, Allen Williams, Bloomfield.

Hamilton, Will Hayes, Noblesville; Hancock, Dr. Oscar Heller, Greenfield; Harrison, C. Blain

Hayes, Corydon; Hendricks, Dr. W. T. Lawson, Danville; Henry, W. C. Bond, New Castle; Howard, J. R. Morgan, Kokomo; Huntington, Dr. J. M. O'Leary, Huntington.

Jackson, J. M. Robertson, Ewing; Jay, J. A. Hood, Portland; Jefferson, Nicholas Harper, Madison; Jennings, Dr. William H. Stemm, North Vernon; Johnson, Dr. L. E. Ott, Franklin.

Knox, Claude Winkler, Vincennes; Kosciusko, James R. Frazer, Warsaw.

Lagrange, L. M. Rowe, Lagrange; Laporte, Joseph Kramer, Laporte; Lawrence, George Dodd, Bedford.

Madison, W. B. Butler, Anderson; Marion, Stanley Wyckoff, Indianapolis; Marshall, George Vinall, Plymouth; Martin, John B. Loyd, Shoals; Miami, Hal C. Phelps, Peru; Monroe, the Rev. William Burrows, Bloomington; Montgomery, William A. Endicott, Crawfordville; Morgan, T. C. Cravens, Martinsville.

Newton, Dr. T. E. Collier, Brook; Noble, Walter Bonham, Albion.

Ohio, John Wessler, Rising Sun; Orange, Henry T. Allen, Orleans; Owen, John H. Murphy, Spencer.

Parke, Rev. C. D. Royce, Rockville; Perry, Edward J. Schultz, Tell City; Pike, William H. Hufford, Petersburg; Porter, Charles Link, Valparaiso; Posey, Andrew A. Schenk, Mt. Vernon; Pulaski, Richard S. Rogers, Winamac; Putnam, Thomas E. Evans, Greencastle.

Randolph, John C. Gard, Winchester; Ripley, John H. Bergdoll, Milan; Rush, M. F. Lovett, Carthage.

Scott, J. T. Gardner, Scottsburg; Shelby, Herbert M. Neal, Shelbyville; Spencer, Robert W. Richards, Rockport; St. Joseph, A. Frank Eby, South Bend; Starke, F. Forest Whitson, Knox; Steuben, Frank T. Dole, Angola; Sullivan, Otto L. Springer, Sullivan; Switzerland, Dr. J. W. Smith, Vevay.

Tippecanoe, Oscar W. Campbell, Lafayette;

Tipton, Jerome A. Gleason, Tipton.

Union, J. Smith Mitchell, Liberty.

Vanderburg, B. F. Persons, Evansville; Vermilion, William C. Waite, Newport; Vigo, Anton Hulman, Terre Haute.

Wabash, Scott Davis, Wabash; Warren, William H. Stevens, Williamsport; Wayne, D. S. Coe, Richmond; Wells, William A. Kunkel, Bluffton; White, Charles W. Brackney, Brookston; Whitley, M. L. Galbraith, South Whitley.

#### Eat 1 Ounce of Meat Less Daily; Help Feed Allies

The United States Food Administration issues the following:

One year a country of rich lands, plenty of food, and a contented people. The next a desolate waste with starvation rising from it. That is Belgium, part of France, and thousands of miles of other country—our allies' country.

Since the war began 33,000,000 meat animals of our allies have been slaughtered because there was no feed for them in the war-torn fields. Neither are there men to grow feed on the lands that have not been ruined. The men are waging war.

The allies look to America for help. They must have meat in ever-increasing quantities. The men who are fighting for you and me must have meat and lots of it. Fighting is the hardest work in the world.

We are going to send them that meat, you and I, by the million of us.

All we have got to do is to eat 1 ounce less—1 cubic inch less—of meat a day. This, multiplied by 100,000,000, will make good the need.

We will eat beef, mutton, and pork, but not so often. If we eat any one of these kinds of meat only once a day, and then not so much as we have been eating—that will be the solution.

Instead of our usual share of these, we will eat more fish and poultry and perishable fruits and vegetables. Beans are a splendid meat substitute. Eat more soup. It is nourishing and heat giving.

By using all left-over meat each of us at home is going to give two soldiers their meat rations without our ever noticing the sacrifice.

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This is not a banker's war, or a farmer's war, or a manufacturer's war, or a laboring man's war. It is a war for every straight-out American whether our flag be his by birth or by adoption.—PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DECEMBER 7, 1917

Number 17

## Vice-President to Address Meeting

Plans for State-Wide War Conference December 13 and 14 Approved by Council of Defense.

Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall was announced as the headliner for one of the big patriotic mass meetings connected with the Indiana State-wide war conference set for December 13 and 14, and details were handled by the State Council of Defense at its regular meeting, Wednesday, December 5. Lieut. Paul Perigord of the French army, who has made a wonderful impression in a speaking tour of the State, is to be on the program for the night meeting, December 13, when the vice-president is to bring to Indiana a message straight from the National War Administration at Washington. Another big feature is to be Sousa's famous band of 350 pieces, sent by the government.

Chairman Will H. Hays informed the State Council of Defense that the complete program for the big war conference would be sent out immediately. The program includes addresses by Medill McCormick, congressman-at-large for Illinois, who has been at the battle front, Bishop Charles D. Williams and others, including Dr. J. A. B. Scherer, who will speak officially for the Council of National Defense.

Ex-Governor Samuel M. Ralston will preside at the opening session of the war conference, December 13, at Tomlinson hall in the afternoon. Vice-President Marshall will speak at the night meeting December 13. The second day of the conference will be given to sectional meetings with distinguished speakers, including George Creel, head of the committee on public information, who will bring a message direct from President Wilson to the editors of the State, and who will carry back to the president the impression he gets of Indiana's attitude and activities in the war.

It was announced that Ex-Governor Ralston had agreed to serve as chairman of a general reception committee to care for the chief speakers for the war conference, and that Gov. Ralston would name twenty citizens to serve with him.

A movement was started in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the Indianapolis Merchants' association to provide for the cost of bringing the Sousa band of 350 men to the war conference for two days' service. Chairman Hays was empowered to meet the expenses incident to handling the matter of a band and battalion to be sent to Indianapolis from Ft. Benjamin Harrison to participate in the patriotic demonstration.

Plans were outlined for caring for defense workers attending the war conference by reserving certain sections of the auditorium for their use.

Mrs. J. F. Barnhill, Miss Julia Landers, Mrs. Henry Jameson and Dr. Amelia R. Keller, all of the Indiana Franchise League, appeared to ask the Indiana State Council of Defense, as a war measure, to urge the National Congress to pass the Federal suffrage amendment. The matter was referred to the committee on public policy, with the suggestion that the committee be organized to consider and pass on the question.

A resolution urging that the Provost Marshal General exempt productive farm labor from military duty, was referred to a special committee composed of A. W. Brady, Frank Wampler and Dr. Charles P. Emerson, to report at the next meeting of the Council, a copy of the report to

be sent in advance to each member of the Council.

A resolution was passed asking Governor James P. Goodrich, by proclamation, to call into action the sedentary militia of the State.

On the suggestion of Willis S. Thompson, Chairman Hays was empowered to incur the expense necessary to get verbatim reports of the speeches to be made at the State war conference for the purpose of using the addresses and the report of the conference as propaganda through the press of the State.

C. W. Fairbanks, of the committee on public policy, by letter reported that the complaint from Marion against a newspaper, in which complaint the newspaper was charged with slandering a patriotic community, was not a matter with which the State Council of Defense is called on to deal.

The Council approved George Ade's plan for interesting newspapers over the State in a system of newspaper letters from home to the soldiers in camp and at the front, the letters to be signed by the editor or authorized by him, and to carry to the soldiers the facts as to what the home folks are doing to back up the army and navy and support the flag. Mr. Ade's plan is to see to it that every Indiana soldier gets his home paper and that he will find in the home paper a newsy letter addressed especially to soldiers. Mr. Ade said the Ligonier Leader already had inaugurated the plan and had put forty-four soldiers on its free mailing list for the period of the war.

N. E. Squibb, who has been working on the soft corn problem, made a statement to the Defense Council in which he declared that if plans now working out were successful the distillers of the country would be able to handle in the next ten months 25,000,000 bushels of rotten corn such as is appearing in increasing quantities on various markets. He estimated that this would mean some 195,000 tons of dairy feed, or rations for 50,000 cows a day.

He reported progress in the project for inducing the United States government to contract for alcohol to be made from frosted corn, the alcohol to be stored as a reserve supply, and said that bonded warehouses now in existence could be used for storing the supply. He said the rotten corn ought to bring the farmer 45 cents a bushel, and that frosted corn which could be used to make glucose and the like ought to be marketed for even more.

## Men and Women of America:

On December 17, 1917, the American Red Cross will launch a campaign—its Christmas Membership Drive—for ten million new members. By January 1, 1918, the American Red Cross will have ten million new members. It will have them because, lacking them, it cannot do all that the world, from out this agony of war against war, is crying upon it to do, and do quickly. Now, if never before, all should belong to the American Red Cross. There should be not ten million, but twenty million, forty million new members!

## The Big Question.

If a man says, "My wages before my country" or "My balance sheet before my country" or "My class or creed or association before my country," he is not an American. America is in peril. No question is worthy of consideration until we settle the question of whether democracy shall live. Democracy hangs by a thread. Its existence depends on the union and utmost determination of the United States of America."—Charles Edward Russell.

## Education of Boys Must Be Protected

Teacher and Superintendent Will Govern Activities Outside of School in Emergency Cases.

Every school boy desiring to serve his country to the best of his ability, will enroll in the Reserve, but after enrolling, no boy should leave his studies to go to work unless he has been so advised by his teacher and by his school superintendent.

Agreeable to the recommendation of the National Director of the Reserve and to safeguard the education of the youth of Indiana, every high school superintendent and principal has been appointed to the office of High School Director in the United States Boys' Working Reserve and authorized to exercise his own judgment in releasing boys from school for emergency work with the following understanding:

- The emergency must be genuine.
- To be eligible for release without prejudice to scholarship, the boy must have maintained a certain standard in his studies.
- The High School Director must have absolute proof that the boy is actually engaged in emergency work.
- The boy must return to school as soon as the emergency is over.

## ONE HUNDRED BOYS ENROLLED IN ONE WEEK.

With fifty Enrolling Officers under the direction of Benjamin Blumberg, City Director for Terre Haute, competing for honors in the enrollment of boys, the three highest records of Enrolling Officers are as follows:

C. W. West, 15 boys enrolled; Ralph Williamson, 14 boys; Mark Gantz, 11 boys.

The quota for Terre Haute is 1200 boys, and the City Director hopes to reach that number by the end of the month.

Through the co-operation of the County Council of Defense and the Terre Haute Rotary Club, plans are being made to secure the donation of a fully equipped farm of about 100 acres on which to establish an agricultural training camp for as many as fifty Terre Haute boys. W. R. McKeen, president of the Rotary Club, has appointed a "Rotary Farm Plattsburg" committee to thoroughly investigate the practicability of the establishment of such an agricultural training camp.

Mr. Blumberg advises that the press of Terre Haute has been exceedingly liberal in its support of the Boys' Working Reserve, and that Miss Clara Junker has donated her services and is devoting all of her time to the clerical work at the headquarters.

To avert famine and labor shortage the United States Boys' Working Reserve has been organized, and plans for giving adequate agricultural training to those town and city boys who have never been on a farm, are now being perfected.

The National Conference of the Boys' Working Reserve directors which holds its session in Chicago December 7 and 8 will devise plans, to thus increase the production of food. The primary function of the Reserve is to supply farm labor.

"Thirteen to one" and a bumper corn crop should make the American pig's tail curl tighter than ever.



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—Three shifts of high school pupils, four in a squad, volunteers enlisted for the work by the Adams County Council of Defense, helped compile necessary data for the use of the local conscription board at Decatur. R. D. Myers was active in lining up the voluntary workers to assist E. B. Adams of the conscription board in his monumental and urgent task.

**French Quinn of Decatur,** active in the Adams County Red Cross, worked out a plan under which all Adams county soldiers at Camp Shelby, in Mississippi, were supplied with sweaters, helmet, socks and wristlets.

The public library at Decatur is the center of Red Cross activities. Miss Mona Butler, nine years old, works at the side of her mother, Mrs. William Butler of Decatur, making surgical dressings for the Red Cross.

**Allen County.**—Thanksgiving day at Fort Wayne was given largely to the plowing of vacant lots for those who plan to put out gardens next spring.

The Allen County Council of Defense is helping Major John E. Miller in the formation of a company of State militia in Fort Wayne. W. H. Scheiman, chairman of the Defense Council, has been named as a committee of one to provide an armory for the new unit.

Because of the call of Red Cross work and other war activities, Mrs. George P. Evans has resigned her place on the Allen County Council of Defense.

The matter of organizing high school boys in "Saw-luck Clubs" to help supply firewood in place of coal in Allen county, has been taken up by the County Council of Defense, and has been referred to the following committee: Henry Bevell, Allen county fuel director; R. W. Hineswick, superintendent of Fort Wayne schools; L. C. Ward, principal of the Fort Wayne high school; D. O. McComb, county superintendent, and A. L. McDonald, director of the Boys' Working Reserve for Allen county.

**Bartholomew County.**—Acting in conjunction with women's organizations in Bartholomew county, and with the County Council of Defense, County Agent C. M. Job is trying to get a home demonstrator, one of twenty to work in Indiana under the department of agriculture to show housekeepers what is meant by the wartime, governmental program of conservation and substitution of foods.

**Blackford County.**—Headquarters have been opened in the court house at Hartford City by the Blackford County Council of Defense, and ten women's councillors connected with the women's section of the organization are taking turns serving at the offices of the Defense Council in order that it may be open at all times. Mrs. L. W. Burk was the first woman to act as office manager. The Defense Council has expanded until at this time there are twenty-six committees reaching into all corners of the county. The Council now is working on a census of slackers and disloyalists.

**Boone County.**—Recent reports show more than \$1,000 articles shipped from Lebanon by Red Cross workers since the war work began in Boone county. Mrs. R. N. C. Cook and Mrs. Claude D. McKee have been working especially on a local campaign to increase the force of workers on surgical dressings.

Mrs. Harry Darnall has been acting as custodian for a fund for providing comfort kits for Boone county soldiers. Mrs. Nancy Gilmore has had charge of a fund to be used as a "mess fund" for Company H, a Boone county outfit now in the service.

The Industrial Society of the First Presbyterian Church, Lebanon, has presented the church with a service flag bearing thirteen stars for the following soldiers who belong to the church: Lieutenant William Burns, Roy C. Conley, B. Scarle Conley, Leon Chumlea, Lieutenant Archie Gilmore, Roscoe Jacobell, John Lovings, Julian Ralston, Eliza Rogers, Rush Robinson, Lieutenant Benjamin Seifres, Bayard Shumate and Lyle Stephenson.

**Carroll County.**—Service flags bearing the Red Cross emblem are to be placed in the windows of the homes of Red Cross members at the time of the big Christmas drive for additional members in Carroll county. The flags are to be transparent, and on Christmas eve it is the purpose to place lighted candles behind the flags for illuminating purposes.

H. S. Case & Son of Camden are supplying fertilizer free to patriotic gardeners for use on their 1918 garden plots.

**Cass County.**—George B. Forgy, Cass county food administrator, is compiling a record of persons in the county who have refused or failed to sign the Hoover food conservation war pledge cards. As a result of this activity on Mr. Forgy's part many persons have called on the county food administrator, and on W. H. Porter, his helper, and have signed pledge cards.

Employees of the Pennsylvania railroad, Logansport division, bought \$120,000 of Liberty loan bonds, second issue, the work being done under the leadership of F. C. Murphy. The men are organized for the next loan and expect to surpass their former record.

County Agent Gast of Cass county has been busy helping apple growers in the county to dispose of their crops and to prevent waste and loss. In this work he has been co-operating with the food administration and the County and State Councils of Defense.

While the Logansport women slackers are few, according to Mrs. Pearl Wright, who has been in charge of the Hoover food card campaign, a local newspaper severely arraigns Logansport women for not taking active and general part in the work of the Red Cross. It is pointed out that Cass county has thirty men in France and 500 in the army, and that the home women have a duty to perform in connection with the Red Cross service due these men. It is reported that since the women's attention was called to the situation the Red Cross work has been taken in hand with enthusiasm.

**Clark County.**—Registration of Clark county women for war work has been started in a formal way in a meeting of women at Jeffersonville, under the leadership of Mrs. Nathan Sparks of the women's section of the County Council of Defense. Reports were made by township chairmen of their recent experiences in getting signers for the Hoover food pledge cards. A speaker at the meeting was Mrs. Fred Kurfess of New Albany. Mrs. John Sauer urged the creation of a county home demonstrator to work with County Agent Hugh A. Stevens in the campaign for food production, conservation and substitution of foods under the Hoover plan. Mr. Stevens also spoke in favor of the home demonstration work. Others taking active parts at the meeting were: Mrs. Kathryn Coleman, Mrs. H. M. Frank, Mrs. Jean Dunham and Mrs. John Worrell.

**Clay County.**—John A. Krider, a township trustee, who served on the election board at the recent Brazil city election, turned over his fees for that service to the Red Cross.

A recent report on the work done by the Clay county chapter of the Red Cross showed more than 5,800 separate articles made and sent forward. W. E. Carpenter of Brazil, president, and the other officers have been re-elected.

A pound of home-made candy for each man in Company H of Brazil, now at Camp Shelby, is the contribution of the domestic science department of the Brazil high school, the materials being donated by citizens.

**Davies County.**—Registration of women for patriotic helpfulness, with a close census of slackers or disloyal housewives, is now on the way for Davies county. Mrs. Frances Rodarmel of the women's section of the Davies County Council of Defense has been informed that the campaign for signatures to the Hoover patriotic pledge cards is to be pushed by the national authorities on a registration basis, with a record kept of those persons who fail or refuse to sign the war pledge of patriotism and conservation. For the registration work a women's organization now is being formed by Mrs. Rodarmel in every precinct of the county.

**Decatur County.**—A woman home demonstrator is to be obtained for Decatur county to co-operate with other agencies for the conservation of food in the kitchens of the county and for the instruction of housewives in the substitution of other good foods for wheat and meats.

G. A. R. men, the D. A. R. and the W. R. C. at Greensburg have passed resolutions protesting against the promiscuous and improper use of military titles in connection with the names of civilians. The custom of calling the auctioneer "Colonel," for example, is pointed out as improper and as a disrespectful misuse of the honored title, which, in time of war, should be protected against ridicule.

**DeKalb County.**—Butler made a recent community singing bee, or "big sing," the occasion for "Tag Day" activities for the Red Cross, getting \$85 for the cause. Besides the singing of patriotic songs, the gathering was regaled with patriotic speeches and with reports on war work being done in the community, State and nation. Butler people plan another "big sing" for an early day.

**Delaware County.**—The big sensation of the Y. M. C. A. war fund campaign in Delaware county was caused by a \$20,000 contribution made by Ball Bros. The organization formed in the county for the Y. M. C. A. drive is said to have been the most compact ever made for a public welfare purpose in the community.

High school boys and Boy Scouts used a new idea in Delaware county in the "Y. M. C. A." drive by showering the city of Muncie with "Y" war certificates in denominations of \$5 down to 25 cents. Big returns were obtained by the sale of these certificates.

Recent reports indicate almost 10,000 Muncie signers of Hoover patriotic food pledge cards. Dr. C. G. Rea, who has charge of the Hoover campaign, says that in one precinct more than 115 persons had signed the cards where formerly but seventy-one had complied. In this precinct there were thirteen refusals to sign. Those who refused to sign are being put on record and will be interviewed later by the County Council of Defense.

**Dubois County.**—Teachers in Dubois county, led by County Superintendent Robert E. Eckert, have demonstrated effort that can be done by organized and concentrated work. Mr. Eckert wrote to the teachers, asking each to give \$2 to the Red Cross. The response has been remarkable. Practically every teacher has sent in the contribution suggested. One teacher in Jackson township sent in \$8, the amount being raised by the pupils of the schools. Patoka township came forward with a \$10 donation, part of the proceeds of a box social. One teacher's letter not only sent money, but proffered personal services, in France or elsewhere.

Jasper lays claim to the first Junior Red Cross chapter in Indiana. Miss Margaret Wilson, superintendent of the Jasper schools, started the organization within a few days after President Wilson suggested that Junior chapters be formed. The chapter was organized October 1, and it is believed it antedates all other such organizations in Indiana. The committee in charge of the chapter is as follows: Margaret Wilson, president; Joseph Fromme, vice-president; R. M. Cunningham, treasurer, and Edna Swendell, secretary. The chapter is made up of boys and girls of the high school and of the seventh and eighth grades. The membership is increasing daily. In addition to the sewing and knitted work the members gather magazines to be sent to the soldiers in the camps and at the front.

**Fayette County.**—The Fayette County Council of Defense is investigating a recent report to the effect that a treason ring exists in Connersville. Treasonable literature was circulated in the county some time ago and reports are being made to the State Council of Defense and to the federal authorities. Warnings are to be sent to those who are found to be lending aid and comfort to the foe.

**Floyd County.**—The Alpha Club of New Albany has become the Alpha Service Club and will do Red Cross work and other war work. Mrs. Walter B. Bullett and Mrs. S. B. Lynd have taken the lead in changing the nature of the club's activities, and a committee has been appointed to put the war-time program in operation. On this committee are: Mrs. Walter B. Creed, Mrs. John L. Scott and Miss Lydia Roberts. The club was fortunate in the fact that several of its members already were skilled in Red Cross work and capable of directing the movement. Miss Josephine Reed, Miss Roe Roberts and Miss Lydia Roberts are giving instructions, and the work is being done in co-operation with the Red Cross shop.

A big feature of New Albany's Y. M. C. A. war fund drive was the record made by the Church Women's Battalion, with Mrs. J. Fred Kurfess as "Major," and the following "Captains," representing various churches: Mrs. Harry Pearce, Miss Florence Green, Mrs. T. J. Wilson, Mrs. Lee Stephens, Mrs. Frank Baker, Mrs. William Brooks, Mrs. Ben Rowe, Miss Anita Deffenbach, Miss Irma Zinsmeister, Mrs. Arthur Shrader, Mrs. W. H. Todd and Mrs. Will Gwin.

**Fountain County.**—The Attien Ledger recently called attention to the fact that the Fountain County Council thus far has provided only \$200 for the use of the County Council of Defense. Most of the fund has been used to buy yarn and for sending knitted garments and other supplies to Fountain county soldiers. The Ledger says: "In matters of this kind we should not be penurious and more funds should be available."

The Royal Neighbors of Attica gave a box social and raised \$21 for the yarn fund of the Fountain County Council of Defense.

Cashier Hardy Dice of the Farmers' State Bank at Veedsburg declares that he demonstrated the value of advertising in the second drive for the Liberty loan. As a result of newspaper advertising Mr. Dice's bank disposed of \$27,350 of bonds, while two other banks, which did not advertise, sold, combined, \$19,250.

Harry Gardner of Wingate is president and L. P. Brown of New Richmond is secretary-treasurer of an organization of business men in Fountain county, the members coming from Newtown, Odell, Hillsboro, Melott, Wingate, West Point, Romney, Waynetown and New Richmond. To work with the food administration, to establish rules for early closing and the saving of fuel, and to co-operate with the Defense Council in war service, are the objects of the new association.

Fountain county passed her minimum quota for the Liberty loan by \$13,975, raising \$229,500. More than \$10,000 was subscribed for the Y. M. C. A. war fund, where \$7,500 had been set as the county's quota.

At Veedsburg a permanent organization has been formed for Van Buren township, Fountain county, to make future campaigns for Y. M. C. A. war funds. Dr. E. W. Kirk is president, Hardy Songer vice-president, Marvin Cook secretary and Elmer Glover treasurer.

## Patriotic Press Comment

### Resolutions.

When a man between the ages of 21 and 31 resists the draft, we proceed to handle him without gloves. When a man past 31 works his jaw overtime resisting not only the draft but every other measure of self-preservation the government has enacted, we pass a resolution to "investigate" his loyalty. We don't like the word and "copperhead" but it's the only word that fits, and everybody knows the fate decreed for the serpent.—Rushville Republican.

### The Three B's.

A two-line report of a Kentucky county agent to the United States Department of Agriculture speaks volumes. This is his succinct account of his work:

"Had a meeting at the courthouse. I talked on whipping Germany with three B's—bread, bacon, and beans."



## Keep the Boys and Girls on the Farm



J. M. Studebaker, who was honorary president of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Indiana, and one of Indiana's pioneer manufacturers, presented in a forceful way his views on the country life problem in a letter to Prof. G. I. Christie, Director of the State Committee on Food Production and Conservation, as follows:

"Although I have been a manufacturer all my life, the subject of agriculture has never failed to claim my attention. My leading diversion, indeed, has been to oversee the cultivation of my farm lying adjacent to my city home.

"Successful farming in the future I am satisfied is bound up with the elucidation and application of the principles of intensive agriculture. The rule of thumb must give way to the lessons learned in the laboratory. Tests of soil and of seed, the value of fertilizers, the succession of crops as an influence on increased production, adaptation of crops to soil; the relative value of the various breeds of stock and questions relating to the purity of strain—these and a multitude of other questions must find scientific solution through such sources as that over which you have superintendence.

"One of the great problems of the day is how best to have the farmer bring up his family so that they will find country life attractive and be content to stay on the farm. His girls should marry country boys, and his boys marry country girls, and country homes, as they might easily be made, should be the most delightful centers on earth. Those boys who are inclined to be lured from the farm to the city by the big wages of the shops should remember that a big percentage of the mechanical wage-earners spend all they get, however much they earn, and form anti-saving habits that they never get over. The farmer's wife ought to have better household conveniences, especially in the kitchen, and assistance at her work enabling her to avoid being a mere drudge. She should have her own bank account, with means enough at her command to dress herself in a comely fashion without begging for it. Remember one thing, if the farmer gives his wife a well arranged chicken house, she will, as a rule, make her own bank account to a large extent. The farmer who has wit enough to keep 'mother' well dressed and happy will offer one of the most convincing arguments to his children to remain on the farm, and not forsake it for the city. But when 'mother' lives the life of a slave and a dowdy, her sons and daughters can't get away from the farm into the city fast enough.

"With a farm, let it be small or large, all a young man has to do is to keep out of debt, and he can live the most independent and happy life on earth. He doesn't have to eat cold-storage food, or sleep in a hall bedroom, or miss the blue sky, the songs of the birds, or the sense of freedom that he ought to prize and that can be found nowhere so surely as in a country home. Carry this message to the farmer boys and girls of Indiana. It will be worth their while to heed it."

Farmers who chop wood to save coal this winter will be making the chips fly for freedom.

Buckwheat cakes should taste better this winter when cooked over a wood fire.

Housewives are once more warned against persons who, it is reported, have attempted to buy, tax or carry away home-canned products, claiming that they are representatives of the Food Administration. These persons are impostors.

## An Ideal War Mother

Giving a 17-year-old son for service in France, after having seen the boy's father go to the Philippines to fight for liberty and humanity, Mrs. Samuel Cummings of New Lebanon, Gill township, Sullivan county, has accepted service as a "War Mother" in the women's branch of the Council of Defense, and in a letter to Mrs. James M. Lang of Sullivan county "War Mother" for Sullivan county, has set out in terms of pure patriotism her own theory of duty in war time. In part her letter follows:

Your notice appointing me war mother of Gill township to hand. Allow me to thank you for remembering me. I assure you that I shall try to fill this office with as much motherly affection as my limited time and ability will permit.

Let me say that this honor comes to me at a fitting time in life. It's this way: When my son, Earl Cummings, seventeen years old, now in France in active service, was but 3 weeks old, his father was called to the colors in U. S. A. Signal Corps, went to Philippines, leaving me with 4 children to care for, 2 small boys—ages 7 years and 3 weeks old, respectively,—2 small girls, 5 and 3 years, respectively; with no money, home or other property. Mr. Cummings supported me with all his salary, which at no time was above \$24.00 per month. He paid his own incidental expense, sending me all he could, which would be about \$17 per month, on an average. With this small amount I schooled my children and today I have this baby in France to defend me and what my home represents.

Mrs. Lang, I want to assure you that I fully appreciate the office you have given me. I understand it's only honorary, yet I am free to say to you that it's only this class that will in the end save the day.

You see slackers everywhere, claiming to be in sympathy with the war—I do not mean the love of war, but the love of peace. Only by a united effort can we win peace. They are honest enough to admit it. The pacifists have not the real organization or force enough to present their demands.

The 100th article of war reads: "Those that are not with us are against us." And are against the real liberty of humanity. I have stood by a husband to fight for the liberty of Cuba and the Philippines; how much more important for our own country?

Again thanking you, I remain,

Yours to win,

MRS. SAM CUMMINGS,  
"War-Mother" Gill Twp.

## State Conference on Mental Health

It has been found advisable to change the date of the State Conference on Mental Health, in Indianapolis, previously announced for December 13, to December 14, one day later. This is done in order to co-operate with the State Council of Defense, which is arranging a series of meetings for December 13 and 14. Those of December 14 will take the form of section meetings for discussion of special topics and the Conference on Mental Health will constitute one of these groups.

There will be three sessions. All will be held in the Assembly Room of the Claypool Hotel. The presiding officers will be Mr. Will H. Hays, chairman of the State Council of Defense, Professor T. F. Fitzgibbon of Columbus, vice-president of the Indiana Society for Mental Hygiene, and President William L. Bryan of Indiana University.

Mental defectiveness as a war problem, as it affects the home and the school and as it is related to community welfare, will be discussed. All the meetings will be open to the public. The conference is called by Professor T. F. Fitzgibbon, acting for the Indiana Society for Mental Hygiene, and Reverend Francis H. Gavisk, chairman of the State Committee on Mental Defectives.

It is far better to sign the food pledge card late than not at all.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 17

## Editorial Comment

## ONE FORM OF SNIPING.

When you peddle pro-German falsehoods about the selling of Red Cross sweaters, and about soldiers being compelled to "pay" for knitted goods sent to them through the Red Cross, you are deliberately and criminally libeling and falsely slandering the good men and women engaged in Red Cross work. For this slander and libel you are liable to punishment. No punishment, however, could be compared with the shame and humiliation that must go with a realization that you have been helping an enemy and hindering the war work of your own country. Idle gossip which is intended by its originators to obstruct patriotic activities in this country is as deadly in its effect on the American cause in the war as sniping from the rear would be deadly in its effect on American fighting men. This is the lesson the Councils of Defense everywhere seek to impress on men and women who have been so thoughtless as to assist pro-German propagandists in spreading poison, sedition and treason. Those who have been knowingly guilty of enemy propaganda are being warned for the last time. Drastic action is coming, and that without delay. Protection committees are being put on duty in all Indiana counties and the Patriot League is co-operating with Councils of Defense and with federal, State and local authorities everywhere to stamp out disloyalty. The responsible gossip who repeats slanders against the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and other war agencies need not be surprised if he or she is suddenly called up for examination and governmental action.

## Meeting a War Demand.

More wool with which to meet the war's huge demands is one important item with which patriotic farmers in Indiana and other states are now engaged. The national movement to increase wool production is headed by George W. Perkins of New York. In Indiana William Holton Dye, of Noblesville, has had an active part as a promoter of the more wool campaign, co-operating with the State Council of Defense, Purdue, the food production section, local bankers and county agricultural agents.

In line with this movement Madison county, for example, has formed a "Liberty Lamb Club." This has been done under the direction of W. R. Butler, the county agricultural agent. Business men have subscribed \$75 each to the fund which is being used to buy thirty ewes for the club. The money thus subscribed is lent to the organization for three years at 6 per cent.

The ewes bought are being lent to boys and girls in Madison county, the father or guardian going security for the boy or girl. All lambs raised are to be the property of the members of the "Liberty Lamb Club." Besides increasing the number of wool-bearing animals in the county, the purpose is to inculcate business ideas and thrift in the young.

Subscribers to the Liberty Lamb club fund included: E. M. Wilson, Arthur W. Brady, G. W. Gates, R. H. Brunt, B. L. Bing's Sons, Schuster Bros., E. A. Smith, T. G. Neely, Fair Store of Anderson, W. C. Wood of Pendleton, J. C. Andrew, West Point, and R. H. Brunt, Alexandria.

## The Normal Family and Its Relationship to the War

(By Miss Edna G. Henry of Indiana University)

One of the biggest social problems that confront the world today is the broken family. This will be an even greater difficulty after the war. Families are broken for various reasons. Sometimes for death, separation by divorce or by desertion. The world thinks of the normal family as being composed of a father and a mother and children. Merely being married does not constitute a family—it is nothing more than folks living. But the great need that is coming, not only goes after the war, but from the time that the men commence to come home wounded until the world at large recovers itself from this world-wide clash, is going to be a time when home service and relief workers of all kinds will be needed.

A lot of problems are going to come up within the near future in connection with the caring for and relief of these families whose living will be affected by the taking of some one or members who have been essential to the even support of those families. At all times and in all places the standard of living varies, but the time is at hand when all care should be taken that the families who are temporarily distressed do not slip back in their standard of living.

## MUST BE KEPT BUSY.

There is going to be great need for these people to be kept busy. Being busy does not only mean being occupied in some fashion or other, but being occupied in a manner that will amount to something. In addition to the various activities in which these people may be engaged, there must be an interest provided for them so that their minds and hearts may be kept alive and their thoughts be kept from their sorrow, if sorrow comes to them.

There must be, mainly, a safeguarding against sickness and disease. Within the last half-century medical authorities have proven the worth of prevention over cure and that is the system which must be employed at this time. Families must be taught how to live most consistently, both from a physical and a mental and a spiritual viewpoint.

When the soldiers and the sailors return from the war the families entrusted to the care of the Red Cross should be found to have maintained, as far as it is humanly possible, the essential standards of the home life as they were before the war. The object of the home service workers is to help when help is needed, to safeguard the normal development of these families in general health, in education, in employment, and in ideals of self-help and self-reliance.

This means that to the home that has had little or no opportunity for self-advancement such opportunity must be offered, and moreover, that in a time when living is more difficult for everyone, no pressure of circumstances or stress of temptation must be allowed to overcome the home into which the Red Cross worker has been called.

## RE-EDUCATION BIG PROBLEM.

There is going to be the problem of re-education of the crippled soldier in order that he may come back and rightly claim his position as a unit of society. Plans are afoot for the establishment of official reconstruction hospitals wherein these men will be held and not discharged until they are not only fully recovered, but taught a trade that will enable them to earn a living, in the event that in their service during the war they have become disabled to the extent that their occupations in life previous to the war would be out of the question now.

Another difficulty that is going to be encountered is the danger of the child labor problem. With the fathers and older brothers gone it is going to be a task to educate the people to the fact that the keeping of the children in school is the best solution, and even in extreme cases where it will be found absolutely necessary for the younger children to work in some fashion or other, even though that may be unavoidable for the time being, there is going to be a great danger of slipping back into the old methods again.

## NO PROFESSIONAL LOAFERS.

Employment—is another stumbling-block. How-

ever, it is certain that there is one good thing that the war is bringing and that is that it is going to do away with the professional loafers—both rich and poor. There are going to be found ways and means for all classes of people to be kept busy as they have never been kept busy before in their lives, and it is going to be one of the services of the Red Cross Home Service workers to show these people how they can best serve.

Recreation must be provided for the people whom the home service workers are seeking to aid. And the recreation must be of the kind that is going to keep and hold the family close together.

The spiritual welfare of the people who are to be helped must not be overlooked. There are various reasons why this should be looked after, mainly because it is more than possible that a better influence can be exercised on all conditions if the worker knows the religious inclinations of the one being helped.

## Why Use Corn

We ship wheat to our soldiers and our allies abroad and we keep corn at home and use corn here as a substitute for wheat for the simple reasons that:

(1). European mills are not equipped to grind corn.

(2). Corn meal shipped from America to Europe will not keep long enough to be used for food after it gets there.

(3). Corn bread will not keep long enough to permit it to be carried from central army bakeries back of the lines to the men in the trenches.

(4). The people of Europe to whom we must send food supplies are not acquainted with corn as a food and can not hastily readjust their lives and dietary scheme to accept corn.

These are the reasons why it is up to Americans to use corn, with which they are already familiar, while shipping wheat abroad, where wheat can be used and where corn absolutely can not be made useful as a food.

Wheat has all the qualities demanded of a staple food for use in the European war zone, and corn lacks the qualities needed for that purpose.

America easily can substitute corn for wheat as food, and Europe absolutely can not make the substitution.

Remember, substitution of corn for wheat and substitution of other good foods for meats is the first and last war demand being made in this country. Substitution, conservation, production, distribution,—and the greatest of these, the most vital war measure of all, is substitution.

We must eat corn and consume substitutes for meat in order that our allies and our armies may have food. If we withhold wheat and meat we force starvation on our comrades and on our own fighting men.

## Smith Joins Marine Corps.

Asa J. Smith, of Wabash, Indiana, who since September 20 has been State High School Organizer for the Boys' Working Reserve in Indiana, has enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. During the two months which Mr. Smith was engaged in this work he toured 64 counties, visited 196 high schools and made 211 speeches which were heard by over 10,000 boys who are eligible to join the Boys' Working Reserve.

## Price of English Bread.

The price of English bread is now 4½ cents per pound "cash and carry." This bread contains 25% of other cereals or potatoes and furthermore it is subsidized by the government, an appropriation of \$200,000,000 having been made to finance the operation.

Hog men who complain that the "13 to one" arrangement does not leave them any profit will do well to study their own methods more closely.



## War Conference Program

### GENERAL MEETINGS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13  
2:00 P. M.

Governor J. P. Goodrich, Chairman.  
Invocation—Rev. John Cavanaugh, President  
Notre Dame University.  
Music—(a) Sousa's Band.  
(b) Regimental Band, 10th Infantry U. S. A.

Announcement—Governor Goodrich.  
Address—Honorable Medill McCormick, Congressman-at-Large from Illinois.  
(Mr. McCormick has just returned from two months at the front, and is in touch with all the allied activities.)

Music.  
Remarks—Hon. J. A. B. Sherer, Representing the Council of National Defense.

Music.  
Address—Bishop Charles D. Williams, of Detroit.  
(Bishop Williams has just returned from Europe, where he was sent by the American Red Cross.)

Music.  
Adjournment.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13.  
8:00 P. M.

Hon. Albert B. Anderson, Judge of U. S. District Court for Indiana, Chairman.  
Invocation—Dr. Frederick E. Taylor, First Baptist Church, Indianapolis.

Music.  
Address—Honorable Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President of the United States.

Music.  
Address—Lieutenant Paul Perigord, of the French Army.

Music.  
Adjournment.

### DIVISION MEETINGS FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14. COUNTY COUNCILS.

Hour—10:30 A. M.  
Place—House of Representatives, State House.  
Program—Outline of Work, Will H. Hays, Chairman Indiana Council of Defense.  
Address—Dr. J. A. B. Sherer, Representative Council of National Defense, followed by a detailed discussion of the proposed coming activities of the County Councils of Defense.

### COMMUNITY WAR SERVICE BOARD. Chairman—Hugh McK. Landon.

Hour—1:30 P. M.  
Place—University Club.

#### PROGRAM.

Mr. James H. Lowry, Chairman City Recreation Department.

Subject: The Problem of the Camp and Community in War Time.

Mr. R. E. Kennington—Chairman Home Department.

Subject: The Soldier and the Home.

Rev. M. C. Pearson—Chairman Department of Church Co-operation.

Subject: What the Church Can Do.

Miss Ruth Lockwood—Chairman.

Subject: The Problem of the Young Girl.

Rev. F. S. C. Wicks—Chairman Fraternal Department.

Subject: Community Organization.

William P. Herod—Chairman Entertainment Department.

Entertaining the Man in Khaki.

James Edw. Rogers, Executive Secretary.

Subject: General Principles.

Discussion.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

Hour—9:00 A. M., Morning Session. 1:30 P. M., Afternoon Session.

Place—Assembly Hall, Twelfth Floor, Hotel Severin.

#### PROGRAM.

9:00 A. M.—Professor Waldo, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Subject—The Schools and the War.

9:45 A. M.—Mr. F. E. Hering.

Subject—The War Savings Certificates.

10:10 A. M.—Mr. Ralph Sollitt.

Subject—Junior Red Cross Work for School Children.

10:30 A. M.—Dr. H. E. Barnard.

Subject—Food Conservation and Food Administration Work for the Schools.

10:50 A. M.—Mr. E. E. Stacey.

Subject—Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. War Fund Campaigns Through the Schools.

11:00 A. M.—W. E. Hall, National Director U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, Washington, D. C.

11:20 A. M.—Open Discussion.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30 P. M.—President W. E. Stone, Purdue University.

The Educational Section and Its Function.

2:00 P. M.—Open discussion.

#### FRATERNAL ORDER SECTION.

Hour—10:00 A. M., Friday Morning, December 14.  
Place—Committee Room K. of P. Grand Lodge Bldg., 10th Floor.

#### PROGRAM.

Organization by the General Committee, Harry Wade, Chairman.

Address—Objects and Purposes.

Discussion—Led by Arch H. Hobbs, Secretary.

#### FUEL.

Hour and Day—Dependent upon word from the Federal Fuel Administrator.

Place—Federal Court Room, Federal Building.

#### PROGRAM.

Meeting of County Fuel Administrators with Mr. Evans Woollen, Federal Administrator for Indiana, and a representative of Dr. H. A. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator.

Remarks—Definite word will be sent by Mr. Woollen to County Fuel Administrators regarding time of meeting.

#### MEDICAL SECTION.

MEETING IN CONJUNCTION WITH INDIANA CONFERENCE ON MENTAL HEALTH, CALLED BY THE INDIANA SOCIETY FOR MENTAL HYGIENE.

Hour—Morning, Afternoon and Evening, December 14.

Place—Assembly Room, Claypool Hotel.

Hour 10:00 A. M.

Program—MENTAL HEALTH AND THE WAR.  
Address: Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, Associate Medical Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York City.

Address: Representative Medical Division Council of National Defense.

Other Speakers—

Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Indianapolis.

Dr. S. E. Smith, Richmond.

Dr. J. W. Milligan, North Madison.

Eugene C. Foster, Indianapolis.

Mrs. Hester Alverson Moffett, Elwood.

#### FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Hour—1:30.

Assembly Room—Eighth Floor.

Program—Mental Health as a Home and School Problem. T. F. Fitzgibbon, Columbus, Presiding.

Address: Miss Jane Griffiths, Field Secretary, National Committee on Provision for the Feeble Minded, Philadelphia.

Other Speakers—

Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, Evansville.

Mrs. S. C. Stimson, Terre Haute.

Dr. Horace Ellis, Indianapolis.

O. M. Pittinger, Frankfort.

Dr. W. F. Book, Bloomington.

Lee Driver, Winchester.

#### FRIDAY NIGHT.

Hour—8:00 o'clock.

#### MENTAL HEALTH AS A COMMUNITY PROBLEM.

Dr. William L. Bryan, President, Indiana University, Presiding.

Address: The Field of Mental Hygiene, Dr. Sidney D. Wilgus, representing National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Rockford, Illinois.

Symposium—The Menace of the Mental Defective.

To the Neighborhood—

Judge W. C. Duncan, Columbus.

Mrs. Emerson C. Ballard, Crawfordsville.

To Public Morals—

Rev. A. B. Storms, Indianapolis.

Rev. W. K. Ingalls, Jamestown.

To Public Health—

Dr. Ada E. Schweitzer, Indianapolis.

Dr. W. M. McGaughey, Greencastle.

As Seen By the Court—

Judge E. E. Cloe, Noblesville.

Judge F. J. Lahr, Indianapolis.

From the Viewpoint of the State Institutions—

Dr. George S. Bliss, Fort Wayne.

Dr. Kenosha Sessions, Indianapolis.

Dr. David C. Peyton, Jeffersonville.

#### MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Hour—10:30 A. M., December 14.

Place—Claypool Hotel (See Hotel Bulletin for Room Number).

#### PROGRAM.

Address: Adjutant General Harry B. Smith.

Subject: State Protection.

Address: Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Root, U. S. A. Commandant, Fort Benjamin Harrison.

#### ORGANIZATION FOR SALE OF WAR SAVING CERTIFICATES.

Hour—10:30 A. M., Friday, December 14th.  
Place—Parlor, Tenth Floor K. of P. Building.

#### PROGRAM.

1—Explanation of purposes and statement of plan of organization by Joseph D. Oliver, South Bend, Chairman of the State Committee.

2—General Discussion, led by Frank E. Hering, Secretary of the Executive Committee.

3—Questionnaire.

4—Short addresses by District Chairmen.

#### PUBLIC MORALS AND CHURCH FEDERATION.

Hour—9:30 A. M., Morning Session. 1:30, Afternoon Session.

9:30 A. M.—Devotional Service.

Song, America.

Responsive Scripture Reading.

Prayer.

Music.

General Slogan—"What Can the Churches Do to Help Win the War?"

10:00 A. M.—Bishop Francis—Leader.

Subject: Backing the Government in a Righteous Cause.

11:00 A. M.—Dr. Taylor, Leader of Discussion.

Subject: Following the Boys to the Front.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30 P. M.—Camp Morals.

(a) Army Y. M. C. A. Man.

(b) K. of C. Man.

2:30 P. M.—Rt. Rev. William F. Anderson, Cincinnati.

Subject: America and the Kingdom of God.

3:30 P. M.—Rabbi Feuerlicht, Leader.

Subject: Constructive Work in Present and Future.

4:30 P. M.—Power of a Free Church in a Free Country.

(a) Day of Prayer.

1. What Shall Christian Democracy Pray for in This War?

(a) Message of the Church in These Days.

Leader.



## U. S. PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE.

Hour—9:00 A. M.

Place—Hotel Washington, Seventeenth Floor, Assembly Room. Speech of Welcome, Mr. N. E. Squibb, Federal Director of Indiana, to be followed by talk of Mr. W. E. Hall, National Director, who gives a special message from the National Office.

10:30 A. M.—Mr. N. E. Squibb, talk on Indiana organization and specific plans, to be followed by round table talk and questions.

## AFTERNOON.

Members asked to attend other Divisional Meetings for Inspirational Talks.

## PUBLICITY SECTION.

Hour—12:30 P. M., December 14th, 1917.

Place—Riley Room, Second Floor, Claypool Hotel.

## PROGRAM.

Address of Welcome—Mr. George Ade, Chairman. Address: Mr. George Creel, Chairman Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

Address: Mr. Edgar Guest, Editor Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Michigan.

Address: Mr. H. B. Wilson, Delphi, Indiana, President Democratic State Editorial Association.

Address: Mr. Harry Martin, Martinsville, Indiana, President Republican State Editorial Association.

## RED CROSS.

Hour—10:00 A. M.—Mr. William Fortune, Chairman.

Place—Caleb Mills Hall, Shortridge High School.

10:00 A. M.—Address: Family Relief.

James L. Fieser, Director of Civilian Relief, Lake Division American Red Cross.

10:30 A. M.—The Woman's Work of the Red Cross.

Mrs. Hugh McGibney, Supervisor of Hospital Supplies in Central Indiana.

10:45 A. M.—Address: Bishop Williams.

11:30 A. M.—Address: Christmas Membership Drive, Arthur F. Bentley, Assistant Manager, Lake Division.

## AFTERNOON.

2:30 P. M.—Address: How Indianapolis Is Going to Get 75,000 Members. Myron R. Green, Chairman, Indianapolis Chapter Membership Committee.

2:50 P. M.—Address: The Need of Help From Women, Mrs. William L. Elder, Indianapolis Red Cross Shop.

3:10 P. M.—Address: The Junior Red Cross, Ralph V. Sollitt, Indiana Director Junior Red Cross.

3:30 P. M.—Address: James R. Garfield, Manager, Lake Division.

## SPEAKERS BUREAU.

Hour—9:00 to 12:00 A. M., December 14th.

Place—Marion Club Gymnasium.

## PROGRAM.

9:00 A. M.—A. E. Bestor, Washington, D. C.

The National Speakers Bureau.

9:30 A. M.—R. L. Lyman, Chicago.

The Platform and Patriotic Education.

10:30 A. M.—Thomas Moran, Purdue University. President Wilson's Flag Day Address.

11:00 A. M.—Captain Albert Stump.

11:30 A. M.—Philip T. White.

The Four Minute Man.

## WOMAN'S SECTION.

Hour—10:30 A. M., December 14th.

Place of Meeting—Hollenbeck Hall, Y. W. C. A. Building.

## PROGRAM.

Complete outline of proposed work, by Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, Chairman Women's Section.

General Discussion.

Questionnaire.

Suggestions by County Women.

Address: Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

## FRIDAY, 2 P. M.

Place of Meeting—Hollenbeck Hall, Y. W. C. A. Building.

## PROGRAM.

Address by Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Washington, D. C., member and special representative of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense. Followed by round table discussion.

## U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE.

Hour—10:00 A. M.

Place—Room 200, Claypool Hotel.

## PROGRAM.

Speech of Welcome and Opening Address, Isaac D. Straus, Federal Director for Indiana.

11:00 A. M.—W. E. Hall, National Director, Speech.

2:00 P. M.—Round Table Discussion and Plans. Address: G. L. MacIntosh, President Wabash College.

## FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION.

## UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Hour—10:00 A. M., Friday, December 14th.

Place—Odd Fellows' Hall, Grand Lodge Hall, Corner Pennsylvania and Washington Sts.

## PROGRAM.

10:00 A. M.—Meeting for All Food Administration Workers.

Subject: The Conservation Campaign.

Address: Franklin W. Ford, New Jersey, of Mr. Hoover's Staff, United States Food Administration.

Address: Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

Address: Mrs. Richard Edwards, President Indiana Franchise League, Peru.

Address: Miss Mary Matthews, Director of Home Economics, Purdue University.

11:30 A. M.—"Conservation in Hotels and Restaurants," for All Workers and for Hotel and Restaurant Men.

Discussion led by George W. June, Chairman Hotel and Restaurant Division, U. S. Food Administration for Indiana.

1:30 P. M.—Meeting of County Food Administrators.

General Discussion led by Dr. H. E. Barnard.

3:00 P. M.—"Regulating Prices of Food Staples."

Meeting for All Workers and for Grocers and Market men.

Speaker: Harry A. Wheeler, Federal Food Administrator of Illinois.

4:00 P. M.—"The Cash and Carry Plan of Retailing."

Meeting for all Workers and for Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

Speakers: George Griffin, of Schnull & Co., Indianapolis; Caleb Powers, Indianapolis.

5:00 P. M.—Conference of County Merchant Representatives, Food Administration.

Speaker: Myer Heller, State Merchant Representative, U. S. Food Administration, Newcastle, Indiana.

## FOOD PRODUCTION.

Hour—10 A. M.

Place—Odd Fellows Building. Committee Room—Top Floor.

## PROGRAM.

Address—Representative U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Address—Hon. Ralph W. Moss. Subject, "Increased Production."

Address—Roberta McNeill, Purdue University. Subject, "Solving Home Problems."

General Discussion.

## Possibilities of Home Saving

(Experts from address on "Food Conservation," by Mrs. William Severin, chairman of the National Advisory Council of the Woman's Association of Commerce of U. S. A., before the Women's Association of Commerce of U. S. A.)

"If in each home in the United States there is saved one ounce of meat a day in one year we save 465,000,000 pounds. One slice of bread saved daily saves 365,000,000 loaves annually. One pat of butter less a day means 114,000,000 pounds a year saved. A half cup of milk less per day saves 912,000,000 quarts of milk, or the product of 400,000 cows. These figures prove that it behooves us to Hooverize.

"We are asked to observe wheatless days. Let us carry it further. Let us discover the real wastes of wheat in our homes. The home-baked loaf of bread, time-hallowed though it be, is our worst offender. The women in France no longer bake their own bread. We must adopt similar measures here.

"One to three ounces of dough-wheat, in other words, is wasted in every home baking. The dough on your fingers that you or your maid wash off in the sink, the dough that clings to the bread-board, the flour that spills while you are kneading, are wastes you cannot prevent. The only recourse is to stop baking your bread at home.

"The Red Cross and other war relief organizations are begging for your help. You can't respond when you are chained to the kitchen, nervous over whether your dough is rising properly, and then watching it in the oven. It takes five hours to produce two loaves of bread in your kitchen—and then perhaps it is a soggy, unpalatable mess, undigestible and really a waste. Home baking is a triple waste—first, of wheat; second, of time; third, of your family's digestion.

"Hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour can be saved by housewives if they will buy bakers'

bread. In up-to-date bake shops the correct temperature is maintained while the dough is rising. In home kitchens this is impossible. The door opens, a cold draught enters and the dough falls. Then it is a case of Humpty Dumpty. Nothing can save that batch of dough from becoming soggy bread.

"Bake shops, by modern contrivances, avoid wastes of dough. They can produce more bread per barrel of flour than housewives can. And bakers' bread is light. It toasts. Home-made bread won't. The crusts of bakers' bread can be easily dried, rolled and used. Your home-made crusts are too heavy for this.

"Women must therefore do less home baking. Then they can begin today to save meat. Wheat will help win the war. Now is the time to act. The government is supervising the bake shops. Each bake shop is to be licensed. But don't wait for the government to point out the wastes of home baking. Let us resolve now to save these thousands upon thousands of barrels of flour that we are literally washing down our sinks.

"For years I have been an exponent of home baking. I have baked bread, rolls, pies, cakes by the thousands. I've taught scores of maids and girls to do the same. In my home today baking is barred. I consider this action to be in accordance with the spirit of my Hoover pledge. If every woman in this country will do likewise I venture to say that 1,000,000 barrels of flour will be annually saved for our allies. This saving will far exceed that made by having wheatless days. Let's do both."

Uncle Sam does not want you to starve now. He only wants you to keep from going hungry later on when he asks you to sign and to keep the food pledge.



## No Middle Ground for Loyalty

When nations stand at grips of death, amidst the battle's pall;  
When valiant soldiers pray for aid, and suffering peoples call;  
When Hate and Crime usurp the place of Human Virtues grand;  
There isn't any middle ground where Loyalty may stand.

When Fear and Famine stalk abroad, like monsters of the night;  
When mothers, horror stricken, weep at War's appalling sight;  
When Innocence is common prey, and Murder foully planned;  
There isn't any middle ground where Loyalty may stand.

When Virtue falls like broken reed, and famished children moan;  
When Mercy leaves the human breast, and Malice reigns alone;  
When breaking hearts beat unison in every martyred land;  
There isn't any middle ground where Loyalty may stand.

When Reason, on her broken throne, gives way to Lust and Greed;  
When Avarice, with power mad, makes helpless nations bleed;  
When Passion, with its iron rule, is riding in command;  
There isn't any middle ground where Loyalty may stand.

When Nation's Manhood marches forth to cope with craven foe;  
When Womanhood gives up its all, and freely bids them go;  
When Sacrifice exacts its toll, from us on every hand;  
There isn't any middle ground where Loyalty may stand.

When Honor bids the nations arm, and save the human race;  
When Treason from her slimy lair begins to show her face;  
When Patriotism only, stands against her brigand band;  
There isn't any middle ground where Loyalty may stand.

September 23, 1917.

H. E. NEGLEY.

## How Marshall County Women May Help Win the War

(By Mrs. S. E. Boys, in the Plymouth Republican.)

(Editor's Note.—What applies to Marshall county applies with equal force to every county in Indiana, to which Mrs. Boys' message may as well have been addressed.)

In our eager desire to help win the war, we are apt to adopt the first thing which presents itself without taking a broad view of the field and deciding where we can be of the most use, considering the needs and our fitness to serve. Of course we may all help some in all lines, but this is not enough in most cases. Most of us should have a definite task into which we can throw our energies with enthusiasm and efficiency. Here are some ways in which Marshall county women can help:

### CONSERVE FOOD.

President Wilson says the MOST VITAL PART AMERICAN WOMEN CAN PLAY is to CO-OPERATE WITH THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION. He adds that if they fail to do this part it will be "their first failure."

If you have not yet signed a Food Card and want to do so, you may get one of Mrs. E. N. Cook.

### SIGN SERVICE CARD.

A Service Card is to be put out by the Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense. You should sign this card. It is not a draft nor an enlisting to "go to France." It is merely an inventory or survey of the woman power of the country; that those who have ability in particular lines may be enabled to serve in those lines and all the rest of us may be helped to find out what we can do best, and put in touch with that work.

### HELP THE RED CROSS.

The Red Cross has eyes on all the battlefields and behind all lines, in all the hospitals and in the homes whence a man has gone. It is continually studying needs and methods and when it tells us what to do and how to do it, it knows what it is talking about. Whatever energy a woman spends under the direction of the Red Cross, she can be pretty sure will be of direct and much-needed use. There are classes on Thursday evenings and on Saturdays in Red Cross headquarters for the folding of surgical dressings. This work is directed by Mrs. Stevens and Miss Milner. These surgical dressings are sent by the thousands to the front and it is especially desired right now that there be an enormous supply to be sent over ahead of the boys that they may not interfere with the transportation of troops and other supplies later. There are various committees of the Red Cross who are making garments and supplies needed in the Red Cross

work. If you want to help do this sewing and cannot come to the headquarters to work, phone Mrs. E. N. Cook and she will put you in touch with the committee with which you can work. Or if you belong to a society which will be able to do Red Cross work at some of its meetings, ask Mrs. Cook about it. She will direct you how to go about it.

### KNIT.

The papers have recently spent some space and our War and Navy Secretaries have nearly "gotten in bad" by raising a question as to the necessity of supplying sweaters and knit garments for soldiers. As far as we can make out, the conclusion of the whole matter is: A sweater is not an absolute "necessity," else the high officials "would ask Congress to make an appropriation" and buy these for the boys, but it is a great "comfort" during this cold weather, upon the high seas, in the trenches, or keeping watch these cold nights in France. Women want the boys who are offering to give their lives for the protection of our homes to have this "comfort," hence the knitting.

If you want direction in this work, write or telephone to Mrs. Auer, who has charge of the knitting committee.

### HELP RAISE FUNDS.

Funds for the Red Cross are always in demand. Whatever you can do to help swell the finances is good service. In these times of special "drives" you may enlist. There will be more Liberty Loans and "Y" campaigns. You can help prepare for these by talking about them favorably to your neighbors. Giving is so much a matter of knowledge of the need. Those who understand it best are most willing to give. You can be helping prepare in advance by taking it up intelligently now.

### KEEP UP SPIRIT.

There is an indefinable something called "morale," for the lack of a better name. This is made up of "pep," courage, a fighting spirit, enthusiasm, a vision of the need and a devotion to the cause, a spirit of self-sacrifice, a just anger at inhumanities being practiced by the Teutons and a desire to avenge and rehabilitate those who have been despoiled. This spirit is much a matter of cultivation about the tables and hearthstones, and can be inflamed or depressed by woman's attitude. Be sure that you are helping your husband and your boy to be heroic.

### THE "HOME FIRES."

Bishop John Hazen White, in a recent address before the Civic club and Franchise League,

of South Bend, spoke on the text, "This ought ye to have done and not to have left the other undone." He pointed out the necessity of keeping up all the home and welfare work; keeping our "house in order" as it were, caring for the poor, looking out for civic welfare and integrity, seeing that the children have the best development, providing comforts for the old, the depressed, the ill; taking pains that criminality does not increase at home; that proper medical help is given where needed; that all our institutions are made the most efficient for the training of a noble race. This is what is meant by, "keeping the home fires burning." England made the mistake of overlooking this necessity at first and now feels the dire effects of it. If we are not wise enough to maintain the present welfare institutions and make needed reforms at home we shall find ourselves a retrograde and degenerate people at the end of the war.

These are only some of the ways Marshall county women may help. Do these and "others shall be added unto you," for the Council of Defense and Red Cross and numerous other patriotic societies are alert to make use of all who are eager to help.

## Essential Industries Are Affected by Coal Shortage

The fuel shortage temporarily has affected some essential industries. For example, the Wayne Knitting Mills at Ft. Wayne, makers of hosiery, have been threatened by a fuel shortage.

Stone quarries are closing down here and there as war work absorbs both cars and fuel. Restrictions on non-essentials enforced by the priority agencies of the National War Administration, have caused the Baltes Stone quarries at Montpelier to close for the winter. Cars could not be had to haul the company's product. Coal delivered to the company has been used by E. R. Coleman, manager of the company, to help meet the fuel needs of the people of Montpelier. As the stone company's coal deliveries are received in car lots, the cars are to be set on an uptown switch and the coal is to be sold to the people in ton lots.

J. A. Hendricks, highway superintendent of Adams county, announces that road-building is to stop because of the closing of stone-quarries and the inability of the material concerns to get cars to use in shipping road supplies.

The Sandusky Cement Company's plant at Syracuse, Kosciusko county, has been closed because of the coal shortage.

At Albany a projected church revival has been postponed because of the failure of the church to obtain a supply of coal.

In attempting to work out the wood-for-fuel problems in Boone county, a landowner was found who declared he would rather pay \$20 a ton for coal than cut wood to be used as a substitute. The matter was reported to the County Council of Defense, according to the Lebanon Pioneer. That paper reports vast quantities of down timber in Boone county waiting to be cut into firewood, all being unfit for other use.

The Indiana Bulletin is not copyrighted. It is intended solely as a purveyor of patriotic inspiration through the reported patriotic activity of County Councils of Defense and the various committees and sections of the Indiana State Council of Defense. It is published with no other end in view than the dissemination of information that will serve the cause of the State and Nation in the war with Germany. Newspaper editors, librarians, teachers, public speakers and others are invited and urged to avail themselves of any suggestions or informative data found in the columns of the Bulletin.

The publicity bureau under whose direction the Bulletin is prepared and published welcomes suggestions for adding to the efficiency of the publication and welcomes contributions along the lines suggested.



## Something of Germany's Tragedy

### "IN SPITE OF THE CENSOR."

"Ladies' chemises. Were \$1, now \$16.  
 "Cloth, pure worsted and gabardine. Was 72 cents a yard, now \$9.60.  
 "Half-wool stuff. Was 38 cents a yard, now \$5.76.  
 "Velvets. Were \$1.44, now \$12.  
 "Sateen. Was 20 cents, now \$2.88.  
 "Wash voile. Was 13 cents, now \$2.88.  
 "Sewing silk. Was 13 cents per 'reel,' now 15 cents.  
 "Machine cotton. Was 4 cents per large reel, now 22 cents.  
 "Cotton socks for infants. Were 72 cents per dozen, now \$11.52.  
 "Ladies' woolen stockings. Were 66 cents, now \$3.60.  
 "Shoe laces. Price twenty times higher than before the war."

There is little of Germany's tragedy leaking out to the outside world now. Her censors resemble "dead men" in that they "tell no tales." There is one source of news, however, that the censor cannot bottle up, and that is the market reports. These constitute a vivid chronicle of The Rise and Fall of Mitteleuropa.

A little analysis and attention to such news as exists will reveal reasons behind these high prices in addition to the mere high cost of raw materials. For one thing, Germany has cut terrible holes in her textile industries by taking men from them for munitions work; for another, she has seemingly allowed prices on such things as dry goods to climb without restriction, probably on the theory that this will act as the greatest check on the use of these commodities. Even high prices, however, cannot check all demand, and the price report above quoted adds that "many articles for which customers would gladly pay the high prices demanded, especially sewing cotton, are scarcely obtainable any more."

Such price announcements over here would make American women think that we had gone back to Civil war times, when calico went from 12½ to 50 cents a yard; lonsdale shirting from 19 to 85 cents; broadcloth from \$2.45 to \$5.50, and matches from 62 cents to \$2.37 a gross.

Indeed, there are people here who have made the statement that some prices actually are higher now than they were in Civil war times. But a little analysis shows this to be a mistaken statement. Beef, cheese, bacon and corn did reach a higher dollar and cents notch in 1917 than at any time during the Civil war. But they started higher, our whole scale of living having risen. As a matter of fact, not one of these commodities has had a rise proportionate to the increase of those days. A commodity that starts at \$5 and goes up to \$10 in one era has really not suffered as great a price disturbance as the same commodity starting at \$3 and going up to \$7 in another era, though the actual final price is higher.

It is not chance that has kept our commodities from soaring to the same extent as the German goods above listed. If ever speculators had a rich field to mow it was when we entered this war. Not only were production, distribution and labor conditions disturbed, but Europe's money was over here for the purchase of her supplies. So, without any of the terrific pressure of war that Germany has felt, even worse price conditions could easily have prevailed here had there not been some restraining power.

This power has been one of the greatest demonstrations of efficiency that democracy has yet had opportunity to show. Not only have the people's legislators passed such legislation as was necessary to enable a great democracy to organize for a special task, but the country's great business men have shown remarkable readiness to start voluntarily from the place where legislation stopped and carry the whole war-service program to a successful conclusion. This has been especially true in the matter of foods. Dealers representing virtually all of this country's food commodities have gone to Washington to attend conferences with the food administration,

and the result is accomplishing what Germany said could never be achieved by a democracy—practical and prompt food control through democratic administration.

War time prices must be higher than peace prices, because labor and distribution are disturbed, the demand is abnormal, and production must be stimulated. So we sometimes forget that we have really been greatly blessed by constructive administration till some such striking fact as this German stock report comes before us.

### A Woman's War Pictures

She had been looking at a collection of war photographs, and was telling a friend about them.

"They are terrible," she said. "But I have to look at them, I have to remind myself that the war is real, and not just a horrible nightmare. I want to do my best in every way—especially in food saving. And it is hard to put forth one's best efforts for the sake of what seems a bad dream."

The other one shook her head. "I understand," she replied. "I began that way, but I found that the impression needed constant renewing—their very horror caused them to fade. So I started a picture gallery of my own that would be permanent, and that would enlist my deepest sympathies with the task of conserving food."

To the other's questioning look she explained. "I made a list—fats, meat, sugar, wheat, fuel. Those are, roughly, the things we are asked to conserve by wise use and substitution. It used to be easy for me to eat a lot of butter just because I am so fond of it; to take two meat and wheat-bread sandwiches to the office for lunch, and then throw one away and eat some candy instead; so easy to leave the electric light burning in the dining room at home while I was in the sitting room, or the steam heat turned on all day while I was at the office; and above all—so easy to think that each tiny bit of waste couldn't make any difference at all in that limitless, titanic turmoil in Europe. All this was so easy that I started my mental picture gallery to make it hard—too hard—even to consider wasting an atom of possible war material.

"I fixed it this way: 'Fats,' I said. 'Of course I know that fats must be had for a wide array of needs. But, because fat includes milk, cream, butter—the foods without which children cannot grow up—I choose to make "save the fats" an imperative demand to me by the symbol of a baby.'

"This baby is really the future—the future of France, of England, of Belgium, or any allied country. For it is on this baby that each country depends for its continuance in history—and this baby depends on the fats you and I can save for its continuance.

"So, with the picture of that baby in my mind, holding out its hands to me for its necessary food, putting it up to me whether it shall grow up a sturdy citizen, or whether it shall be wasted, weak, its life, if it lives, a burden—with that picture in my heart do you think I dare waste a drop of milk or a morsel of fat?"

"Then meats—because of the phrase 'strong meat' I associate meat with the strong, and visualize the soldier, the man who is fighting the war that shall decide forever whether men shall be captains of their own destinies or not. I see this soldier, toiling beyond human belief, living under the most terrific stress, hesitating at no risk, tossing his life gladly 'over the top' when that alone will save the day. And then I see his incredible sacrifice brought to nothing by lack of food—by lack of mere strength to sustain his greatness.

"Well—do you think I can waste meat now?"

"Then comes sugar. One thinks of youngsters and their inevitable 'sweet tooth' that is not mere taste but nature's demand for necessary energy. And though I know that the sugar is needed for all, I choose to think of it as being for these little men-and-women-to-be, whose youth has been devoured by the Giant War. They must, almost alone, take prematurely on their shoulders

a burden greater than has ever been piled up in this world before; their hands must take over this ruined world. Shall they have the sugar they need for energy?—or shall I gratify this moment's craving instead?"

"Wheat—why, one thinks of Ceres—of Mother Nature—of the world's matrons, administering their households, nurturing mankind from infancy on through life. And so I picture a woman, a brave woman, never faltering at her responsibility of feeding the world simply because the dragons of war are trying to snatch the food from her hands. Why—this symbol-woman of mine is like Mother Earth herself, who, with her breast rent and bleeding, still gives fruitage to the hand that sows.

"Shall I help her—or the war dragon?"

"Fuel? That is simple. One thinks instantly of the aged, bending for comfort over the hearthstone where they have reared the world's children. I picture an ancient couple who, having sacrificed their sons on the altar of freedom, would gladly stay no longer here themselves were it not that they long to keep at least some embers aglow for those who may return at last, that mankind may not forget that the world was once its peaceful home.

"That is my gallery of symbols. Do you wonder that 'Save the fat,' 'Save the meat,' 'Save the wheat,' 'Save the sugar,' 'Save the fuel,' are to me the 'new Commandment' that shall save the world for brotherhood and love?"

### Illinois Licenses War Relief Plans

All Illinois war benefit solicitations must be licensed under a State law. The plan of protecting the public from impostors and to eliminate the waste of duplication was the subject of an official notice sent forward to every county defense organization, as follows:

"Under the regulation recently adopted all licensees are required to place upon all printed matter issued by them and intended for circulation or use in Illinois in connection with solicitation, a statement informing the public that the solicitation has been authorized. The statement should be in the following form: 'A license authorizing this solicitation has been issued by the State Council of Defense of Illinois.' It is believed that this statement, so used, in addition to being of great advantage to the licensee, will serve as a protection and convenience to the public. If a form of statement shorter than the form given above is more practicable for use in some instances, as for example, upon tickets of admission, the following may be used: 'Licensed by State Council of Defense of Illinois.' It is understood that you will observe this regulation. If you have printed matter now on hand, intended for circulation, we suggest that you place the statement upon such printed matter by the use of a rubber stamp. Yours very truly,  
 "The State Council of Defense, License Committee War Aid and War Charity.

(Signed) "RICHARD MUELLER,  
 "Assistant Secretary."

### Patriotic Peppergrams

Food pledge cards in the windows of ten million American homes bespeak a mighty, concerted effort that will be felt beyond the seas.

You bought your Liberty Bond in order to provide the boys with the proper sinews of war. You signed the food pledge in order that your child may not later cry for bread. The day may come when you will rejoice at the loyal decision which you have made in each case.

Only a pro-German or a misinformed American will scoff at the efforts of the government to conserve the food supply of the nation.

Our three billion-bushel corn crop puts a larger crown than ever on the king of cereals. And, if used right, it will help to put the Kaiser in the discard.

Food in the mouths of our Allies is ammunition no less important than the shells in their siege guns.





He who proposes peace now, either does not see the stake for which the Allies are fighting, or wishes the German military autocracy still to control the destinies of us all as to peace or war.—WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DECEMBER 14, 1917

Number 18

## Four-Minute Men's Work Wins Tribute

### President Wilson Expresses Warm Appreciation of Campaign Made in Moving Picture Houses.

President Wilson has written the following letter to the speakers of the division of Four-Minute Men of the Committee on Public Information: To the Fifteen Thousand Four-Minute Men of the United States:

May I not express my very real interest in the vigorous and intelligent work your organization is doing in connection with the Committee on Public Information? It is surely a matter worthy of sincere appreciation that a body of thoughtful citizens, with the hearty co-operation of the managers of moving-picture theaters, are engaged in the presentation and discussion of the purposes and measures of these critical days.

Men and nations are at their worst or at their best in any great struggle. The spoken word may light the fires of passion and unreason or it may inspire to highest action and noblest sacrifice a nation of freemen.

Upon you Four-Minute Men, who are charged with a special duty and enjoy a special privilege in the command of your audiences, will rest in a considerable degree the task of arousing and informing the great body of our people, so that when the record of these days is complete we shall read page for page with the deeds of army and navy the story of the unity, the spirit of sacrifice, the unceasing labors, the high courage of the men and women at home who held unbroken the inner lines.

My best wishes and continuing interest are with you in your work as part of the Reserve Officer Corps in a nation thrice armed because through your efforts it knows better the justice of its cause and the value of what it defends.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

The division of Four-Minute Men of the Committee on Public Information is a governmental agency consisting of 15,000 volunteer speakers. Its purpose is to present to the American people messages from their Government, the topics being selected in Washington. The facts for the development of each subject are carefully prepared at the national headquarters.

Donald Ryerson, of Chicago, vice president of Ryerson Sons, now a lieutenant in the navy, conceived the idea from which the organization has been developed. When in response to the call to the colors he laid aside direction of the work, William McCormick Blair, another Chicagoan, became director.

In its infancy the organization consisted simply of a small group of men, working as a purely voluntary body without official recognition under an inspiration to impress every American with the fact that he has a part to perform in promoting the success of the war. The Committee on Public Information, recognizing the possibilities of reaching the public through these verbal messages carried into every community, gave official sanction to the activities of the Four-Minute Men.

The Four-Minute Men do not appear at mass meetings where the individuals who congregate come with opinions formed. They go into motion-picture theaters, where they find mixed audiences with open minds. The 15,000 speakers are organized under the direction of local chairmen. The organization is represented today in the ma-

## PROCLAMATION

In order that all the patriotic forces and energies of the State shall be co-ordinated for the performance of the great war task now confronting the Nation, and in order that full freedom and efficiency may be imparted to every effort, to supplement the effective work now being done in Indiana by the citizens in their voluntary labors for the organizing of the State's man and woman power and all other resources of the commonwealth, the following proclamation is made and its provisions will be effective from and after this date:

WHEREAS, On account of the state of war existing between the United States and the Central Empires, our people are intensively employed in war activities required by both State and Nation, which activities are made the more strenuous and necessary by the absence of more than thirty-five thousand of the young men of the State who have gone to the firing line, or who are now in the camps of instruction preliminary to going to the front, thus shifting the increasing home burdens to fewer hands, and

WHEREAS, In order that treason shall more certainly be stamped out in its inception; that disloyalty shall be discovered and punished; that prompt succor may be rendered in event of storms, floods, fire or other common disasters; that continuous and permanent efficiency shall be maintained for all who are engaged in the multiplied and necessary home activities of the extraordinary war crisis, an emergency is hereby declared, and under the authority vested in the Executive of the State, under the Constitution and under the laws of the State, I, James P. Goodrich, Governor of the State of Indiana, hereby call to action, under the rules now prescribed, the sedentary militia of the State.

1. That the sedentary militia to distinguish it from other branches of the military service of the State and Nation, shall be called "The Liberty Guard of Indiana."

2. That the membership of the Liberty Guard shall be the male citizens of the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who are now bearing arms for the Nation or State and who by reason of occupation and environment should not give of their whole time to strictly military duty, but who are imbued with a patriotic desire to aid in maintaining peace and order in our State which is now a great workshop for the production of that which is so important in winning the war, and to be ready to strike quick and effective blows in the event of treasonable or disloyal outbreaks in any part of the commonwealth.

3. Upon receipt of the petition of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred fifty of the citizens of a community that they desire to form a unit of the Liberty Guard of the State, and after being assured that such organization will maintain an interest in the work for the period of the war, that proper officers for instruction and training are present or can be secured, and that the membership is composed of persons physically fit for the service, I will cause said organization to be enrolled a charter will be issued and later it will be assigned a letter or number in the State's organization of the Liberty Guard.

4. It will be the duty of the members of such organization to perfect themselves in military training and knowledge of arms and to hold stated meetings for drill and instructions. That said drilling and all other military forms will be governed by the regulations, manuals and orders of the United States Army.

5. In addition to their military activities, the members of the Liberty Guards are urged to take part in all civic activities in the community that are calculated to kindle and keep burning the patriotic fires; to maintain due vigilance in ferreting out disloyalty and treason and to report the same through proper channels.

6. Membership and service in the Liberty Guard does not, of course, relieve the men of conscription age from service in the National Army, but all are urged to join the Guard and to receive the military training it affords, and in the event of their being called to the service of the nation, they are automatically discharged from the Liberty Guard and the membership of the local company is asked to give appropriate and appreciative recognition of the fact that one of their members has thus been promoted.

7. The said Liberty Guard will be under the command and direction of the Adjutant-General of the State who will issue all orders governing the activities of the same. The membership is hereby charged to obey such orders and to take no action in any case not strictly conforming to the said Adjutant-General.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great Seal of Indiana to be affixed thereto, this the 12th day of December, 1917.

By the Governor,

JAMES P. GOODRICH, Governor.

ED. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

jority of the larger cities and towns of the country. Applications for the services of the speakers are now being received at the rate of 1,100 or 1,200 a month.

### GERMANY'S PLEDGES TO AMERICA.

No. 1 (July 8, 1915).—"The Imperial Government repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping, and the lives of American citizens on neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy."

No. 2 (September 1, 1915).—"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

No. 3 (October 5, 1915).—"The orders issued

by His Majesty the Emperor to the commanders of the German submarines \* \* \* have been made so stringent that the recurrence of incidents similar to the Arabic case is considered out of the question."

No. 4 (May 4, 1916).—"In accordance with the general practice of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared as naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance."

### ALL OF THEM RUTHLESSLY BROKEN.

This is war time. Pay cash. Do your own delivering.

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## Patriotism in Indiana

Fulton County.—Speaking under the auspices of the Fulton County Council of Defense, Mayor J. O. Batchelor of Marlon, Ind., recently delivered a very effective war address on "Patriotism" to a large meeting at Rochester. The meeting was productive of much enthusiasm and inspiration. Recent patriotic rallies at Rochester and Fulton, addressed by Prof. Sherman Davis of Indiana University, have been highly successful.

Secret service men have been at work in Fulton county, warning seditious talkers as to the serious nature of treasonable offenses. The visits of Federal agents followed reports sent in to the State Council of Defense by the protection organization of the Fulton County Council of Defense.

Gibson County.—Pupils of the Princeton high school are at work earning more than \$600 to be given to the Y. M. C. A. War Fund, the money to be earned, \$10 by each pupil before April 1, 1918.

At a patriotic meeting at the First Presbyterian church, Princeton, a service flag, bearing fifteen stars, was dedicated by the congregation in honor of the men who have gone from the church into military service.

The Elizabeth Stanley W. C. T. U. of King Station is doing Red Cross work under the direction of Mrs. Hatlie Robinson, Mrs. Robert McCurdy, Mrs. Ora Endicott and others.

A systematic drive was made recently in Princeton among fraternal organizations, societies and other organizations, for contributions to the Y. M. C. A. War Fund. The returns were large. The committee assigned to this particular drive was headed by John Shubart as chairman.

Chester A. Rumble of Oakland City is in charge of a movement to organize thirty high school boys of that city who are to do farm work to earn \$10 each for the Y. M. C. A. War Fund. Mr. Rumble is getting in touch with farmers who can make use of the young volunteers.

Grant County.—Comfort kits for soldiers are being made in large numbers by the Home and Foreign Missionary Society of Oak Chapel church east of Marlon. Mrs. Emma Baker is president, Mrs. Viola Nelson, vice president, and Mrs. Lulu Nelson, secretary. At a recent all-day session at the home of Mrs. Sally E. Stont, the following gave their time to war work: Mrs. Dora E. Whitely, Sadie B. Harvey, Mrs. Anna Winslow and Mrs. William M. Jones of Little Ridge, Mrs. Barnaby Boyce and Miss Martha Rathier of Fairmount, Mrs. Frank Havens, Mrs. Carl Barney and Mrs. Helen Loop of Marlon, Mrs. Viola Nelson, Mrs. Viola Thompson, Mrs. Victor Stout, Mrs. Emma Baker, Mrs. Hazel King, Miss Lucile Jones, Mary Delight Loop, Winifred Barney, Hillis and Max Barney, Walter and Harry Loop, Mrs. Mary Baker and Jennie Baker.

Cash Dolan, labor member of the Grant County Council of Defense, has resigned.

A strong effort is to be made by patriotic citizens to induce the Grant County Council to appropriate money for the use of the Grant County Council of Defense. The county's war work has been handicapped and impeded by the failure of the authorities to provide funds.

Greene County.—Work has been started by the Greene County Council of Defense on the organization of idle men for war work, on the perfection of the local Boys' Working Reserve, and on the formation of an organization to reach all citizens to command war contributions and loyalty.

The Bloomfield News is performing a patriotic service by printing from time to time a "Roll of Honor," the names and addresses of soldiers from Greene county, for the use of the home folk who wish to keep in communication with the soldiers.

Hamilton County.—C. C. Carson of Noblesville, chairman of the Hamilton County Council of Defense suggests the inauguration of "Autoless Sundays" as a war measure to save gasoline and as a thrift step. Mr. Carson argues that in view of the fact England has cut out joy-riding altogether, Americans ought to be willing to give up a joy-ride once in a while and do away with extravagance in that way.

Flags have been presented to the Westfield schools—Eight grade and First grade, the presentations being made by the Fairfax W. R. C., through Mrs. Emory and Mrs. Moore, as part of the patriotic work of the organization.

Harrison County.—Thomas S. Jones, chairman of the Harrison County Council of Defense, has appointed a "Protection" committee in compliance with the request of the State Council of Defense, and from this time on reports on seditious chatter or treasonable conduct will be made to the County Defense Council, and will be handed to the "Protection" committee for investigation, the results of such activity to be forwarded to the State Council of Defense and the Federal authorities for drastic action.

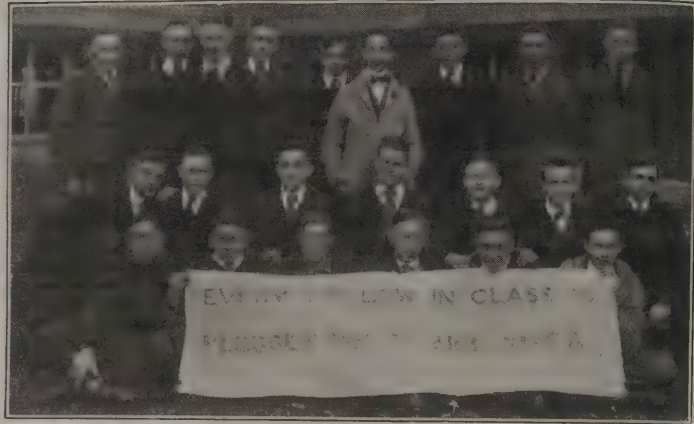
Hendricks County.—Chronic loafers in Hendricks county are to be catalogued by the County Council of Defense, and will be asked to show cause why they toll not in war time.

Mrs. T. J. Christie of Danville, head of the women's section of the County Council of Defense, reports that more than 6,000 food pledge cards were signed in the recent Hoover campaign in Hendricks.

A committee of the County Council of Defense has been assigned to investigate reports of sugar hoarding in the county by women.

Inquiry throughout Hendricks county has failed to uncover any copies of the notorious pro-German book, "The

## Patriotic High School Boys



Senior class boys in the Crawfordsville high school, without an exception, are pledged to help the Y. M. C. A. War Fund. Each young man is working to earn \$10 for the fund.

Immediately after making the pledge the boys set to work, their first venture being a cider-making project at the farm of Sherman Trout near Crawfordsville. Mr. Trout offered the boys a part of his apple crop, and from the apples the young men made 100 gallons of cider, the product being sold in Crawfordsville and the proceeds being applied to the amount to be raised under the pledge.

While adding to the Y. M. C. A. War Fund the boys prevented waste and helped the food conservation movement.

Book of Truth and Facts," which book recently was withdrawn from circulation in Indianapolis.

Theodore T. Martin of Danville, chairman of the Hendricks County Council of Defense, has announced that speakers for patriotic meetings can be engaged through him, the speakers to be sent to the county by the speakers' bureau of the State Council of Defense. It is planned to start in the near future a series of patriotic rallies in Hendricks county. Z. E. Dougan, head of the Four-Minute Men of the county, plans a school house campaign in all parts of the county.

Dr. W. T. Lawson, food administrator in Hendricks county, has named the following deputies: Dr. Wisheart, North Salem; Dr. J. D. Hendricks, Elston; Dr. O. T. Scamahorn, Pittsboro; Dr. T. G. Smith, Brownsburg; Dr. Amos Carter, Plainfield; Dr. Rillus E. Jones, Clayton; Dr. L. F. Hicks, Amo; Dr. Chas. F. Shartie, Stilesville; Otto Lakin, Coatesville.

Henry County.—The Food Administration is reported to be on the trail of a large number of sugar hoarders in Henry county. It has been reported to the County Council of Defense that literally hundreds of families in the county have stored from 25 to 500 pounds of sugar each.

Knightstown has a Calf Club backed by the Citizens' National bank, with thirty-six boys as members. Each boy has obtained a registered calf and is given three years in which to pay for the animal, the work being part of the war campaign to stimulate production of foodstuffs. The Henry County Council of Defense has issued a warning to citizens asking them to investigate thoroughly before trading their Liberty Loan Bonds for securities offered in lieu of the war bonds.

Howard County.—The first of a series of patriotic services has been held at the First Presbyterian church, Kokomo, under Rev. Otis A. Smith. Community singing of patriotic songs was a big feature.

The Kokomo Red Cross Shop entertainment committee staged "Alabama," with local talent, as a benefit for the Red Cross. The entertainment committee includes Mrs. E. E. Russell, Mrs. H. A. Bruner, Mrs. A. H. Hunt, Mrs. Eugene Laymon and Miss Jessamine Armstrong.

Mrs. W. C. Purdum, Casper Butler, Ida M. Mix, Howard Cottey and M. O. March are active, with many others, in a movement for the registration of Howard county women for war service.

Huntington County.—John Myers, a Huntington county farmer, offered to sell beef at 16 cents a pound, pork shoulder and sides at 22 cents and hams at 25, and the Huntington County Council of Defense co-operated with Mr. Myers in placing his products, receiving orders for his wares.

Sawbuck Clubs of school boys are being formed in the larger schools of Huntington county under J. A. Kramien, at the request of the State Council of Defense, the boys to cut wood to be used in place of coal for fuel.

Porter County.—The women of Hebron and vicinity have turned in ninety-five pairs of socks for the Council of Defense.

In the above picture the senior class men appear, with the exception of Okla Shelley, the names, reading from left to right being as follows: Front row, Byford Lemon, Hubert Whitson, Clarence Lowe, John Harding, Clarice Hobson, Jasper Crawwall. Second, John Moseley, Joe Davis, Harold Clements, Paul Deere, Will Goltra, Herman Whitson, John Canine, Howard Conover. Third, Freeman Hybarger, George Laurimore, Carlton Gauld, Merle Davis, Earl Yount, Porter Dunbar, Manly Dice, Floyd Davidson, Carl Hose.

One hundred pupils of this high school pledged \$10 each to the Y. M. C. A. Fund.

Besides these one hundred and one pairs of socks, twenty scarfs, twenty-five sweaters, fourteen pairs of wristlets and three helmets have been turned into the Red Cross and the knitting still continues.

Many Hoover Pledge Cards have been signed—our Boys and girls in High School donated \$52 in the late Y. M. C. A. drive and five boys raised \$88.10 for the War Library Fund which was in excess of the call made. A football game between home teams on Thanksgiving Day netted \$50 for the Red Cross.

Sewing on hospital shirts and surgical supplies is being done four afternoons of each week by the women and girls.

A good light room on Main street donated by J. M. Morrow and heated by George W. Gidley is open to all Red Cross activities.

## Use Home Products

Now comes Mr. Hoover, who urges the use of home manufactured products, wherever possible.

There is food for thought in his suggestion, which, while it has been advocated by a devoted band known as "home boosters" for time immemorial, has waited for war conditions to press the lesson home.

We raise the raw product in our fields, haul it to the nearest market, where it is sold and shipped to distant centers of population where it is manufactured, shuttled from one dealer to another, until it comes back to its native fields in the manufactured stage, in fancy packages, under highly advertised trade marks and purchased by those who raised the raw material, at fancy prices or at prices way above what it should be or would be, if the consumer were content to raise at home, manufacture at home and finally consume it at home.

It is a popular pastime to blame some "corporation," "baron of industry," etc., etc., for inflated prices, when in the last analysis the trouble has been with our own fancies and prejudices for goods that are manufactured somewhere else—the "common stuff," right at our doors, which will do just as well and without a doubt, fully as good as that imported from other points.

The inflation of prices in the "cost of high living" has largely been the result of such conditions and terrific expense in making the public believe that it is getting something "extra fine" and satisfying its craving for show and luxury.



## Plant Food Needs for Indiana in 1918

**Important Meeting Develops Necessity of  
Very Generous Use of Fertilizer for  
Crops Needed Next Year.**

Plant food needs of Indiana soils for 1918 and how these needs could be met by the various fertilizer companies were considered at an important meeting held at the State House, December 6, under the direction of G. I. Christie, State Food Director.

The meeting was attended by representatives of all the fertilizer companies selling fertilizer in Indiana, representatives of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, the Indiana Cannery's association, the Indiana Agricultural associations and Purdue university.

An abundance of plant food for crop production is the greatest need for a war-time program. If Indiana is to increase its agricultural production, the 225,000 tons of fertilizer used in the state annually must not be reduced. At the present time the most serious problem confronting the plant food situation in Indiana is supplying transportation for fertilizers. It was the purpose of the meeting to consider such action as would help this situation and see that a large amount of plant food is placed on Indiana soils the coming year.

The meeting was opened by a brief address by Governor James P. Goodrich.

"Indiana," declared the Governor, "must increase her food production in the face of a shortage of labor. This can be effected largely through increased yields per acre rather than increased acreage. Fertilizer will play an important part in this increase. The fertilizer men," he said, "are engaged in a patriotic enterprise. The forces of the state are back of them, appealing not only to their patriotism but to their sound business sense as well."

G. I. Christie stated that permanent systems of agriculture are not to be discouraged, but the one thing needed at the present time is more food. An increase in the food supply can be provided in an effective way through the application of commercial plant food.

W. D. Huntington of Baltimore, Maryland, a member of a sub-committee on fertilizer of the National Council of Defense and president of the National Fertilizer association, presented data to show the difficulties with which fertilizer manufacturers are confronted. "One of the difficulties," said Mr. Huntington, "is shortage of raw materials, due to the fact that immense quantities of fertilizer ingredients are used in the manufacture of munitions. Another difficulty is that the shipping tonnage has been commandeered by the government and it is impossible to get raw materials from foreign ports. A labor shortage exists. The development of coal mines is drawing a large amount of labor away from the rock phosphate mines. The biggest question, however," he said, "is that of transportation—transportation of not only raw materials but the mixed fertilizer which the manufacturers now have on hand and which they will manufacture between now and next fall." He suggested as a solution of this difficulty that an effort be made to have fertilizers and the raw materials going into the manufacture of fertilizers placed on a preferred list of freight shipments along with food. Fertilizer companies recognize the need of Indiana soils and will do everything possible to supply the phosphates needed.

D. S. Myer, Assistant County Agent Leader, stated that Indiana would need, as a conservative estimate, at least 70,000 tons of acid phosphate for 1918. In most cases the acid phosphate asked for was double the amount formerly used.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

Whereas, the transportation of the raw materials entering into the manufacture of fertilizer and the delivery of the finished product to the farmers is a vital factor in the production of food supplies, therefore, be it RESOLVED,

First: That we urge the placing of such raw materials and manufactured fertilizers along with food on the preferred list of freight shipments.

Second: That we urge the Indiana Committee

on Food Production and Conservation to take such steps as will impress the federal authorities with the necessity for such action.

G. I. Christie was authorized to present the points contained in the resolution to the State Council of Defense, to the other State Food Committees and to the Governor of Indiana in order that they too might impress the federal authorities with the necessity for such action.

Failure to provide Indiana farmers with the necessary plant food in 1918 will not only result in a loss of millions of dollars to the farmers, but a reduction of millions of bushels of grain to the food supply of the world.

\* \* \* \* \*

### CANNING CROPS FOR 1918.

A special meeting was held at the State House, December 6th, under the direction of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, to formulate plans for putting on a state-wide campaign to increase the production of canning crops for 1918.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Indiana Cannery's Association, Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation and Purdue University. Those attending the meeting were: G. I. Christie, Food Director, Chairman; Harry McCartney, President of the Cannery's Association; W. M. Swain, Vice-President of the Cannery's Association; Paul Fishbach, Secretary of the Cannery's Association; Prof. L. Green, Chief of the Horticultural Dept., Purdue University; Prof. C. G. Woodbury, Director Agricultural Experiment Station; T. A. Coleman, County Agent Leader; D. S. Myer, Assistant County Agent Leader; Dr. H. E. Barnard, State Food Administrator; W. P. Haggood, Columbus Conserve Company; H. G. Lowe, Greencastle; Mr. Grovenor, Paoli, and W. Q. Fitch, Assistant Secretary, Food Committee.

It was proposed at the meeting to secure a specialist to take care of the state-wide campaign. The United States Bureau of Plant Industry, the Cannery's Association and Purdue University will co-operate with the Food Committee in putting on this state-wide campaign.

Harry McCartney, President of the Cannery's Association, stated that the government will want 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the output of the tomato pack of 1918. This means that in order to meet the demand of the government that the present acreage of 36,000 acres must be increased to 50,000 acres during 1918; 150,000,000 tomato plants will be required to plant this area. It is of the greatest importance that proper varieties be used and that the plants be started in hotbeds early in order to secure a large yield.

The cannerys of the state propose to hold local meetings with their growers for the purpose of discussing the questions of better varieties, early planting, hotbed construction and increased acreage. Purdue University will give assistance at these meetings, furnishing definite information relative to these points.

The government is being asked to make a statement relative to the acreage of tomatoes and other canning crops needed in Indiana in order to meet home consumption and war demand. As soon as this is secured, a campaign will be launched to meet the requirements.

### How to Conserve Agriculture's Artillery.

- (1) Orders for new equipment and repair parts should be placed as soon as possible.
- (2) To produce maximum results with a minimum of labor, new and modern machinery in large sizes should be used wherever possible.
- (3) Serviceable equipment, not needed, should be sold or made available to others.
- (4) Useless machinery should be returned to the channels of trade as junk.
- (5) Thorough lubrication and proper care when in use will materially lengthen the period of service of farm equipment.
- (6) More care should be given to protecting farm implements from the weather.

Send your magazines to the front—all it costs is a one-cent stamp. Uncle Sam does the rest.

## Council Gratified With Proclamation

**No Action Taken on Proposed Request  
That Embargo on Corn Shipments  
Be Lifted.**

At the regular meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, December 12, the council "heard with gratification" the reading of the proclamation of Governor James P. Goodrich calling into existence "The Liberty Guard of Indiana." The proclamation appears elsewhere in the Indiana Bulletin.

The suggestion of Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Indiana food administrator, that the council join with him in a message to Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, setting forth the importance of lifting the embargo against the shipment of corn eastward of the Illinois-Indiana State line, provoked a lively discussion. The council disposed of the question by suggesting that Dr. Barnard and A. E. Reynolds of the shipping committee give the federal food administration such facts relative to the matter as they possess, without involving the council as a body.

Dr. Barnard stated that a delegation of farmers from Delaware county had notified him that they would be unable to continue feeding their hogs unless they were permitted to ship corn from western States.

Mr. Reynolds stated that "the embargo is greatly to the detriment of the movement of free grain just when such movement is needed, and it can't be traced to the railroads."

Evans Woollen objected to "action with insufficient information" and expressed the belief that the question of transportation had entered into the embargo. Mr. Woollen quoted "an experienced railroad operator" as saying "the manifestation of disorganization and inefficiency on the railroads of Indiana had been equalled only once in his experience, and that was during the 1913 floods."

The council heard the detailed plans for the State-wide war conference to be held in Indianapolis December 13 and 14 and voted the entire approval of the program.

### How To Render Service

The following ways in which non-combatants may render service to their country have been adopted by Dr. Robert J. Aley, A. B., Indiana University, 1888, formerly head of the mathematics department of Indiana University, later state superintendent of public instruction, now president of the University of Maine, and approved by the students of that institution:

- "1. I will keep myself so well informed on the causes and progress of the world war that I may be a source of information and influence to others.
- "2. I appreciate so thoroughly the danger of internal enemies, that I will report to the proper authorities the name and location of every native or alien citizens whose conduct or utterances indicate enmity to our country or lack of sympathy with our allies.
- "3. I will do all in my power to encourage increased production of food materials, both animal and vegetable.
- "4. I will cheerfully change my habits of eating, so as to help conserve wheat, meat, animal fats, dairy products and sugar.
- "5. I will assist in every possible way to make the second and all succeeding Liberty Loans a success.
- "6. I will practice economy and deny myself luxuries so that I may contribute large sums to the various necessary war philanthropies.
- "7. I will help to stabilize public opinion by showing the reasonableness and necessity of the government's demands, and the baselessness of the unfounded rumors relating to the war.
- "8. I will be a friend and comforter to the families of soldiers and minister to their needs in every possible way.
- "9. I will try to meet all the varied events of the war with patience, calmness and optimism.
- "10. I will work harder and more earnestly so that I may contribute my part to make up the loss due to the withdrawals from industry of large numbers of men for the army."



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 18

## WAR WORK AT HOME

Indiana men of military age who are physically fit for service in army or navy have maintained in splendid style the Indiana standard of wartime patriotism,—that sort of patriotism which has distinguished Indiana in former wars.

When the Federal government called last April for 5,400 Indiana men for the regular army, and for 800 Hoosiers for the navy, the response was prompt, and from the first Indiana led all the States, in proportion to population in the number of enlistments in army and navy. But one or two of the largest States surpassed Indiana even in the actual number of volunteers sent into military service.

Before November 1 Indiana had more than doubled her quota for the regular army as well as for the navy, and enlistments were still coming steadily and increasingly everywhere in the State. In the meantime five regiments of the National Guard have been filled and two regiments of Home Guards are forming and in prospect.

The wonderful record of voluntary enlistments for military service and the fine spirit shown by the selected soldiers from Indiana offer a plain lesson in patriotism and war-time sacrifice to every citizen who remains at home.

While the soldiers are training for the fight, for the battle and the victory that are to make the home folk permanently safe and for all time secure in liberty and American standards, it is up to the home folk to do their parts in every possible way. It is up to each person to ask himself whether he is doing his share at home. Thoughtful patriotism will work out a line of duty and honest patriotism will act in accord with that plain duty.

## WE ARE LEARNING

Figures gathered by the United States food administration show in 83 cities of the United States, with a total population of more than 22,000,000, that the volume of garbage collected has been reduced 10 per cent. as compared with the figures for September and October, 1916. In this reduced volume there has been a shrinkage of 36 per cent. in the "richness" or grease taken from the garbage.

These are significant figures. They indicate an appreciation by the American people of the importance and wisdom of thrift. They tell, more eloquently than any other facts, of a patriotic attempt to conform to the suggestions and directions of the food administration, to eliminate waste and particularly to save fats.

The present voluntary regulation of food distribution is an economic experiment, the result of which may have far-reaching significance. For truthfully it has been asserted that food will win the war, and the war must be won. This truth does not detract from the interest economists feel in the undertaking of Mr. Hoover and his assistants to effectively organize for conservation, wholly as a voluntary patriotic movement. Its success ought to weigh heavily in the discussion as to the fitness of a democracy to survive.

Liberty bonds make excellent gifts. What wiser or more useful Christmas present than a United States government pledge bearing four per cent. interest?

## The Menace We Failed to Anticipate.

(By State Senator H. E. Negley.)

"Our former Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Henry Morganthau, who was occupying that post when the war began, reports to our government that in a conversation with the German Ambassador to Turkey shortly after the mobilization of troops by Germany, he was blandly informed by the German that early in July of 1914 a "Grand Council" was called and met in Berlin, composed of the heads of the German Army and Navy and the great financiers of the Empire, and attended by the Kaiser. That at that time it was decided that the long expected "world war" must commence at once. And that at the urgent request of the financiers it was delayed a few weeks so that they might get their financial affairs in proper order to meet the great expenditures which would be necessary. And further, that it was then agreed that after the rest of the world had been subjugated, then the United States of America should be called upon to pay an indemnity of Fifty Billion Dollars. The tax with which to meet this indemnity would have been a fine inheritance for us to leave to our children and our children's children, wouldn't it?"

After the Battle of Manila, and while Admiral Dewey was still in Manila Bay with his fleet, he was visited by a German naval officer by the name of Captain von Goetz. During that visit this German captain said to Admiral Dewey: "In about fifteen years Germany will begin a world war. We shall first attack France, and shall conquer her within six weeks. Russia will be compelled to go in to aid France and she can not mobilize within three months, and in the meantime we will have disposed of France and can whip Russia at our leisure. England can not form an army inside of a year, and we will attend to her after we have finished with Russia. We shall then come to America, not for territory, but we shall probably take Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and exact an indemnity worth while." This is the definite substance of his words, and the war began in just sixteen years from that time.

Do we need any better explanation of why that band of brigands and pirates of both land and sea inaugurated a system of annoyances which they knew must in the end result in our declaring war on them? That is why the Lusitania was sunk with its load of women and children. That is why Bernstorff violated every letter of the code of ethical diplomacy, and deliberately stabbed us in the back while he smiled in our face. That is why Captain von Papen, while accredited to our government as a military attache of the German Embassy, conspired with hundreds of spies, cut-throats and murderers to destroy our railroads, our canals, our factories and our steamships. That is why every insult that could be devised for the baiting of a patient government was indulged in at the expense of the United States. And yet they claim that we are in this war for commercial reasons."

## Uncle Sam's Movies.

Among other things that are more or less new to him, your Uncle Sam has gone into the motion picture business. He is doing pretty well at it already, and he is going to be in it big before the war is over.

In order to exercise close censorship over the news of movements and activities of the army and the navy, the government has retained to itself a monopoly of the pictures taken of those forces. It has a number of films all ready for exhibition, and it rents them at a very moderate price. Among those that are now ready to be used for patriotic meetings and the like are:

- "In a Southern Camp."
- "An Officer in the Making."
- "Hoover's Army."
- "Labor's Part in Democracy's War."
- "The Conquest of the Air."

The government films are available for use at patriotic meetings or any sort of gathering at which it is sought to inform the people what the nation is doing in the great war. They are distributed by the Division of Films of the Council of National Defense, of which Louis W. Mack is director. His address is 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

## "America First" in Service to Mankind

## Meaning of Work Done By Committee of One Hundred Is Summarized By Mrs. Frank H. Bliss.

"America First" is the slogan of the Committee of One Hundred, which organization assigned Mrs. Frank H. Bliss, assistant to its chairman to represent the body at the great State-wide war conference in Indiana. Mrs. Bliss was asked to speak before the Women's Department Club of Indianapolis while attending the war conference, women's section for Americanization work.

The national committee of one hundred is headed by John Price Jackson; Mrs. Harry M. Bremer is vice chairman and W. W. Spaid, treasurer, with headquarters at the national capital. Harrison H. Wheaton of the United States Bureau of Education is chairman of the executive committee, with which Mrs. Bliss is identified.

The slogan of the national committee of one hundred, "America first," means:

1. First in allegiance of all citizens.
  2. First in common use of the English language.
  3. First in the intelligent conception of the principles upon which our government is founded.
  4. First in the popular appreciation of American standards, ideals and responsibilities of citizenship.
  5. First in the mutual understanding of the many nationalities residing in this country.
  6. First in the efficiency of its citizens in national service.
  7. First in co-operation and unity of action as a nation.
  8. First in righting wrongs; first in liberty without license; first in service to humanity.
- "America first" will help—
1. Instill a genuine allegiance to the United States.
  2. Make English the common language of the country.
  3. Encourage popular appreciation of American standards, ideals, and responsibilities of citizenship.
  4. Promote mutual understanding among the many races residing within our boundaries.
  5. Inspire universal co-operation in national service.
  6. Make a united country.
  7. Make "America first" in a real sense.

Prominent national figures included in the national committee of one hundred include Mary Antin, Jane Addams, Frances Kellogg, Mrs. William C. Storey, Dr. John H. Finley, commissioner of education of the State of New York; Calvin N. Kendall, commissioner of education in New Jersey; Bernard Rothwell, a representative of industry; J. B. Forbes, of the Chicago Association of Commerce; Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews; Louis Hammerling, of the American Association of Foreign Language newspapers.

The Indiana Bulletin is not copyrighted. It is intended solely as a purveyor of patriotic inspiration through the reported patriotic activity of County Councils of Defense and the various committees and sections of the Indiana State Council of Defense. It is published with no other end in view than the dissemination of information that will serve the cause of the State and Nation in the war with Germany. Newspaper editors, librarians, teachers, public speakers and others are invited and urged to avail themselves of any suggestions or informative data found in the columns of the Bulletin.

The publicity bureau under whose direction the Bulletin is prepared and published welcomes suggestions for adding to the efficiency of the publication and welcomes contributions along the lines suggested.



## Greenwood Boys Form Active Sawbuck Club

Six Squads Are Making Fuel of Timber on Farms as a War Emergency Measure.

Thirty Greenwood school boys are enrolled in a Sawbuck club in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, under the supervision of the Indiana State Council of Defense, the purpose being to cut firewood to take the place of coal, thus helping to conserve the fuel supply in the war emergency when the demand for coal in war industries and for war use is in excess of the supply.

On the farm of D. E. DeMott, near Greenwood, a squad of the Sawbuck boys recently spent a Saturday doing their first war work as woodcutters. Ten cords of wood were cut, and six cords were split and corded.

Farmers and woodlot owners who have down timber, tops and timber to be cut into stove-wood are reporting to Superintendent Marshall of the Greenwood schools, and the boys are organized into squads and ready to respond to the war call and make good on their declared purpose. The boys are taking the work on shares or are working for cash pay, the charges being reasonable. Farmers are being asked to supply cross-cut saws and buck saws, the boys providing axes.

The Sawbuck boys get credits for work done in the fuel field toward the acquisition of a United States medal for war service in line of duty with the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

Greenwood boys are formed in six squads, as follows:

First Squad: Raymond Vanarsdale, captain; Robert Spillman, Allen Fisk, Dwaine Law and Maurice Richardson.

Second Squad: Arlington Pitcher, captain; Justin Marshall, Kyle Eccles, Beryl Fisher and Lee Park.

Third Squad: Ray Richey, captain; Arnold Peek, Roscoe Bowen, Lawrence McCool and Marley Roberts.

Fourth Squad: Donald Craft, captain; Phillip Dwyre, Maurice Caple, Albert Adams and Russell Moore.

Fifth Squad: Clarence Watson, captain; Carroll Pitcher, Robert Cring, Arnold Smith and Estle Wilcox.

Sixth Squad: Noble Lyons, captain; Ronald Stanton, David Craft, Leo Conner and Fred Surface.

### NATIONAL CONFERENCE WELL ATTENDED.

Over two hundred directors and organizers attended the National Conference of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve held in Chicago Friday and Saturday, December 7 and 8. The Indiana delegation probably led all other States in number, the following being present:

Dr. George L. MacIntosh, Crawfordsville; J. J. Pettijohn, Indiana University; A. S. Hurrell, Indianapolis; Isaac D. Straus, Ligonier; Frank Heighway, Crown Point; S. G. Engle, George M. Pinneo and R. M. Ladd of Gary; Benjamin Blumberg, Terre Haute; J. C. Brunk and R. L. Donnon, representing the State Y. M. C. A.; and C. B. Fritsche, Indianapolis.

Among those on the program were W. E. Hall, National Director; H. W. Wells, Assistant National Director; Samuel Insull, Chairman, Illinois State Council of Defense; Dean Louis E. Reber, University of Wisconsin; Dr. G. L. MacIntosh, Wabash College; Jefferson C. Smith, Federal State Director of Maine; W. J. Spillman, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; and E. M. Robinson, International Sec'y Boys' Dept. Y. M. C. A.

Much emphasis was placed on the necessity for giving town and city boys a short intensive course in the rudiments of agriculture before sending them out on farms. Agricultural Training Camps were recommended as offering the best solution to this problem of education.

Reports from the various States offer a splendid endorsement of the Reserve and forecast a big success during the coming season.

Burridge D. Butler, Federal State Director for Illinois, told of how 600 Chicago high school boys, most of whom had never been on a farm before, engaged in agricultural work early last spring, and returned to school again in the fall after having earned over \$39,000.00 in wages in addition to their board. Less than three per cent. of the boys sent out failed to make good.

Samuel Insull of Chicago, who farms 3,500 acres, advised the conference that he had instructed his farm manager to fire all his hobo labor, keep only the married men, and that fifty Hyde Park high school boys would supply the additional labor necessary next spring and summer.

Every state director present at the conference praised the splendid performance of boys who worked on farms last summer, and many examples were related of how one group of boys saved a \$20,000.00 peach crop; another planted, cultivated and harvested a \$25,000.00 potato crop; another picked 15,000 bushels of apples; and of how thousands of boys living in the homes of farmers proved equal to the demands of the hour by supplying the labor necessary to increase production.

A resolution was passed asking President Wilson to proclaim a National Enrollment Week between January 1 and February 17, during which time all States in the Union will compete with each other for honors. According to reports received at the conference, Indiana still leads in point of the number of boys actually enrolled for service.

\* \* \* \* \*

### NEW DIRECTORS APPOINTED.

Replacing directors who have resigned, the following have been appointed:

Dr. Fred Patterson of Decatur, County Director for Adams county.

Milton Richmond of Rising Sun, Director for Ohio county.

A. B. Oswalt, Director for Wabash county.

All county directors are urged to secure the full co-operation of all school authorities, appointing each school superintendent and principal as high school director, and each teacher as Enrolling Officer.

\* \* \* \* \*

### NEW COUNTY DIRECTORS.

Arthur R. Huyette of Bluffton, County Superintendent of schools of Wells county, has been appointed County Director for the Boys' Working Reserve, succeeding O. E. Lesh, who, owing to the press of other business, has resigned.

H. W. Fitting of Monticello has accepted the appointment as County Director for the Reserve in White County, in place of O. E. Ackerson, who has moved to Greene county.

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### CUT WOOD ON SHARES.

Putnam county farmers are helping to conserve the coal supply by burning wood, and are permitting Greencastle school boys to cut dead and fallen timber for them on shares.

Saw Buck Clubs have been organized in many high schools in the State, and reports indicate that with proper instructions and a little practice boys soon learn the knack of pulling a cross-cut saw through a knotty log. In some sections, wood cutting is almost a lost art, but before the winter is over, the woods in Indiana will echo with the ring of the woodman's axe. As one boy wrote, "Every time I go to the woods, I cannot help think of the old school book picture of Abraham Lincoln splitting fence rails in the pioneer days."

Sacrifice and service must come from every class, creed, party and section.

How about the folks of the boys who volunteered or were called to the colors, left behind them? Inaugurate a calling week in your county and let them feel you appreciate the sacrifice made. Be a soldier pal.

Every man who attempts to obstruct the work of the government, federal or State, in this time of national peril, stands with a bayonet at the back of each boy who is preparing to fight for his country.

## Ripley County Has Relief Association

Effort Being Made to Secure One Thousand Monthly Subscriptions to Central Fund.

Several Indiana counties are working on plans for creating and maintaining a central war fund by regular monthly subscriptions paid by citizens of the community who sign an agreement providing for such payments.

It is the purpose in this way to provide for the lesser war relief calls, such as company "mess" funds, comfort kit funds, Belgian, Polish, Armenian and other relief movements, army camp recreational work, the War Library Fund and the like, and to assist in meeting also the periodical calls of the Liberty Loan forces, the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. War Fund.

The undoubted educational and inspirational value of big, red hot, patriotic drives such as those which bring about the wonderful successes attending the sales of war bonds, and the raising of money for Red Cross war work and for the camp activities of the Y. M. C. A. is so plain that most persons in war work agree the campaigns should continue to be made with increasing intensity and effectiveness. These activities are made more than ever necessary by the persistent secret work of enemy agents and propagandists who spread falsehoods and seek by every possible underhand method to hamper and obstruct American war work.

Ripley county citizens are organizing the Ripley County War Relief Association, the movement having been started at Versailles. A drive is now being made to get 1,000 citizens to sign an agreement to give 50 cents a month to a central or county war fund. Ripley county folk plan to maintain such a war chest as can be drawn on at any time for any amount demanded as the county's quota. After 1,000 names have been obtained a mass meeting will be held for organization purposes and the membership will be boosted to 2,000.

## Red Cross Fake Traced to Citizen Near Bremen

Slandering gossip attacking the Red Cross is reported by the Culver Citizen as being traced to an individual near Bremen, Ind. According to the story which now is being investigated by the Marshall County Council of Defense and the Federal officers, as well as by the Red Cross Society agents, the suspect peddled a foolish and false story of a mysterious and unnamed woman who had "sewed a \$5 gold piece in the collar" of a Red Cross sweater, the sweater being intended for her own son in the army," the said unknown and undiscovered knitter later being asked by still another mystery female to buy the very sweater she, herself, had turned in to the Red Cross.

The absurd falsehood went on to relate that the knitter "turned back the collar of the sweater and there found the \$5 gold piece she had knitted into the garment for her son."

For several weeks efforts have been made to trace this ridiculous untruth to some person who could be held to accountability for the slanderous libel on the splendid workers who are in the Red Cross movement. It is understood the suspect in question has been definitely connected with the distribution of the pro-German matter and that he will be asked for the source of the story.

The Red Cross sweaters do not have collars, but are cut low at the neck. Red Cross sweaters are not made for individuals, but go into boxes indiscriminately after careful counting, are sent to headquarters in Indiana, forwarded to Cleveland and on to the eastern headquarters, to be stored, by thousands, later to go forward to camps where they are distributed just as so many bags of sugar would be distributed.

The State Council of Defense is determined to put an end to the treasonable activities of those who traduce war workers.

How about the FOOD PLEDGE you signed? Are you keeping it?



## How New War-Savings Stamps Will Help the Thrifty to Save and at the Same Time Lend Assistance to the U. S. Government

The war-savings plan provided for in the last bond act, of September 24, 1917, has been formulated and announced by the Treasury Department and went into operation on Monday, December 3.

The plan puts it easily in reach of every American citizen to save money and at the same time aid the government by supplying it with the sinews of war.

Stamps, which are the government's certificates of indebtedness, are to be sold in two denominations—thrift stamps, which cost 25 cents each, and war-savings stamps, which cost from \$4.12 to \$4.23 each, according to the month in which they are purchased.

### CARD GIVEN EACH PURCHASER.

With the first thrift stamp the purchaser is given a thrift card with spaces for 16 stamps. When 16 thrift stamps have been purchased and affixed the thrift card can be exchanged for a war-saving stamp by paying the difference between the \$4 the thrift stamps represent and the current value of a war-savings stamp, which in December, 1917, and January, 1918, will be \$4.12, and thereafter 1 cent for each succeeding month during the year 1918.

With the first war-savings stamp obtained by purchase or exchange the owner is given a war-savings certificate containing spaces for 20 war-savings stamps. If the 20 spaces are filled during December, 1917, or January, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will be \$4.12 for each stamp, or \$82.40 for the full certificate, and on the 1st day of January, 1923, the government will redeem the certificate at \$100, giving the holder a net profit of \$17.60 for the use of his money.

### MAY BE REDEEMED ANY TIME.

Although these investments do not mature until January 1, 1923, provision is made whereby upon 10 days' written notice after January 1, 1918, such certificates will be redeemed by postmasters at their cost to the purchasers plus 1 cent a month on each war-savings stamp on the certificate.

The thrift stamps do not bear interest, but the war-savings stamps bear 4 per cent., compounded quarterly. The certificates will be dated January 2, 1918, and mature January 1, 1923.

Under the plan an amount as small as 25 cents can be invested in a government security, and as soon as \$4 has been thus invested an interest-bearing certificate of the United States government can be secured.

### ON SALE AT MANY PLACES.

The stamps and certificates can be obtained from post offices, banks, or trust companies, at most railroad stations, stores, factories, and many other public places.

Having the entire wealth of the United States back of them, and being redeemable as above stated, there is no danger of any depreciation in value of the certificates.

Joseph D. Oliver, of South Bend, Ind., has been named chairman of the war-saving movement for Indiana. He will establish headquarters with the Indiana State Council of Defense, at the State House. Every county council in Indiana is asked to nominate a representative citizen to head the movement in the county. Indiana is expected to raise approximately \$58,000,000 by this plan, which is in no sense a donation, but a practical saving.

The executive committee with Mr. Oliver in the work includes Will H. Hays of the Indiana State Council of Defense, and Frank E. Hering of South Bend. Mr. Hering, as secretary, has as his helpers R. M. Hutchinson, W. K. Lampport, and F. L. Sims, in charge of speakers, advertising and publicity, as well as the work of organizing the movement in the public schools.

Mr. Oliver has named district chairmen for the State as follows: First, R. B. Enlow, Evansville; Second, R. W. Aiken, Sullivan; Third, Samuel Elsley, New Albany; Fourth, W.

H. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg; Fifth, James S. Royle, Terre Haute; Sixth, E. P. Hawkins, Connersville; Seventh, Stoughton Fletcher, Indianapolis; Frank Ball, Muncie; Ninth, George Dinwiddie, Franfort; Tenth, Walter J. Riley, East Chicago; Eleventh, Frank M. Kistler, Logansport; Twelfth, Samuel Foster, Fort Wayne; Thirteenth, Rome C. Stephenson, South Bend.

The district chairmen, with eight others, form an advisory committee for the State. Dr. Horace Ellis, State superintendent of public instruction, is one member of the advisory committee. Each county is to have a chairman and each county leader is to have his local advisory committee, including the chairman of the County Council of Defense, the county agricultural agent, the county school superintendent, a banker and in the larger counties, city school heads.

The Thirteenth district already is thoroughly organized. The work is spreading rapidly all over the State, the purpose being to raise for war purposes in 1918, through the thrift movement, the sum of \$58,000,000 in Indiana. The children especially are interested in the \$5 certificates and in the 25-cent thrift stamps.

## Prepare Next Year's Garden

Better Success Will Be Had If It Is Plowed and Fertilized Now.

By Mrs. Frank I. Mann, Women's Food Production Committee.

A large part of the success of next year's garden will depend on the preparation given this fall. An ideal location for next year's garden is clover or alfalfa sod, fall plowed. This soil will be loose and mellow and comparatively free from weeds. Garden crops will root deeply in such soil, and so will be injured less by dry weather.

If the garden space is large enough, it pays to rotate the garden, raising clover on half the space for two years, then plowing up the clover on the old garden spot.

If the old garden spot is to be used an application of from ten to twenty loads of manure per acre will be needed to supply fertility. The manure should be fairly well rotted, and should be plowed under in the fall, so that it will be ready for the plants to use early in the spring. Manure is somewhat lacking in phosphorus, and it will pay to add this element in some form—one or two tons of rock phosphate, 1,000 pounds of bone meal, or 500 pounds of acid phosphate per acre.

Old gardens need lime, too. This is best added in the form of ground limestone, four or more tons per acre. Lime is especially needed for beans, peas, spinach and like crops.

The garden should always be plowed in the fall, leaving the ground rough through the winter.

## President's Order to Food Administrator Authorizing Fixing of Profit Margins.

The President has issued the following executive order:

I hereby authorize and direct the United States Food Administrator, in prescribing regulations for licenses under section 5 of the act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," and in enforcing and carrying into effect, so far as it relates to foods, feeds, and their derivative products, that part of section 5 which reads as follows:

"Whenever the President shall find that any storage charge, commission, profit, or practice of any licensee is unjust, or unreasonable, or discriminatory and unfair, or wasteful, and shall order such licensee, within a reasonable time fixed in the order, to discontinue the same, unless such order, which

shall recite the facts found, is revoked or suspended, such licensee shall, within the time prescribed in the order, discontinue such unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory, and unfair storage charge, commission, profit, or practice. The President may, in lieu of any such unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory, and unfair storage charge, commission, profit, or practice, find what is a just, reasonable, nondiscriminatory, and fair storage charge, commission, profit, or practice, and in any proceeding brought in any court such order of the President shall be prima facie evidence."

to find that a just, reasonable, and fair profit is the normal average profit which persons engaged in the same business and place obtained prior to July 1, 1914, under free competitive conditions; to indicate, if he shall see fit to do so, what margin over cost will return such a just, reasonable, and fair profit; and to take such legal steps as are authorized by said act to prohibit the taking of any greater profit. WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

November 27, 1917.

## Cut Out Senseless "Refreshment" Idea

Straight Three Meals a Day During War Period With Frills Eliminated, is One Saving Scheme.

Food conservation is being religiously preached, and we are being taught that it is a sin to waste even a cabbage leaf. This is all well and good, but nobody seems yet to have organized a systematic attempt to effect a tremendous saving in food by the simple expedient of abolishing a custom of fashion of "serving refreshments" on any and every occasion, in season and out of season.

Whenever a handful of people get together, either for business or pleasure, refreshments have to be brought out and passed around.

In most cases the consumption of food and drink on these occasions is superfluous and a waste, pure and simple. Nobody needs the refreshments—all too often the persons indulging in them are full to repletion already.

A lot of this unnecessary eating is encouraged or practiced for sociability's sake. "People won't come unless you give them something to eat," is the plea, and the magic word "refreshments" will draw some persons to anything.

Well, then, folk who have to be bribed with gustatorial tidbits to perform their duties, social, civic or otherwise, should not be cultivated till they see the error of their ways! Such people are not, cannot be, valuable acquisitions to any social affair or business meeting.

Think of how many tons of flour, sugar, fats and other valuable foods could be saved in six months by the simple expedient of making it a misdemeanor to serve refreshments at receptions, bridge parties and other social functions. And think, too, of the indigestion, temper, crankiness and wasted hours which would be eliminated at the same time.

Every patriotic woman interested in food conservation and thrift should consider this matter and appoint herself a committee of one to make this overdone, wicked and unnecessary practice unfashionable.

Why not make it a matter of social ethics to eat only three meals a day during the war, and make it unfashionable or a breach of etiquette to waste food by serving refreshments at purely social functions?

Entertaining friends at regular and established meals is not, of course, meant to be abolished, but merely superfluous, unnecessary and senseless eating and drinking.—Woman's Home Companion.

Reports indicate that the new winter wheat crop, just planted, is nearly one-fourth larger in area than that planted a year ago.

The visible supply of rye in the United States on October 20, 1917, was 3,454,000 bushels, an increase of more than 90 per cent. over last year.



## Exempted Men Join Patriotic Movement

### Warrick County Offers Other Counties of Indiana a Practical Course of Procedure.

Warrick county's Council of Defense, Judge Roscoe Kiper, chairman, offers to the other counties of Indiana a suggestion on constructive patriotic lines, for the creation of county organizations of exempted men for work back of the lines.

The idea originated with the exempted men themselves, and was presented to the Warrick Defense Council by George X. Reed, himself an exempted man. Mr. Reed, who is Warrick county agricultural agent, has been made president of the new organization.

The County Council of Defense sent out a call for a meeting of the exempted men of the county, and this meeting was held November 28 at Boonville. The Defense Council's letter, which sets out the reasons for the existence of the exempted men's organization, is as follows.

"You have been TEMPORARILY exempted from military service. This order of exemption does not, in any way, relieve you from the responsibilities and service required of a patriotic citizen by his country.

"While you are not compelled to stand in the trenches with the soldiers of the Republic and fight for the preservation of American ideals and institutions, you are, for that reason, under greater obligation to perform the services required of you at home.

"You have been exempted from only one kind of service which a patriot must perform for his country and as to all the other duties which our common country demands, you are expected to respond with promptness, courage and determination.

"While our soldiers are at the front laying the foundation for a lasting peace, a greater number of soldiers in private life must furnish the weapons and sinews of war. We must be loyal to our country, speak loyalty at all times and compel others to be loyal. Let us all co-operate and lend our very best services to every movement which is being pushed in the interest of a successful war. Every one can do something, can produce something and can say something to help our country's cause and prevent their blood being spilled in vain.

"Sincerely yours,  
"Warrick County Council of Defense,  
"ROSCOE KIPER, Chairman,  
"JOHN B. REED, Secretary."

The following call was sent out by a committee of exempted men along with the letter of the Defense Council:

"We, as exempted men feel that since we have been exempted from direct military services, that we, more so, perhaps, than anyone else, owe every service that we can render to our government here at home. We also feel that if much is to be accomplished it must be through concerted action and this can only be obtained through some sort of organization. The County Council of Defense has asked us to assist in organizing the exempted men in some sort of working unit. A meeting of all exempted men is called to discuss our obligations and duties and take steps toward such an organization Monday, 10:00 o'clock, Nov. 26th.

"We must ever bear in mind that service in this war is of many different kinds and that we are only exempted from carrying a gun, and that only temporarily. Our fullest co-operation in and our sincerest loyalty to any part of the war program here at home is the least that we can give. Of course we realize, too, that any disloyalty on the part of exempted men will not be tolerated. Every exempted man owes it to himself to be present at this meeting and show his loyalty and willingness to help.

Signed:

"GEORGE X. REED,  
"MYRL WEBB,  
"W. H. WITTMER,  
"G. C. WRIGHT,  
"R. R. WILSON."

In addition to President Reed, Herbert Bass, a bank cashier of Lynnville, has been made vice president, and Albert Derr of Boonville is secretary. The organization was affected at a big patriotic demonstration, and work on township organizations was immediately started. The exempted men have set out the objects of their organization in the following:

"1. To bring about a closer relationship between the men who have been called for military service and have been exempted for any and all reasons.

"2. To form organizations in each township whereby a wholesome spirit of patriotism will be cultivated and manifested in each community of the county and disloyal and treasonable statements and conduct be discouraged and absolutely prevented.

"3. To form organizations whereby the collection of funds for war and other patriotic service may be accomplished without the unnecessary loss of energy.

"4. To assist in bringing about the conservation of our food supplies.

"5. To encourage a greater production of fuel and food products in the county.

"6. To form organizations by which every necessary work and service for the purpose of winning the war can be accomplished.

"7. To form organizations which will do everything necessary in the several localities of Warrick County to bring about a successful end of the war."

## Warmly Housed in Great Army Camps

### American Soldiers Defy Winter and Go Ahead With Hardest Military Training.

The beginning of winter finds the work of military training going on at full blast in a hundred camps and stations.

Not far from half of the total number of men training are encamped in the big national army cantonments. In these the United States has sixteen new cities, each as large as Sacramento or New Britain, or Davenport or Macon. Sixteen camps, nearly as big as the cantonments, but not built so durably, are housing the National Guard divisions. More than 250,000 men have joined the regulars since the war broke out. There are seventeen regular army stations and camps being used for the training of these recruits. Seventeen stations are engaged in training men for the navy, and marines are being turned out in three more.

Not all the aviation fields have been finished—but in a dozen of them cool-headed young men are being taught to fight in the air. Nine camps have just rounded off the second increment of officers for the reserve corps. Five medical camps are in operation, and three camps for engineers.

All of the larger camps have been built in the last six months. The biggest of them, the national army cantonments, were built in three months at a total cost of \$150,000,000. Only a little over twice as much was required to build the Panama canal—and that took ten years. Something between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 feet of lumber went into the national army cantonments. The figure for all the army camps is about 1,000,000,000 feet.

In population the camps range from 300 to 47,000. The men in a flying camp may know one another as men know one another in a small college. One of the larger cantonments, on the other hand, contains more men than can be crowded into the Polo grounds or Comiskey park. A good average crowd for a world's series game is 30,000. Such a crowd is enough to swamp a half dozen car lines. All the men in one of the national army cantonments would make a crowd half again as large.

It can be said that no large army of soldiers was ever housed so comfortably before. Four of the cantonments situated farthest north have steam heat. The rest have to put up with hot air systems. But an American army spent a winter at Valley Forge once without even a hot air system.

## Indiana State Council of Defense

Will H. Hays, Chairman.  
Frank C. Dailey, Secretary.  
George Ade.  
A. W. Brady.  
Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.  
Dr. Chas. P. Emerson.  
Charles W. Fairbanks.  
Charles Fox.  
Will J. Freeman.  
Wm. G. Irwin.  
J. L. Keach.  
H. R. Kurrie.  
A. E. Reynolds.  
N. E. Squibb.  
Rev. Albert B. Storms.  
Isaac D. Straus.  
Thomas Taggart.  
Frank Wampler.  
E. M. Wilson.  
Evans Woollen.

### Form of the Organization.

*Public Policy*—C. W. Fairbanks, Chairman.  
*Advisory Committee*—Thos. Taggart, Chairman.  
*Finance*—Evans Woollen, Chairman.  
*Publicity*—George Ade, Chairman.  
*Legal*—Frank C. Dailey, Chairman.  
*Co-ordination of Societies*—Wm. G. Irwin, Chairman.  
*Sanitation and Medicine—Medical Section*—Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Chairman.  
*Food*—Will H. Hays, Chairman.  
*Industrial Survey and Preparedness*—N. E. Squibb, Chairman, Indiana Representative on National Safety Council.  
*Survey and Organization of Man-Power*—Isaac D. Straus, Chairman, Indiana Representative on United States Boys' Working Reserve.  
*Labor*—Charles Fox, Chairman.  
*Military Affairs*—E. M. Wilson, Chairman.  
*Protection*—Colonel Harry B. Smith, Chairman.  
*Transportation*—  
    *Steam*—H. R. Kurrie, Chairman.  
    *Electric and Motor*—A. W. Brady, Chairman.  
*Communications*—Frank Wampler, Chairman.  
*Shipping Interests*—A. E. Reynolds, Chairman.  
*Public Morals*—Rev. A. B. Storms, Chairman.  
*Coal Committee*—W. J. Freeman, Chairman.  
*Educational Section*—Dr. Horace Ellis, Chairman.  
*Women's Activities*—Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.  
*Employers' Co-operation Committee*—Frank Wampler, Chairman.  
*Commercial Economy Committee*—Fred M. Ayres, Chairman.  
*"Four-Minute Men"*—Philip T. White, Chairman.  
*Scientific Research Committee*—A. L. Foley, Chairman.  
*Training Camp Activities and Recreation*—Hugh McK. Landon, Chairman.

The sugar that goes to waste in the bottom of American teacups would help to sweeten the life of many a French home.

Christmas candy that requires little or no sugar is a gift to our Allies as well as to the receiver.

"One man at home for every one who goes." Make it your duty to send the one shouldering a musket news of the home community.

The draft is a necessary part of America's war organization. It is essential to the safety of the nation. The man who opposes it is a traitor. In time of war, treason is punishable by death.



## Move to Cut Deliveries

**Retail Stores Throughout Nation To Be Limited To One Delivery a Day During War.**

The following statement is authorized by the Council of National Defense:

One regular delivery a day as a maximum for retail stores throughout the United States, and co-operative delivery systems in all the smaller cities and towns, are now direct objectives of the delivery campaign started some time ago by the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense. This announcement was made after a conference between the board and representatives of several of the State Councils of Defense.

The board's recommendations have been adopted as a whole or in part in cities with a total population of approximately 16,000,000, and as a result at least 15,000 men called for war service have not had to be replaced from the limited labor supply available for the essential industries. All this, however, has been preliminary. Agents of the State councils and other representatives of the board are now to go over the country town by town and press for the adoption of the entire program.

"We have been content to let the changes proceed by easy stages, because experience was needed," said A. W. Shaw, chairman of the board. "At the outset we were able only to say it was evident that these changes would produce important savings of labor. But now we have actual results to show it. One store, for instance, has saved 24 out of 167 men by adopting the recommendations.

"The savings from co-operative delivery systems are even greater. An agent of the board has made a careful, first-hand study of twenty-one of these systems. They require a total of 207 men, as compared with 659 men required for the individual systems replaced—a saving of 452 men, or 68 per cent.—and the service to the customer is practically everywhere as good as it was before, and in some places better.

"It is now plain that in these two ways—by co-operative systems in the smaller communities and one delivery a day throughout the country—more than 150,000 men can be released to meet the increasing need of workers in agriculture, shipbuilding, munitions making, mining, railroad and the other vital work."

In pursuance of the campaign the board and the section on co-operation with States of the Council of National Defense have arranged to hold conferences here with representatives of all the forty-eight State Councils of Defense. The following State Councils were represented at the first of these conferences: Connecticut, by A. T. Miner, of New London; New York, by Frederic E. Foster, of Albany; Indiana, by F. M. Ayres, of Indianapolis; Missouri, by M. L. Wilkinson, of St. Louis; New Jersey, by Claude H. Anderson, of Newark; District of Columbia, by William H. Baldwin.

## McAdoo Urges War Thrift

Secretary McAdoo has issued the following statement:

War savings is an epoch in our national life. Every man, woman and child can now join the growing army that provides the sinews of war, for war-savings stamps make it possible for every loyal citizen to do his part, no matter how small that part may be.

The American people have accepted the challenge of autocracy and have resolved to make the world safe for freedom and democracy. The days of autocracy are numbered, and our men, our industries and our money are marching forward with irresistible force to accomplish that purpose.

Let us remember that dollars buy the finished article that is the product of American labor and American materials, and that American labor and materials are today essential for the making of supplies of all kinds for our army and navy, and that every dollar diverted from the purchase of articles not needed for our health and efficiency helps the Government to that extent to procure

things that are essential to win this war.

The war-savings campaign marks the beginning of a new and, I hope, permanent evolution of American life. Self-sacrifice and self-denial have always made real men, and real men are basis of strong nations.

Those of us who help to lay the foundation stone of thrift will be the builders of a structure that will survive through all time, and will be rendering a service of the utmost importance to our flag and country.

## Campaign Brings Results

Replies received from the County Councils of Defense in answer to an inquiry sent out by the State Council concerning the condition of the corn crop, indicate that the selection of seed corn has been pushed rapidly:

**PIKE COUNTY**—"In this county we have been active in bringing the importance of this question to the attention of our farmers who were so fortunate as to have good matured corn. We have had with us representatives from Purdue and have aided them in getting in touch with the proper parties.

"Notwithstanding a loss of a great deal of our river bottom corn, we shall be able not only to supply our people but to assist other counties with good seed."—A. H. Taylor, Chairman, County Council of Defense.

**RUSH COUNTY**—"Our county has been thoroughly canvassed on the subject of seed corn and our farmers are selecting an unusually large amount for next year's planting on the theory that what is not needed for their own use will be needed in other parts of the country next spring.

"While our crop is not as mature as usual, yet our county can well furnish 5,000 bushels of seed corn beyond our own need for next year. We are urging that this amount at least be saved in excess of our own needs."—A. L. Gray, Chairman, County Council of Defense.

**HUNTINGTON COUNTY**—"In regard to the corn crop, will say that the matter has been taken care of with reference to the seed corn, and the preserving of the little corn there is for this year through our agent, Mr. Loew."—Peter Maitin, Chairman, County Council of Defense.

**CLAY COUNTY**—"Our County Agent, Mr. Crow, has written to almost all the corn growers in Clay County, giving the names and addresses of parties in this county having good seed corn."—M. H. Johnson, Chairman, County Council of Defense.

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY**—"This county has a regularly employed County Agricultural Agent. Several weeks ago a public meeting was held in this city to consider a way of caring for the corn crop and the selection of seed for next year. The County Council of Defense took part in the meeting. Following this, meetings were held at different points over the county and steps taken to care for the corn crop in the best possible manner.

"A great amount of seed has been selected and will be available next year. This crop has been injured considerably by dampness, but the best care of it that is possible is being taken."—Byron R. Russell, Chairman, County Council of Defense.

## "Godmothering" of Soldiers Not Officially Sanctioned

"Neither the War Department nor the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense is furnishing names of soldiers for godmothering," says Mrs. Philip Moore, chairman of the health and recreation department of the woman's committee. She says that this practice has not been found to be practicable.

### "MORE HARM THAN GOOD."

"While the War Department appreciates deeply the fine spirit in which the women are offering to write to soldiers at the front," says Mrs. Moore, "the experiences of France and England have proven that the plan ultimately works more harm than good. General Siebert has recently issued a statement from France to this effect, showing his marked disapproval of the idea. We receive so

many letters asking for the names of soldiers that a statement should be made through the press stating that we are not indorsing the plan. We have sent out to all our State committees a plan of organized work which is being done under the direction of the commission on training camp activities.

"This commission, I understand, has authorized only two agencies to take charge of such questions concerning camp activities at that of 'godmothering.' These are the subcommittees on protective work for girls of the New York Probation and Protective Association, Miss Maud Miner, director, and the 'hostess houses' committee, under proper chaperonage for girls, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, Miss Catherine Scott, director. Any information concerning this work may be received from either of these sources."

## Poultrymen Meet to Increase Product

**Indiana One of the Great States of the Union in This Particular, Producing \$40,000,000 Worth Annually.**

The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation has called a meeting of Indiana poultrymen for December 20 at 10:30 a. m., State House.

The object of the conference will be to study the needs for a greater egg and poultry production and to outline a program for a state-wide increase drive.

Indiana is one of the few great poultry states of the union, producing \$40,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs annually. The demand for meat will be met in a big way if Indiana poultry raisers hatch and rear a large number of chickens this coming year. With little care and attention it will be easy to increase the production of poultry in Indiana 10,000,000 pounds. Every effort should be made to secure this increase and thus enlarge Indiana's contribution toward the food supply of the world.

### CAMP RAISING OF VEGETABLES.

The Committee of Food Production and Conservation of the State Council of Defense has received information from Secretary D. F. Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture that the plan advocating the raising of vegetables by the government near divisional camps and cantonments for the national guard and army does not seem feasible to the Department because of the expense of growing such crops when all the equipment and supplies must be purchased and all the work done by hired labor.

It has, therefore, been decided by the War Department to purchase vegetables from those now engaged in the business of vegetable growing. The Quartermaster's office has written each Camp Quartermaster to furnish the growers in the vicinity of the camp the approximate quantity of vegetables that will be required during a given period, and inform them that the government will purchase vegetables after sending out circular proposals and that the award will be given to the grower or firm that offers the vegetables at the lowest prices.

It is believed that this plan will stimulate, during the coming season, the production of the crops most desired in the region of the cantonments.

### SALTING SOFT CORN.

"Salting soft corn as a method of saving it has not been thoroughly investigated," said G. I. Christie, State Food Director, "but indications point to the fact that the practice is sound. It is certainly worth a fair trial, and costs but little.

"The Illinois Experiment Station encourages the application of six to eight quarts of salt over every five bushels of corn when placed in the crib.

"Soft corn should be harvested as late as practicable. In harvesting soft corn, the husks and silks should be removed with care and the mouldy and immature ears should be discarded. Good ventilation must be provided. Practice would indicate that cross ventilators should be provided about four feet apart.

"The practice of salting soft corn has not been thoroughly established, but the present emergency will justify a thorough trial."





"The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs. They cut to the very roots of human life.—PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DECEMBER 21, 1917

Number 19

## War Conferences in Every Part of Indiana

### Government Requests County and Township Gatherings to Further the Ends of War Program.

Echoes of the successful state-wide war conference of December 13-14 reached the weekly meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense December 19, when the members of the Council, on motion of Evans Woollen, offered a vote of felicitation and thanks to Chairman Will H. Hays and to the workers who helped make the war conference memorably and notably successful.

Further felicitations followed the word that the Indiana war conference, first of a series of State conferences, was to be the model, in method and organization and in handling, for other state-wide war conferences to follow in other states.

Mr. Hays informed the Defense Council that George Creel of the Committee on Public Information, Washington, had asserted that Indiana war far and away in better shape for organized and effective war work than any other state, and that it was for this reason Mr. Creel made a special effort to break his rule and visit Indiana for the War Conference.

Special thanks were voted by the Defense Council on motion of Frank Wampler to Charles A. Bookwalter and Charles J. Murphy of Indianapolis, who gave their entire time for two days to the handling of the Sousa band, one of the big features of the War Conference.

Mr. Hays said he had sent letters of thanks to many workers who had helped make the big meeting a success, and at his suggestion the names of donors to the Sousa band fund were entered on the records of the Defense Council and of the War Conference. It was announced that copies of the complete report of the War Conference would be ready at the next meeting.

Mrs. Emma Ferguson Ellis of Indianapolis explained to the Council an organization called the Mothers' Correspondence Club, the members of which write to motherless soldiers and sailors. The matter of encouraging the movement in an official way will be the subject of a committee report later to be made.

Chairman Hays announced that following the state-wide War Conference, and acting under the program laid down at Washington, County War Conferences are to be held in Indiana, with speakers sent out from Washington, and with dates arranged and plans supervised by the State Council of Defense. Township War Conferences still later are to be held, the idea being to carry the war message to every corner of the state.

A request from Washington for the co-operation of labor employment agencies of all sorts in supplying man power for war work was referred to the labor section.

The Council took action by resolution calling on the city of Indianapolis and the heads of railroads entering Indianapolis to confer with a view to postponing nonessential work on track elevation until after the war. H. R. Kurrie offered the resolution, and pointed out that track elevation meant the borrowing by roads of \$2,000,000, the use of 200 to 300 open cars which are needed for coal, and the employment of 250 to 300 men who might be employed on war work. The open cars, it was suggested, might carry 12,500 tons of coal a week to relieve the fuel shortage.

Full publicity was ordered to be given a warning issued by the National Food Administration to railroad presidents, that I. W. W. agencies were plotting to destroy livestock by mixing chemicals

with feed so as to produce symptoms of foot and mouth disease and hog cholera.

Arthur W. Brady was made an advisory explosive inspector, without salary, to serve with the salaried state explosive inspector. This appointment was made at the suggestion of the Council of National Defense.

Employers and workers engaged on government work are to be asked to appear before the State Council of Defense to discuss the question of alleged discrimination against organized skilled workmen.

It was reported by A. E. Reynolds of the shipping committee that Dr. H. E. Barnard of the food administration had been able to get results in connection with the effort to lift the corn and oats embargo, and that it was expected that within a few days the state would be relieved from the evil effects of the embargo which prevents corn shipments into the state from the west. It was shown that stock-feeders must have immediate relief. This embargo was lifted at the direction of the Washington officials the same day.

James L. Keach addressed the Council on the subject of war prices, suggesting that the time had come for the Defense Council members to give serious thought to equalization of prices, with the distributors, public utilities and manufacturers in mind. He referred to the general impression among the people that everything should be cheaper, and declared that the people should be educated to understand that all must share the war burden and cost, with excess war profits taken by the government. Mr. Keach said food prices had been reduced in some cases 25 per cent. Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator, replied that he was glad to hear of these reductions, as food price reduction was one of the purposes of the Food Administration.

A campaign of education to stimulate and increase coal production was reported to have been projected by the committee on coal production under Will J. Freeman. In his discussion of the plan Mr. Freeman said Indiana coal miners had been losing 14 to 35 per cent. of their time, thus curtailing seriously the coal output.

Through the Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, a message was transmitted urging Indiana hog feeders and farmers to hold their hogs and prevent or relieve a congestion at the Chicago market. The telegram, sent by J. P. Cotton of the meat division of the National Food Administration, reiterated the policy under which the food administration maintains hogs at \$15.50.

Fresh hams are to be withheld from the domestic market by Indianapolis packers, according to an agreement reported by Dr. Barnard, the food administrator. Hams are to be cured for export, and are listed with bacon and other fats among the prohibited foods.

### Mrs. Carlisle On Conservation.

The Indiana Chairman of the Woman's Section, Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, advises conservation workers to lay more emphasis on the following points:

"Why corn cannot be shipped."

"Why we must not use lamb and veal but substitute chicken and fish."

Mrs. Carlisle maintains that the question of bacon is one the public does not yet fully understand, namely, that there is a scarcity of pork at the present time in the country. She feels everyone must be reminded that the lambs in a year will be mutton, which we can ship, after they have given us a good crop of wool, which we are so much in need of in this country, and also after an increase in the flock of sheep for next year is assured; and that we must not forget that veal in a short time makes beef.

## A Christmas Message to American Women

By Anna Howard Shaw.

As the holiday season approaches the question which confronts us all is "What shall I do about Christmas? Shall I follow my usual plan and present to each of my friends such gifts as I have been in the habit of bestowing; or shall I refrain from doing so this year and expend all that I can afford upon our soldiers and the needy ones across the sea?"

It occurs to me that there are two ways in which we may keep Christmas fresh and green in the memories of our children, and that this, of all the years of our lives, should be a children's Christmas year.

It is our duty not only to "keep the home fires burning," but also to keep the hearts of our household cheerful and drive gloom and depression as far as possible from those who surround our hearth-fires.

The custom of promiscuous Christmas giving as practiced in past years has become a burden to many people who were unable to bear it, and no better time than this will ever present itself for the inauguration of a reform in this direction.

May we not adopt the plainly patriotic as well as common sense position that no adult person should give or receive presents of any sort which are not a real necessity, and that all exchanging should be rigorously discontinued?

In recent years we have robbed Christmas of its true significance, and substituted for the great gift and sacrifice of Him in whose name we observe the day as sacred the unworthy attitude of selfish seeking and receiving.

Shall we not use this Holiday season of 1917 to teach the older and better lesson?

My experience with children since the beginning of the war has revealed the existence of a deep and even passionate patriotism, which longs to manifest itself in service and sacrifice; and there could be no greater use made of this Christmas time than to teach these little ones the sublime lesson of the wonderful joy of giving, which is far greater than that of receiving. Instead of dwelling upon the thought of gifts to be received, we should instill into their open minds the desire to make this season a time when they can serve their country and its Allies and aid in the successful winning of a world peace by uniting with their parents in unselfishly bestowing upon others the gifts (or their equivalent), which in times of peace they have themselves received.

Orphan children, suffering from hunger and cold, who are helpless and homeless in our own and foreign lands, are calling to us for this sacrifice for love of Him who said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Our children, I know, will respond to this appeal, which is made not only for the sake of those who may be made glad through this sacrifice, but for their own sake.

In the midst of the turmoil and the stress of war, of the discontent and distrust, the hatreds and bitterness, we must use every opportunity to hold sacred the deeper things of the spirit and to keep our children in the atmosphere of the real forces which will ultimately save humanity, and these are Faith, Hope and Love, the only sure foundation upon which rests the permanent peace of individuals or nations.

Then let our committees everywhere throughout the Union do all in their power to aid in teaching the sublime lesson of the Master, that it is better to give than to receive.



## Patriotism in Indiana

Jackson County.—Reports recently made on the work of the agricultural classes of the Seymour city schools show that twenty-six school boys in home project work last summer netted more than \$3,000 over and above expenses. Arthur Phillips cleared \$77.85 from his gardens.

Mrs. Lynn Faulkner has been made chairman and Mrs. T. A. Mott is chairman for publicity of the women's organization which is to enroll the women power of Jackson county for war work. These appointments were made by the County Council of Defense. Mrs. D. A. Kochenour, secretary of the Defense Council, is working on the project for interesting women in government work as stenographers and typists.

Mrs. James Clements of Brownstown is chairman of the Jackson county committee on child welfare named by the Defense Council. A committee for educational propaganda has been formed with Albert L. Walters as chairman, the purpose being to devise special courses for training the young people for useful service in the war.

Jasper County.—Agents of the Jasper County Council of Defense, Protection section, are working on the case of a pastor of a church near Rensselaer, the charge being made that the minister declined to permit workers for the Y. M. C. A. War Fund to address meetings in the church. It is alleged he asserted that his congregation opposed the patriotic meetings, and he worked against the war fund among his people.

J. M. Sausser of the Jasper County Council of Defense has been active in the recruiting of a military company, serving in this work absolutely without pay. A report that Mr. Sausser was being paid for his services in connection with the military organization has been officially refuted by the defense council. Steps were taken at the last meeting of the defense council to give publicity to the facts as to the purposes for which money can be spent by the County Council of Defense, and to make it plain that no money set aside by the county is paid in salary or in any other way to any member of the Defense Council. The men and women of the State and County Councils of Defense serve absolutely without pay and also pay their own expenses while doing war work.

The Jasper County Council of Defense has appropriated \$50 for a home economics demonstration. To work in co-operation with the Home Economics Club of Rensselaer Chairman Frank Walsh of the County Defense Council has named the following committee: Ora T. Ross, J. Budman Fleming and George H. McLean. County Agent Learning also was asked to assist in the home demonstration work.

Jay County.—W. T. Metzner of Portland, being reported to the Protection organization of the Jay County Council of Defense for disloyal utterances, was interviewed by John Weller, a representative of the Defense Council, and immediately recanted his former statements and gave out for publication a signed declaration of loyalty to the United States.

T. W. Shimp, chairman of the Jay County Council of Defense, presided at and had an active part in a highly successful corn and hog meeting in Portland, where an organization was formed to stimulate hog production and to handle the corn problem. Committees were named as follows: Brood Sow Committee—W. A. Jones, Pennville; S. R. Claycomb, L. G. Holmes. Pig Committee—A. F. Stultz, S. E. Hudson, C. G. Detamore. Feeds Committee—Charles Baird, H. Spahr, Guy Godfrey, E. N. Haynes.

Jennings County.—The sum of \$182.21 was raised by means of a benefit, home talent entertainment at the Jennings theater, North Vernon, to provide a mess fund for the soldiers who have gone to the training camps and into the service from Jennings county. The amount was slightly in excess of the quota asked of Jennings county by the State Council of Defense for the "mess" fund.

The Ramblers' club of North Vernon women has done away with luncheons at social affairs and will knit for soldiers and do Red Cross work in the hours which have been set aside in the season's club program for literary work. The Tuesday club is credited with taking the lead in this patriotic movement.

The Jennings County Council of Defense is working on its Protection organization under instructions from the State Council of Defense, the purpose being to run down pro-German falsehoods and trace to their sources the various treasonable slanders that from time to time are circulated.

Johnson County.—Center Grove high school, one of the first to buy Liberty Loan bonds, used a surplus fund over the cost of the war bonds to buy a flag, the flag being raised with appropriate patriotic ceremonies. Township Trustee Wryck supplied the flag-pole, and the occasion was a great outpouring of the people and a patriotic demonstration.

The Methodist church at Greenwood now displays a service flag bearing nine stars to indicate that nine young men of the congregation are in the military service. The flag was presented to the church by Rev. E. L. Hutchens, pastor. The names of the boys who are with the colors follow: Lawrence Brannaman, Floyd Fisher, John Paul Jones, B. F. Kinnick, Jr., Basil McCartney, Dwight Park, Elmer Parkhurst, Lieut. Oscar Strauss and T. A. Williams.

Knox County.—War Mothers of Knox county sent off Christmas packets to all Knox county soldiers in ample time, the boxes for the men abroad being mailed in mid-November. Eighty comfort kits were sent to those soldiers who have no mothers. More than 800 Christmas boxes were sent forward. Mrs. Jud Robbins baked 2,000

cookies for the Christmas boxes. In this work she was aided by Mrs. Lyle, Mrs. Bruner and Mrs. Henry Hall. December 14 the War Mothers, under the social committee, headed by Mrs. J. L. Bayard, gave a benefit community dance for the Christmas fund.

The Knox County Council of Defense has opened headquarters in Vincennes at 420 Main street. A Red Cross bazaar was held in the headquarters two days last week.

The Vincennes High School Military company has been organized with G. C. Alkman captain, Reynold Judah first lieutenant, Donald Utery second lieutenant, Melvin Schwartz first sergeant, Noble Hedden and Robert Balce sergeants, Maurice Beckes right guide, and Howard Knapp left guide.

Bicknell women of the Red Cross, thirty strong, recently made their second trip to the corn fields, husked corn and put the grain on the market at auction, selling a wagon-load at \$1.42 a bushel, or \$72 in all. Chickens contributed by farmers were sold for \$13.55, all for the Red Cross. One farmer who had agreed to permit the women to husk and take corn from his field, gave the Red Cross a check for \$25 in place of the corn. The corn sold was obtained in the field of Judley DeLay and W. T. S. Mason.

Kosciusko County.—Syracuse Red Cross workers recently were highly praised for the quantity and quality of their work in a letter from Charlotte L. Sale at the Fort Wayne headquarters to Mrs. J. H. Bowser, chairman of the Syracuse organization.

Women of the Red Cross in Syracuse gave a big public dinner recently to raise money for the cause, most of the provisions being contributed. The Theatorium recently gave a benefit performance at 8 cents admission and turned over the proceeds, \$5.30, to the Red Cross.

The Piercetown Red Cross now has its shop in the public library. Washington township women have taken the lead in knitting for the Kosciusko County Council of Defense. Mrs. Niel Hackett of Piercetown has made a remarkable record as a knitter, delivering two pairs of army socks each week. At the end of November Mrs. Hackett had made 168 pieces of knit goods.

Lagrange County.—Red Cross units at Howe and Lagrange sent fifty Christmas packages to Lagrange county soldiers in France. Mrs. F. J. Duntan has been in charge of the work of providing Christmas boxes for all Lagrange county men in the army and navy.

Young people of Lagrange are to give a dance and card party as the big event of the holiday season, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Miss Jane Williams, head of the Red Cross work in Lagrange county, recently received from Marietta Fauve at Fort Wayne a letter strongly commending the work of Lagrange county women sent forward to the Red Cross receiving station.

Lake County.—Gary, Hobart, East Chicago and Lowell have been organizing companies of State Militia to take up the duties and emergency functions of the National Guard, which latter organization now is in the Federal service for the war period.

With one war contract amounting to \$50,000,000 and calling for a veritable city to house the men employed, steps have been taken to provide adequate and sanitary housing for the new population. The Chamber of Commerce has named on a committee on housing Judge V. S. Reiter, W. J. Whinery and Jesse Wilson.

Hammond has formed a Soldiers and Sailors' Aid Association. Mrs. Thomas Jordan presided at a recent meeting where "Al" Gavit, son of ex-Senator Frank Gavit, was the chief speaker. Young Mr. Gavit has been driving an ambulance in France, and he says he is going back to the front with the American forces. Mr. Gavit is especially urgent in asking that Americans contribute heavily to the Y. M. C. A. for its very important war work.

Jesse Wilson of Hammond has taken charge of the formation of a Patriot League in Lake county to co-operate with the County Council of Defense in stamping out sedition and suppressing disloyalty.

Laporte County.—Preliminary work is being done in Laporte county, at Michigan City, under A. A. Boyd, to push the big thrift campaign,—a movement which is to mean in Indiana war certificate subscriptions amounting to more than \$58,500,000 to the war loan, and the enlistment as thrift certificate and thrift stamp purchasers of all patriotic Indiana children. Mr. Boyd started his work with a committee on organization including Judge H. B. Tuthill, Postmaster Henry P. Schaaf, Deputy Postmaster G. R. Hull and Sup't. L. W. Keeler of the Michigan City schools. Mr. Keeler is in charge of publicity for the thrift campaign in his city. The committee is being expanded to take in a large territory.

Seven stars on the service flag of Westville high school tell the story of that school's contribution to the colors. Two additional students have recently enlisted in the Laporte battery in the new Second Indiana Artillery. The Roll of Honor reported by Prof. S. C. Knoll is as follows: James Flood, Ward Wines, Vern Loomis, Dewey Williams, Howard Davidson, John Gill, Harry Keel, Roy Keel and Thomas Keel.

Miami County.—Under the authority of the Miami County Council of Defense and in furtherance of the protection plans of the Indiana State Council of Defense, the Miami County branch of the Indiana Patriot League has been organized with the following officers: President, Dr. W. R. Meeker; first vice-president, H. B. Fox; second vice-president, L. D. Lamm; secretary-treasurer, C. W. J. M. Doyle, Carl Schumeyer, L. D. Chalkley and A. F. King. Cards now are being signed all over the county, the card being a pledge of loyalty to country as well as a declaration of membership in the league.

William Iliff has been put in charge of rounding up the wasted man power or chronic loafer element in Miami county, the work being done under the direction of the Miami County Council of Defense.

Monroe County.—Four football stars, regulars on the Indiana university team, have gone to the colors recently. Lynn Howard, famous fullback, together with Ewert, Risley and Bowser, have responded to the country's call for fighters.

An important patriotic and instructive address was delivered recently by Joseph E. Henley, chairman of the Monroe County Council of Defense in an open meeting under the auspices of the Men's Class of the First Presbyterian church of Bloomington. Mr. Henley dealt with "Germany's Violations of International Law."

Montgomery County.—Under the leadership of Mrs. Mayme Jones, Mrs. Maude Herring and Mrs. Zora Arnold, colored women of Crawfordsville are meeting in an organization of their own and are giving an afternoon each week to Red Cross work.

A recent very successful and stirring patriotic rally at Waynetown was addressed by Capt. Ed. Jackson who recently resigned as secretary of state of Indiana to take a course at the officers' training camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, where he received a commission. Captain Jackson aroused tremendous enthusiasm in Montgomery county.

At the suggestion of William Endicott of Crawfordsville, food administrator for Montgomery county, the bakers of Crawfordsville unanimously agreed to observe the war time wheatless and meatless schedule fixed by the National and State Food Administrations.

## What Is the Greatest Crime of World War?

The question, "What is the greatest crime committed during the war?" was put by the Spanish review, L'America Latina, to conspicuous men in Europe.

"The torpeding of hospital ships," is the reply of Field Marshal Lord French of Great Britain.

"The declaration of war itself," says Stephen Pichon, French minister of foreign affairs. "Among so many iniquities that have been perpetrated since," he adds, "I renounce making a choice."

"The great crime of Rheims, the abominable destruction of the cathedral, is the one that makes bleed most my heart of a Frenchman and an artist, but can one establish a hierarchy of crimes of the barbarians?" replied Auguste Rodin, the sculptor.

"The murder of sailors whose vessels had been torpedoed is the most atrocious act committed during the war," in the opinion of Sir W. H. Dunn, formerly lord mayor of London.

"Politically, the greatest crime committed during the war is the violation of the neutrality of Belgium by those who had sworn to defend it," says Mgr. Baudrillart, vicar general of the Catholic Institute of Paris. "Morally, one is embarrassed to choose among so many atrocities," he adds. "The worst crime in my eyes is the re-establishing of slavery by the Germans."

Signor Vicente Blasco Ibanez replied: "The greater crime of intellectual Germany consisted in the troubling of the course of human thought and the proclaiming of the superiority of war over justice. All the atrocities of the Germans against men and things are only the material consequence of scientific barbarity."

The massacre and deportation of hundreds of thousands of innocent Armenians while Germany, protector and ally of Turkey, gave a tacit consent by its attitude, is considered as "the most gigantic crime of the war" by Viscount James Bryce, while he says "the most abject crime of the war thus far is that of the German government carrying off into slavery hundreds of young French and Belgian girls and thousands of Belgian laborers, obliging them to work against their own unfortunate country ruined by the invasion."

Alfred Capus, editor of the Figaro, is also of opinion that "the most execrable crime of the Germans was the deportation of French families from Lille."

Maitre Edouard Clunet, the French authority on international law, regards as the greatest of Germany's crimes "the ruin of the moral foundation of international relations by setting up as a principle the right of the strongest to violate pledged faith as may accord with his interest."

"The war itself is the most atrocious act," says Signor Gomez Carillo, the Spanish writer and journalist. "No one can forget that it is a German war, prepared by the Germans. Every one says so and the horror, the cruelty, the murder, the pillage, and assassination say so also."



## 2,000,000 Boys for Working Reserve

**Directors and Others Hear Authoritative Message on Need of This Labor to Win War.**

Directors attending the war conference in Indianapolis last week, who were fortunate enough to hear the message brought from Washington by H. W. Wells, Associate National Director of the United States Boys' Working Reserves, left impressed with the serious importance of the service they are rendering and of the tremendous responsibility involved.

Pointing out that with Germany and Austria making war more vigorously than ever and with America and the allies determined to accept no peace until Germany gives up her ambitions to become dictator of the world, Mr. Wells said we are confronted with the inevitable conclusion that we are up against a long war and will find it necessary to use every ounce of power we possess and draw on our last resource.

"To fight this war successfully means that we, who remain at home, must organize every single resource, man-power, woman-power, boy-power and material power and bring all to the point most vitally needed in order that our agricultural forces, industrial plants and transportation organizations may produce, transport and deliver food, munitions and equipment, cargo vessels, battleships and torpedo boat destroyers, aeroplanes, guns and shells, ambulances, Red Cross supplies and hospital units, when and where needed, instantly on demand, by our army and navy, by the armies of our allies and by the suffering, destitute civilians of Europe.

### TEN MILLION MEN IN WAR WORK.

"The first step in this organization means that before we will have been at war many months ten million men will have been withdrawn from their usual pursuits in life, either for military service, or to engage in the production of the millions of tons of munitions of war, equipment, aeroplanes, cargo and naval vessels, etc. It further means that the higher wages offered by factories in cities will prove irresistible to large numbers of men engaged in agricultural pursuits. Somebody must replace this labor which will be withdrawn, and with the exception of women, the only available supply, particularly for work on farms, is to be derived from the boys 16 to 21 years of age who are not already employed permanently in productive work.

"The national census reveals that there are five million boys between the ages of 16 and 21 years in the United States. About two million of these boys are not permanently employed, that is, attend school in winter, and therefore are available for productive work in the summer. This is the present goal of the Reserve. Indiana's quota is 60,000. To date less than 10,000 have been enrolled in this state. Therefore, to enroll these boys for service on farms or in essential industries is a serious problem, but it must be done, for the slogan from now on is *"not an idle boy in America."*

### TREMENDOUS RESPONSIBILITY.

"On you men rests a tremendous responsibility. How you mobilize these boys, how you direct their efforts, may determine whether we will win this war. It may be that the thousands of tons of food more that these boys produce may turn the tide in favor of the allies; it may be that by reason of the fact that these boys are replacing the men who leave their normal activities to work on ships, that these very same ships may carry the last rounds of ammunition to Europe that may win the last battle for American troops; it may be that by releasing men, these boys may indirectly construct enough aeroplanes to enable American troops to achieve ultimate victory. Therefore this conference, which is attended by Reserve officers, educators and others in close touch with these boys, is tremendously important.

"The quality of your plans, the wisdom of your decisions and the spirit in which you go forth from this conference to your respective commu-

nities may determine whether or not America of the future is to be independent, and it may determine whether our flag continues to be truly the emblem of democracy."

### EDUCATION MUST BE SAFEGUARDED.

Mr. Wells emphasized the necessity for safeguarding the education of boys who are attending school, but stated that it is apparent to those who have made a careful study of the situation, that during the planting and harvest seasons, it will be necessary, possibly this year and surely next year, to release boys from school for short periods of time for emergency service. However, such release from school should be limited to boys who have maintained a high standing in their studies, and it is insisted that such boys return to school as soon as the emergency is over. To provide special instruction for such boys to enable them to keep up with their classes is a serious problem and demands the full co-operation of all educators.

In conclusion, Mr. Wells said that the Reserve is to be congratulated on having as its National Director in the United States Department of Labor in Washington, W. E. Hall, who is president of the National Federation of Boys' Clubs, and is perhaps as much interested in boy welfare as any man in the country. Mr. Hall and those connected with the National Headquarters and the state directors as well, appreciate fully that the education of the youth of America must not be neglected, and that the activities of the Reserve must be so controlled as to interfere with the regular school program as little as possible.

### CHICAGO BOYS MAKE FINE RECORD.

Dudley G. Hays, of the Chicago Board of Education, related how 700 Chicago High School boys, who are members of the Boys' Working Reserve, were placed on farms last spring, and gave the following statistics:

Incomplete reports from over 600 boys show that each boy, on an average, worked ninety days.

Average wages \$25.00 per month and board.

Total earnings, over \$42,000 and board.

Most of the farmers for whom the boys worked requested them to come back next season and bring more boys with them. In almost every instance, boys made themselves a part of the social organization in the community in which they worked. These boys were placed with farmers through the co-operation of bankers, mayors and county agricultural agents, all of whom aided in looking after the welfare of the boys after they were placed. The following suggestions were made:

"Send only hand-picked boys to farmers. Don't send weak boys. Cigarette smokers are objectionable, because of the antipathy of the average farmer toward a cigarette smoker, and because the carelessness of one boy might cause a fire which might destroy thousands of dollars' worth of property and crops. Impress on boys that farm work is hard, and that the employment in which they are about to engage is a real test of patriotism. They must not give up when tired, but must catch their second wind and keep plugging at the job."

Mr. Hays concluded by stating that the average high school boy from the city, because of his varied experience in human affairs, can be relied upon to stand up for himself, and look after his own rights. Not a single Chicago boy, so far as he knew, who worked on a farm last summer failed to be benefited both physically and spiritually.

### THE CALL FOR RETIRED FARMERS.

George L. MacIntosh, President of Wabash College, offered the suggestion that not only must our boys work next summer, but they must have instruction and direction by competent persons. This is a responsibility which must be borne in part by retired farmers, many of whom are found in every county seat and small city. It will be fashionable next summer for these retired farmers to get a "patriotic color" on their hands, arms and faces.

The farmer who, because his son has left to join the military forces, throws up his hands and says he will raise only enough for himself and quit, will be looked on with suspicion. We must create such a strong public sentiment against the

farmer who will not make an honest effort to increase his production, that he will feel uncomfortable in the presence of his neighbors, who, having made as big a sacrifice as he has, add to their patriotic effort by training college and high school boys to replace the older men who have gone to war, and by utilizing this labor, increase food production.

### AGRICULTURAL CLASSES PROPOSED.

Taking up the problem of training the town and city boy for agricultural service, Dean Stanley Coulter of Purdue University proposed that through the co-operation of county agents, county superintendents of schools, trained agricultural teachers, retired farmers and local active farmers, agricultural classes should be established in each county of the state during the month of January. These classes would serve to teach the boys the nomenclature of farm life, and the following practical instructions could be given:

1. How to manage a team and take care of horses.
2. How to adjust harness, and pad a collar on a sore neck.
3. Through the co-operation of a local implement dealer, get the use of warehouse and familiarize boys with farm implements and machinery.
4. How to feed and milk cows.
5. Familiarize them with small farm tools, such as axe, saw, hammer, mattock, hoe, etc.
6. In some instances instruction in the care and use of farm motors and tractors.
7. Selection and preparation of seeds.
8. Attitude of the boy toward the farmer.

Professor Coulter said that it should be made the duty of each County Council of Defense and County Director of the Reserve to secure a real live man full of energy to gather together the various men who can contribute toward the success of such an agricultural class, and furnish instruction at least one night a week and all day each Saturday.

### SERVICE THE MEASURE OF A MAN.

In discussing the problem of the County Director, Edgar D. Maple, County Director for Sullivan county, stated that the Kaiser's best help-mates today are those who sit around and have nothing to do but criticize the government and discuss how it ought to run the war. We must render service and sacrifice—first, because we love our country, and second and above all, because today *"service is the only measure of a man."* It is easy to enroll the boy if you are willing to work, and if you select enrolling officers who understand and are interested in boys. It is the duty of directors and enrolling officers to neutralize all false reports regarding the plan and purpose of the Reserve by personally calling on those parents who refuse to consent to their sons' enrollment.

### MORAL WELFARE OF BOYS.

Following a discussion of plans for placing town and city boys in homes of farmers, it was unanimously agreed by those present that the homes of all farmers applying for these boys should be recommended by some competent local citizen or committee before the boy is placed. It was suggested that it might be well to appoint in each township a committee of three or more on "Inspection, Placement and Welfare," such committee to be selected from any of the following—a physician, an educator, a mother of boys, a boy leader, a local banker, a county agricultural agent.

The chairman appointed the following committee to suggest proper county and township committees on Inspection, Placement and Welfare:

Charles R. Lane, Fort Wayne, Ind., chairman; Edgar D. Maple, Sullivan, Ind.; Paul Turk, Terre Haute, Ind.

### SCHOOL AUTHORITIES ACTIVE.

In conclusion Mr. Straus called attention to the fact that much of the success of the Reserve in Indiana so far is directly due to the enthusiastic support rendered by the educators of the State and that it is hoped that each school superintendent and high school principal will accept the

(Continued on page 4)



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 19

## Editorial Comment

## INDIANA VETERAN FUND.

Indiana was forehanded in the work of crop stimulation in advance of the great war emergency. Governor Goodrich urged the people of the State to provide a larger acreage of essential cereals together with intensive farming for largely enhanced yields, all with a view to providing more and more adequately to meet the extraordinary needs of the world at war.

The wisdom of this counsel and of the action that ensued has been proved every day since the United States has been in the war. The entire nation came to Indiana for an example and all have profited by that early and timely example.

Indiana continues to be foresighted and forehanded in other war work. In enlistments, in support of all war campaigns for funds, in organizing the selected army, and in every other way, Indiana leads and persists in leading. This leadership includes the organization work necessary to the advancement of war activities and to the stamping out of enemy influences.

Governor Goodrich now has well under way what is known as the Governor's Indiana Veteran Fund. This fund is being raised under the direction of the Governor's military staff. It is to be used for the benefit of Indiana soldiers who return from the battle front to be restored to civil life and usefulness. The plan is based on the experience of the British and French and the work is to be done along lines indicated by facts now being gathered out of French and British experience.

## SOLDIERS SET AN EXAMPLE.

American soldiers set a fine example of practical loyalty to the flag. Not only do they give their bodies and their every energy to the American cause in the war, but they do their part intelligently and patriotically in many other ways.

Subscriptions to the second Liberty loan in the military establishment of the United States reached a total of \$89,903,300. Think of the personal sacrifice already being made by the soldier and then consider this fact: The American army took \$76.86 per man of the war loan, the soldiers giving their incomes as readily as they offer their lives.

There is a wonderful stimulus to home patriotism in this proof of whole-hearted devotion given in the training camps and at the front. The showing of the soldiers is a stern rebuke to slackers and shirks behind the lines. When it is shown that almost 70 per cent. of the army helped put over the Liberty loan, it is reasonable to inquire what the civilian population did for the same war enterprise. Nothing the home folk can do can surpass the double duty performed with such unselfishness by those soldiers who have bought war bonds while at the same time going forward to the fight with the nation's colors flying gloriously overhead. It is up to the civil population to exert every energy in order that the home showing shall be a proper subject for pride and gratification. Those who remain behind the lines must strive with all their might to keep pace with the men who have gone out to fight the country's battles.

That great good will follow the State-wide war

conference was the unanimous opinion of the members of the Indiana State Council of Defense, who staged the affair. The success of the conference has been published abroad and requests have come into the headquarters of the State Council for copies of the program and reports of the mass and sectional meetings which were arranged for furthering the war program. Other States are arranging conferences to be held during the next two months and, according to representatives of the federal food and fuel administrations and the Council of National Defense, Indiana has set a high mark for an example.

"Loyal and Disloyal Restaurants" is the title of a conspicuous box heading over an article in the Ft. Wayne News, which gives the names and locations of restaurants that are and are not observing the regulations of the United States food administration. The Indiana State Council of Defense commends the plan and believes that the pressure of public opinion as created by such publicity will do more than anything else to effect the economies the government finds essential to a successful prosecution of the war.

Rushville Public Schools  
Making Patriotic Record

Rushville school girls and boys are making a remarkable record for patriotic activities, according to Hortense Tapp Moore of Rockville, who has had occasion to observe war work in homes and schools in the course of her service as an Emergency Home Demonstrating Agent for the women's section of the State Council of Defense.

Thirty-seven Rushville high school boys are pledged each to raise \$10 by his own efforts for the Y. M. C. A. War Fund. The sophomores bought a large flag for the assembly room. A class of girls knits sweaters and scarfs for soldiers and sailors, remaining after school hours to do the work.

One hundred girls have organized as "Y. M. C. A. Backers," and all are doing war work. The girls in the Junior High School knit during the boys' manual training period. Cooking classes are larger than usual, and the grades are demanding domestic science. Domestic science teachers in Rushville and elsewhere over the state are becoming the most important of all the school forces, and instead of being assigned to teach other branches in their spare time, they now are being overworked in an attempt to handle the large increase in the number of girls who demand instruction in conservation and on practical lines of home work.

## 2,000,000 Boys for

## Working Reserve

(Continued from page 3.)

appointment to the office of high school director and that each teacher will serve as enrolling officer.

## THOSE ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE.

H. W. Wells, Associate National Director, U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, Washington, D. C.; G. L. McIntosh, president Washash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Dudley Grant Hays, Director Extension Department Board of Education, Chicago; H. E. McCartney and Stanley Coulter, Purdue University, Lafayette; E. D. Maple, Sullivan; Edward N. Clopper, New York City; Isaac D. Straus, Ligonier; Charles R. Lane, Fort Wayne; A. R. Fleck, Columbia City; W. H. Smith, Fountaintown; Isaac M. Siergart, Columbia City; Frank S. Vawter, Tipton; E. E. Rindfusz, Larwill; Chester V. Parker, Pittsboro; James Straus, Ligonier; Joseph E. Booth, Tipton; Charles E. Bishop, Ligonier; Wayne Cox, Kingman; Paul E. Turk, Terre Haute; A. L. McDonald, Fort Wayne; Albert H. Douglass, Logansport; W. H. Logan, Lafontaine; Harvey W. Wood, Jr., Rensselaer; Samuel Sharp, Columbus; H. W. McDowell, Winamac; C. A. Murray, Staunton; H. B. Randolph, Noblesville; John S. Mitchell, Windfall; G. E. Swaim, Hartford City; Patrick J. Maloney, Columbia City; C. B. Fritsche, Indianapolis; F. H. Kinney, Ligonier; James R. Crawley, Greensburg; J. H. Clinebell, Terre Haute.

Pleasure as Usual  
Handicaps the ArmyFrank A. Vanderlip Voices Protest Against  
Spending of Money for Non-  
Essentials.

"We are tampering with the equipment of the American army when we go on with 'pleasure as usual,'" declares Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the National War Savings Committee.

"We must realize our personal responsibility in expenditures," said Mr. Vanderlip. "It is no longer a question of our buying the things we can afford, but it is that the nation can't afford to have us buy the things we want. Every dollar we spend for non-essentials hires labor and consumes materials, gets in the way of the government, slows down progress and is an ally of the enemy."

"The government has been planning to spend money on a basis of one billion a month. In October it could spend only \$475,000,000 and in November only a little over half a billion. The money is there and the contracts are let but the man-power—the industrial force—couldn't be commanded because you and I had commanded it to do something else. Our dollars were competing with the government to buy labor and to buy materials."

"There is more to be accomplished by the sale of war savings certificates than the raising of two billions of dollars. Thirty million people will own the certificates and the plan, if successful, will teach thrift—will teach a lesson of personal economy that America has greatly needed. We are a spendthrift people sadly in need of such a lesson. And with it will come a lesson in patriotism—a lesson that would have come in any event and might have come in ways more distressing."

"The thrift propaganda has in it the means of letting everyone win the war. Victory is not up to the army. It is not up to the government. It is up to you and me through our personal responsibility for our expenditures. The war savings plan is not designed simply to carry the lesson of economy to people of humble means. It is for the people of great means who have even more need of learning the lesson of economy."

"If we can show Germany that 30 million people are prompt and willing to sacrifice to win it will be your victory, and a victory that, through its weakening influence on the enemy, will save thousands of lives in battle. And it will make 30 million of us better citizens."

America's Purposes in Waging Battle  
Stated by President Wilson.

"I believe that I speak for the people when I say two things: First, that this intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and, if it not be utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and, second, that when this thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price of peace and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends."



## Entire Defense Program Covered in Big State War Conference

"Pray extend my warmest greetings to the conference and express to them my confidence that it will redound to the benefit of the whole nation."  
—Woodrow Wilson."

The above telegram, although received too late to be read to either of the mass meetings during the Indiana State-wide conference, December 13 and 14, came to Will H. Hays as an indication of the President's interest in the great gathering of war workers in the Hoosier capital.

Representatives of the federal administration, including Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States; George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information; Arthur E. Bestor, Dr. J. A. B. Sherer and others shared with Governor James P. Goodrich and the members of the Indiana State Council the satisfaction that attended a successful two days' meeting.

The Indiana conference was the first in the country. Those in charge of the sectional activities of the Council of National Defense with one accord declared the conference had served as a model for all other States and the general plan will be recommended to the Councils of the nation.

The conference opened with a mass meeting in Tomlinson Hall, following a patriotic concert by the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Marine Band of 300 pieces, directed by John Philip Sousa himself, the greatest bandmaster of the world. This feature served to arouse a deep sense of patriotism that was sustained until the close of the conference late Friday night. Every County Council in Indiana was represented, some by more than forty active war workers and all of them returned with a fuller knowledge of what is expected of them by the federal government, and a broader conception of the duties of the civilian population in the struggle against the central empires of Europe for the freedom of the world.

### CONGRESSMAN MEDILL McCORMICK AND BISHOP WILLIAMS FROM BATTLE FRONT.

Governor James P. Goodrich presided at the opening session of the conference, a mass meeting in Tomlinson Hall at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Governor Goodrich stated the purpose of the conference and called upon the Rev. John Cavanaugh, president of Notre Dame University, to invoke Divine blessing.

Medill McCormick, congressman-at-large of Illinois, who has just returned from the French battle front, spoke at the opening mass meeting in part as follows:

"There is a great deal which you must want to know that I cannot tell you. There are many things important, of intense human interest of which I am ignorant, because I traveled from capital to capital, and from front to front; because I went from statesman to general and from general to statesman with one pre-occupation: 'What must we do to win this war in the shortest possible time and with the smallest possible loss of life?' There are not many men, even in Europe, I found, who have thought of this, to me the whole problem, in terms at once general and definite. But among the few most responsible statesmen, among the few generals of real distinction which the war has produced, I found a general agreement that CANNON AND COALITION are essential to success; that time is the essence of victory."

"Heavy guns in this war are what the steam shovel was to Panama. When the French company under DeLesseps sought to pierce the Isthmus with picks, shovels and petty machinery, men died by thousands beside the scratched tropic hillsides. So died the men who fought at Verdun and on the Marne, because they had no weapons equal to the task before them. Now we know advances can be made and victories can be won with little loss when the armies advancing have their ways blazed for them by the fire of thousands of cannon."

"Lloyd George has spoken of the cavalry of the air. I would not underestimate the significance of air craft, but they are only the servants of the great guns, guns which are the masters of modern battles, and the Germans are unable to summon

reserves to hold the French or the British. As yet they have been able to bring from the Russian front only enough to drive into Italy. They preferred that use of their forces to an effort to stop the resistless advance of the British and French armies."

"The tide has turned. By ever so little, perhaps, but the tide has turned. There may be back washes when the Germans bring still more divisions and more guns from the Russian front, when they add to their batteries in France and Flanders the cannon which they bought from Russian traitors during the period of fraternization. The tide has turned. It rests with us to see that it does not ebb again, but flows resistlessly to the full flood of victory."

"Men we must send, but still more urgently must we send guns, weapons to our friends, that they may defend themselves; that they may win victories while they await our coming."

"If we would do our part we must call to the Councils of the nation the greatest men in the Union, without reference to past rancors, without regard to differences of faith or faction."

### RED CROSS IMPORTANT, TOO.

Bishop Charles D. Williams of the Episcopal diocese of Michigan, who represented the American Red Cross Society in an inspection of the French front, followed Congressman McCormick.

Bishop Williams told in detail the great work the Red Cross has done and is doing and asserted that the presence of the organization on the field of war is as essential to the success of the allies against the central empires as are big cannon and munition of war.

"The service of the Red Cross is absolutely vital to the winning of the war," said Bishop Williams. "It is as necessary as guns. The wounded and the helpless must be cared for. France must be relieved of the burden of economic refuse which the Germans have thrust back upon them to break the nation. Because of what we have done there has been a reversal of attitude toward us in France. When we were neutral they could not understand that political neutrality had any bearing on a fight for everlasting right."

"The Red Cross stands for the service of holding up the spirit and the heart of France as she bends but never breaks under the greatest burden any nation has ever known."

"Who can estimate the value to the morale of an army the departure of soldiers back to the trenches, warmed, clean and with a friendly hand-clasp?"

Owing to the delay in the arrival of the Washington representative of the Council of National Defense, John H. Witherbotham, chief of the Western division of the section of co-operation with States, voiced the following expression:

"It is my pleasure to say for the National Council that we appreciate the efforts of the splendid body of men and women in your State Council of Defense. They are surpassed by none in the Union. I beseech you, in the name of the national government, to stand behind them to back up their efforts in order that they may carry out the great work they have begun—and only begun in your State."

### CONSERVATION OF FOOD.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford University, chief of the conservation work of the national food administration, said in part:

"The whole burden of supplying the defenders on the western German front is upon our shoulders and if we fail there will be a new battle line from Portland, Maine, to Savannah."

"Twelve million American families have signed cards pledging observance of conservation regulations. If they all do it we will have whipped our enemies. We must send both bread and blood and the more bread the less blood."

### FORMER GOVERNOR RALSTON DECLARES MEN NOT IN ACCORD MUST GO.

Samuel M. Ralston, former Governor, presided at the night meeting of the conference and said:

"Indiana assures all the world beyond its borders that its citizens propose to do their share toward making the world safe for democracy. The man who is not in accord with us must go. Let us then complete our might to make public opinion so strong that no man dare to raise a whisper against the flag of our nation. It is your duty and my duty to see that no man is long at large in this country who favors firing upon our boys from the rear. We are not going to take any half way ground and the man who is not with us in this fight had better be out of the nation's borders and the sooner he gets out the better it will be for his health."

Portraits of distinguished citizens in the history of Indiana were projected upon a screen at this juncture, adding to the historic and patriotic significance of the meeting.

Lieutenant Paul Perigord of the French army said in part:

"Your land has been invaded. You have been told absolutely that you could raise an army of one million men by snapping your fingers. You could raise ten million men, but ten million men are a crowd, not an army, and crowds are quickly mowed down with machine guns. Had you not come into this war you could no longer have taught your children that this is the land of the free and the home of the brave. Be proud you have been called to share this burden with us. You are not only fighting for your own honor and independence, but for the great principle that right shall control might, and I call upon Germans in this country not to be slackers, but to volunteer at the first chance if they love their brothers and would help ultimately to bring salvation and honor to the German people."

### COUNCIL'S EFFECT BENEFICIAL.

County Councils of Defense heard a statement from Dr. J. A. B. Sherer, representing the Council of National Defense, telling chairmen and other members of County Councils of Defense of the work that is being done over the country at the suggestion of the National Council.

"I believe the State Council will have an effect for splendid good far beyond the war," he said.

"The encouragement of thrift, conservation and personal sacrifice is noticeable and will become more so as the plans work out."

"The greatest problem," Mr. Sherer said, "is the emergency employment. County Councils everywhere must assist in supplying the skilled labor for emergency war industries if they would be most effective."

### TO SILENCE TRAITORS.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the State Council, urged the County Councils to endeavor particularly to silence traitorous utterances and point out to regularly constituted officers of the law those found guilty of any unpatriotic action.

Franklin W. Fort of the Federal Food Administration described the need of conserving food, told of the shortage in Europe and impressed the Council of the importance of their observing all food regulations.

### TO HELP BOYS' RESERVE.

At the meeting of the educational section of the Indiana State Council a resolution was adopted pledging the educators to the support of the purpose of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, which is to supply in part the labor necessary for adequate crop production and industrial efficiency, jeopardized by the withdrawal of men for service in the army.

The section also endorsed the junior Red Cross and the sale of war certificates and high school patriotic leagues, all intended for the organized support of war activity.

D. B. Waldo, president of the Michigan State Normal School, and W. H. Wells, associate national director of the Boys' Reserve, spoke at this section.

### TRANSPORTATION AND FUEL.

E. B. Leach, deputy fuel administrator of Ohio, and Earl Dean Howard, deputy administrator for



Illinois, join with E. I. Lewis, chairman of the Indiana State Public Service Commission, in the opinion that transportation almost exclusively is the key of the solution of the fuel situation.

Fifty fuel administrators join in the resolution pledging support to the national administration in co-operating to meet the present demands.

#### CARING FOR THE DISABLED.

The importance of organizing to provide for those who will be mentally and physically disabled as a result of the great war was emphasized by Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, associate medical director national committee for mental hygiene, New York City, who addressed a representative meeting of physicians of Indiana.

Major John D. McLain of the Surgeon-General's office, praised the plan of organizing medical advisory boards, which work in Indiana is under the direction of Dr. J. R. Eastman.

#### REDUCING FEEBLEMINDEDNESS.

Dr. Sidney D. Wilgus of Rockford, Ill., representing the national committee on mental hygiene, advocated county clinics as one of the methods of reducing the spread of feeble-mindedness, after President W. L. Bryan of Indiana University had declared in favor of a State survey of the feeble-minded in order that plans for their betterment might be intelligently considered. W. C. Duncan of Columbus urged that Indiana make better provision for epileptic girls and women.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THRIFT.

The great assistance school children can render the government in the crisis is the development of a spirit of thrift in the purchase of war savings certificates was pointed out by Joseph H. Oliver, Indiana chairman, who will distribute \$58,300,000 worth of these "baby bonds" in the State. The certificates, which will be on sale at every postoffice, will be a special opportunity for children and wage earners to do their bit.

#### CHURCHES ARE ALL LOYAL.

Unqualified loyalty to the government and support in its prosecution were pledged by representative church people of Indiana in a meeting that embraced many sects. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of the Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y., told of how the church has been and will continue to be of service to the men and boys in the service of the nation through the Y. M. C. A., of which work he has been the national head.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Inasmuch as the present war in its last analysis is a titanic struggle between the champions of right on the one hand and the champions of the philosophy that might makes right on the other, and

"Inasmuch as our government, in its action in prosecuting the war, stands unqualifiedly for the right, and

"Inasmuch as the church is the great agency appointed by God to culture the spirit of allegiance to the right in the world, be it hereby

"Resolved, That the church pledges its unqualified loyalty and support to the government of these United States to the end of the war, agreeing to mobilize and conserve all of its forces, material and spiritual, to the country's aid as it may be called upon to do so.

"That in the present serious shortage of food the church calls upon its members everywhere to co-operate with the government in its plan for food conservation.

"That because the people of this country are handicapped in their fight by that other great enemy of right—strong drink—the church registers its conviction that the prohibition of the liquor traffic now is an imperative necessity for winning the war and most fully endorses the proposed amendment to the national constitution now pending and also advocates immediate war prohibition.

"That the attention of the people be called to the fact that in these days when so many institutions are suffering, the life and activity of the church should itself be strengthened and that as never before the church recognizes its specific mission for the emphasis of spiritual value. And that while we recognize the necessity of economy in the use of fuel and favor such union in services

as may seem legitimate, yet we should deplore any curtailment of church services and activities that would tend to lessen the efficiency of the church.

"That we recommend the careful regulation of all amusement places so as to conserve fuel supplies, especially where such places are conducted in violation of the existing law.

"That we believe the service which the churches may give in maintaining correspondence with the boys in the camps and at the front cannot be too strongly emphasized, and we heartily approve of the displaying of service flags in the churches and Sunday-schools and the placing of honor rolls conspicuously, and that we recognize the great value of the organized agencies for the religious and social work among the soldiers.

"That the delegates of this assembly desire to express their sincere appreciation for the use of the Meridian Street M. E. Church for the session of this conference and also to thank the press of the city of Indianapolis for reporting the conference meetings and the State Council of Defense for arranging meetings."

#### EDITORS PLEDGED TO THE WAR.

Editors of the State, through Harry J. Martin, president of the Republican Editorial Association, and publisher of the Martinsville Reporter, and Henry B. Wilson, president of the Democratic Editorial Association, and publisher of the Delphi Citizen-Times, went on record as ready and willing to support the government to the limit in its efforts to save humanity from a military despotism. More than two hundred publishers and publicists heard George Ade and Will H. Hays, their hosts, appeal to their patriotism, after thanking them for the co-operation they had shown to date. Dr. J. A. B. Sherer paid a high tribute to the effectiveness of Indiana war publicity.

George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, who arrived too late to participate in the program of the afternoon, later entertained an informal gathering of newspaper workers and friends, saying in part:

"Despite its infancy many legends have sprung up around the committee on public information. Some are due to misunderstanding, some to anger, and others to malice. They have endured because there was not time either to justify or to explain.

"Appointed in the very first days of war, when thought concerned itself with the plan and not the detail, the committee came into being with functions almost as indeterminate as its powers. The job was as little or as large as one chose to make it, and since the hour commanded an extreme of effort from all, it was decided to let national needs govern and direct the work, carrying it where they might.

"Today, after nine months of incessant endeavor, an organization has been perfected that not only reaches into every community in America, but to every country in the world. In this and every other land we are making the fight for public opinion, that great force upon which rests the strength of armies, and which, in the end, decides between victory and defeat in every struggle. If we have seemed to be less than frank, it was because our frankness was compelled to wait upon results rather than that the thing itself should be halted while we boasted or excused.

"Any accounting that I give must first of all be prefaced by the statement that I have never considered myself a censor, nor do I nor will I. The whole question of censorship plays but a small part in the work of the committee, for it is, by its very constitution, in the nature of an automatic device.

"The desires of government with respect to concealment from the enemy of military policies, plans and movements are set forth in certain specific requests. No law stands behind them. Their observance rests upon honor and patriotism and I am proud indeed to be able to bear testimony that the faith has been kept. There have been violations, as a matter of course, and papers holding to the unwritten agreement have suffered injury from papers less careful and less honest, but on the whole the press has responded in the same spirit of unselfish service that animates the firing line."

#### NEW INDIANA MILITIA PLANNED.

Plans for the new Indiana militia, now being organized, were discussed by representative men from over the State, and Adjutant-General Harry B. Smith. General Smith declared "Indiana is being swept with a wave of patriotism that makes certain the recruiting of sufficient troops to prevent disorder and the destruction of property in the State while the national army is fighting abroad."

#### PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE.

Indiana must furnish her share of the skilled emergency war workers as Uncle Sam needs them, and how the State is being organized to do this through the Public Service Reserve was explained by N. E. Squibb, Indiana director. H. W. Wells, appearing for National Director W. E. Hall, approved a plan of voluntary enrollment, through specific intensive drives, as the demands come.

#### NEEDS OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

American soldiers abroad are comforted by the knowledge that the great Red Cross Society has an organized, systematic means of meeting the needs of their families at home in emergencies. James L. Fesler, director of civilian relief of the Great Lakes division of the American Red Cross Society, announced courses of instruction for local directors of the civilian relief work. The importance of the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals and the membership campaign were made clear to county workers.

#### FRATERNAL SOCIETIES IN LINE.

Fraternal societies of the State are perfecting their co-ordination of patriotic activities and will effect a permanent organization and a definite program as a result of the valuable suggestions received from State leaders for the purpose soon.

#### MOLDING PUBLIC OPINION.

American public opinion will be crystallized in support of war measures by public speakers, including the four-minute men movie house campaigners. Arthur E. Bestor, president of the National Chautauqua Association, and director of the speakers' bureau of the committee on public information, assured Indiana talkers that it is a function of his bureau to furnish suggestions, materials and special messages and orators to back up the efforts being made to give fullest possible publicity to what official Washington wants the country to do.

#### OBLIGATIONS ON WOMEN.

"The obligations of the war are on our shoulders as surely as if the fighting was on the banks of the Mississippi," said Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle to women war workers of the State, in impressing them with the seriousness of the task before them. Co-operation with the food, fuel, commercial economy and other war-time thrift organizations was declared absolutely essential to winning the war.

Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, member and special representative of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, said in part:

"We are familiar with the role woman has played in former wars. We can do more than ever before. We can do other and additional war work. War has become a business in which the question of supplies—of steel, copper, nitrates, leather, wool, cotton and labor, but most of all, food—may be more vital than men and munitions. "Among these things are many that women buy, whose use women largely control—things for which women often lavishly spend and often carelessly waste.

"America is the storehouse for these supplies, and we have here an economic weapon fitted to every woman's hand. If our government can withhold these supplies from the enemy and provide them for our own armies and our allies, the war is won.

"In the use of this economic weapon the manual of arms is economy—thrift. Not money saving only, and not hoarding—but the economy of self-denial."

#### U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE.

As an agency to aid in relieving an inevitable labor shortage, in food production especially, In-



diana has enrolled 5,500 boys, a record in the Union. The necessity of utilizing this source of labor supply was pointed out unmistakably by H. W. Wells, representative of W. E. Hall, Assistant Secretary of Labor. It is predicted that many additional boys will be called upon to make up the State's working capacity once ten million men are engaged in the business of war.

#### RESERVE WHEAT SUPPLY GONE.

"All of our reserve wheat supply was shipped by December 1. That we ship now is what we do not eat. Everybody in this country, therefore, can fight the German submarine three times a day." So stated Dr. Ray Layman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford University, and aide to Herbert Hoover in the federal food administration to the retailers of Indiana. Dr. Wilbur urged that "you make war your main business until peace is declared." He estimated that it will require two and a half years to make up in fighting men for the defections in Italy and Russia. "You cannot keep human beings contented unless their stomachs are moderately full," he said in explaining that the reverses in both Italy and Russia had been preceded with food riots. He declared it our duty and our opportunity to prevent a recurrence of such disasters from the same cause.

The use of pork and wheat must cease wherever it is possible to get along without them or our allies must starve, said Franklin W. Fort of the federal food administration. Thanks to the fact that Americans are beginning to save, it was recently possible to send 10,000,000 pounds of beef to Great Britain and France, not otherwise available. Mr. Fort condemned eating between meals and on social occasions. "We should eat with a consecration to duty," he said.

#### TEACHING WOMEN TO SAVE.

Many Indiana women must be taught how to save, said Miss Mary L. Matthews of the home economics division of Purdue University, who has been engaged in demonstrating practical kitchen conservation over the State. It is conservation to spend more for substitute foods during war time, Miss Matthews said. She commended this practical patriotism—teaching and preaching food conservation to literary and social club women.

#### CASH AND CARRY PLAN.

Decreased prices to the consumer are possible under a "cash and carry" plan of merchandizing in saving the expenses of collection and delivery. It was brought out in a discussion of retail grocers, meat dealers and others who heard S. W. Roth of Chicago, editor of "The Retailers' Journal," commend the system. He asserted that increased volume of business resulting therefrom, adds to the retailers' profits.

#### NO MORE FREE LUNCHES.

Free lunches must be eliminated. Hotels, restaurants and boarding houses must conform strictly to the food conservation regulations, if food rationing is not required by the federal food administration, said George W. June of the Indiana food administrator's force.

#### DUTY OF FARMERS.

Farmers must increase their acreage and inform themselves on the means of greater production if the nation is to have the food necessary to win the war, said Clarence Ousley, representing the United States Department of Agriculture. He said a German victory in the war will completely stifle American markets.

#### AMERICANIZATION MEETING.

The importance of educating children to uphold national purposes and ideals is demonstrated by the war, said Mrs. Frank H. Bliss of the National Committee of One Hundred on Americanization. English language must be made the common medium of speech and especially should the children of aliens be made to feel their part of our unified national existence. Women should lay aside all thoughts of social duties, except such as are incident to helping win the war.

## Part Indiana Women Must Take in Helping Defeat Prussian Tyrants

Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, member and special representative of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, speaking at the afternoon session of the women's sectional meeting, at Hollenbeck hall, Y. W. C. A. building, during the state-wide war conference, said in part:

"We have taken up arms in defense of those rights which in the Declaration of Independence we declared to be inalienable; the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, by which we mean the right peacefully to pursue our legitimate business on land or sea the opportunity to discharge our obligations and fulfill our duties.

"All these rights Germany has ruthlessly invaded. She has set fire to our industries and blown up our factories, destroying the workers with the materials in which they wrought; she has insidiously sought to stir enmity between us and our neighbors; she has offered a bribe to Mexico to take arms against us; she has endeavored to make war between us and Japan; she has attempted to purchase our press and to corrupt our Congress, and she has wantonly murdered on the ocean more citizens of the United States than were killed in battle in the Spanish-American war, none of the murdered being belligerents, all of them innocent bystanders, many being women and children. All this Germany did while we were on friendly terms with her, and while we were representing her interests in those countries with which she was then at war, and while we were protecting her citizens in those rights which Germany was ruthlessly denying to our own people.

"In the last three years we have been aghast at the stories of how Germany prepared and planned in advance for the war. What shall we say of the treachery of that visit years ago made to this country by Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Kaiser, when, as we now know, he sought to weld to Germany the citizens of America who had fled from the oppression of the Prussian military system, to seek freedom in America? What shall we say of the treachery that aimed and attempted to create a German nation within the United States, so that when the time should be ripe for Prussia to attack us, those Germans who had renounced allegiance to their native country would turn on the land that had opened its doors in welcome to them as they fled from tyranny?

"Because he had faith in the success of this treachery, Foreign Minister Zimmermann of Germany told our ambassador at Berlin that the United States 'would not dare declare war on Germany because there were in America 500,000 German reservists ready to take arms for their fatherland.'

"We are familiar with the role woman has played in former wars. We can do more than ever before. We can do other and additional war work. War has become a business in which the question of supplies,—of steel, copper, nitrates, leather, wool, cotton and labor, but most of all, food,—may be more vital than men and munitions.

"Among these things are many that women buy, whose use women largely control,—things for which women often lavishly spend and often carelessly waste.

"America is the storehouse for these supplies, and we have here an economic weapon fitted to every woman's hand. If our government can withhold these supplies from the enemy and provide them for our own armies and our allies, the war is won.

"In the use of this economic weapon the manual of arms is economy,—thrift. Not money-saving only, and not hoarding,—nothing could be more unpatriotic than hoarding,—but the economy of self-denial.

"Women's organizations have here such an opportunity as never was given. The need is co-operation. Centralization and co-operation has made Germany strong, and the lack of co-operation has lost the allies Gallipoli, Belgium, the north of France, Serbia, Poland, Galicia, Roumania, while the same lack now menaces Russia and Italy.

"Organization has been carried to a high degree

of efficiency among American women. Will they be great enough to unite for the duty of the hour? Are the women to try to serve as rivals, competitors, striving for lead or control, or shall they form a great economic army, each seeking to concentrate and combine in an irresistible force behind each war effort, behind each economic drive the government puts forth?

"War was declared April 6, 1917, and in less than four weeks four or five societies had undertaken to lead in the war work of co-ordinating the patriotic activities of the women's organizations. To cure the confusion that resulted the Woman's Committee was created by the Council of National Defense. The committee is to be an advisory body to the Defense Council in the war work of women; to co-ordinate women's organizations and maintain a clearing house of women's activities, and to maintain a direct and speedy channel between the government and the women.

"The Woman's Committee is not a new society, nor does it seek to form a new society. Its purpose is to concentrate, centralize, focus all the women's organizations and the unorganized women as well, so there may be no waste motion, no misdirected effort, no duplication of work.

"It is only through such an agency, authorized and appointed by the government, that this work can be done. It remains to be seen whether the women's societies will help form the patriotic combination needed.

"The women are being organized by states. In each state a temporary chairman was appointed, who called together the heads of state-wide women's societies and women to speak for unorganized forces. This committee named its permanent chairman and officers and selected temporary chairmen in counties, cities and towns, who called together the presidents of all local women's societies, religious, literary, patriotic and fraternal, and other women to represent unorganized women. Thus was the channel created to carry instructions and suggestions from the government to all the women in every locality.

"A simple plan, but does it work? In one large state we were told that a great society of women had 'covered' the state and that no other organization was needed—that they numbered 25,000 members and that all defense work could be left to them. Shortly after, in a much smaller state, the Woman's Committee registered the women and in one week got not 25,000, but 100,000 women who volunteered to serve and help win the war.

"Where the great women's societies are best organized they include about 10 per cent. of the women. In Nebraska we got 66 per cent. for service. This was done through disinterested co-operation of all women of all societies working through the state division. What has been done in Illinois and Nebraska is to be done in all the states, and will be done when the women make up their minds to co-operate.

"One failure in co-operation early in the war was due to the fact we were not fully in touch with the State Councils of Defense then being organized. This error has been corrected. In all or nearly all the states our state divisions are parts of the State Councils of Defense.

"We initiate registration, food production and home economics.

"The Woman's Committee brings the economic drives to the attention of the women and urges their co-operation, and it is able to tell the women authoritatively just where their help is needed and where it is not wanted.

"We get appeals from women asking for war work to do. They seem to feel that unless they fill a government position or engage in some striking, dramatic task, they are not busy about the war. There is scarcely a duty a woman may perform which will not help or hinder in this struggle.

"Turn out for a few minutes a jet of gas or an electric light and you save, say, one lump of coal. Suppose every woman in the country did that same thing, how many tons of coal would they pour into the furnaces of our war industries?

"Each housekeeper could well study her table as a man studies his plant or factory, to produce highest efficiency with least waste."



## War Mothers Helping to Whip the Kaiser

Indiana Women Whose Sons Are in the Army Are Doing Their Part to Bring Victory.

"First in the United States" continues to be the Indiana war slogan and rule of conduct. This time it is the Indiana organization of War Mothers that leads the nation.

Every Indiana mother who has a son in the military service can join the war work being done by this remarkable organization, which now extends to every Indiana county and which is being completed in all the townships of the state.

Mrs. Alice M. French is the official Indiana War Mother. Each county has a County War Mother. Each township has a Township War Mother, and these enroll and organize the mothers of soldiers and sailors in the communities.

The State War Mother was named by the State Council of Defense. County War Mothers have been chosen by the County Councils of Defense.

Through the township organizations war activities are being stimulated and co-ordinated in country as well as in town and city to a degree not possible before the mothers of soldiers got into the work as an organization. The personal, mother interest is being aroused everywhere in war relief work.

Mrs. B. W. Gillespie is the official War Mother for Marion County, and the other County War Mothers are: Mrs. Annie McConnell, Decatur, Adams County; Mrs. A. W. Mason, Columbus, Bartholomew; Mrs. Lillian Conley, Lebanon, Boone; Mrs. John F. Bond, Nashville, Brown; Mrs. George Julian, Delphi, Carroll; Mrs. Harry Searight, Logansport, Cass; Mrs. Azro Corwin, Sellersburg, Clark; Mrs. James P. Gaddis, Frankfort, Clinton; Mrs. Simon Grimes, Leavenworth, Crawford; Mrs. Ella Young, Washington, Daviess; Mrs. J. H. Stier, Aurora, Dearborn; Mrs. Edward Kessing, Greensburg, Decatur; Mrs. B. A. Byers, Garrett, Dekalb; Mrs. F. D. Haimbaugh, Muncie, Delaware; Mrs. Edward Dusenbach, Huntingburg, Dubois; Mrs. J. C. Beck, Goshen, Elkhart; Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree, Connersville, Fayette; Mrs. J. J. Helck, New Albany, Floyd; Mrs. Carrie Cheak, Attica, Fountain; Mrs. George Kipple, Brookville, Franklin; Mrs. Frank Sterner, Rochester, Fulton; Mrs. James R. McGregor, Princeton, Gibson; Mrs. W. S. Malott, Marion, Grant; Mrs. Hattie Sherwood, Washington, Greene; Mrs. Elizabeth Cottingham, Noblesville, Hamilton; Mrs. J. R. Laramore, Greenfield, Hancock; Mrs. Nell Hudson Jordan, Corydon, Harrison; Mrs. William King, Danville, Hendricks; Mrs. P. L. Beal, Newcastle, Henry; Mrs. Edgar Apperson, Kokomo, Howard; Mrs. Fred A. Bowers, Huntington, Huntington; Mrs. Edwin Vermilya, Brownstown, Jackson; Mrs. Charles W. Hanley, Rensselaer, Jasper; Mrs. W. E. Breide, Portland, Jay; Mrs. W. W. Miller, Madison, Jefferson; Mrs. A. A. Tripp, North Vernon, Jennings; Mrs. E. E. Finkbiner, Greenwood, Johnson; Mrs. C. B. O'Donnell, Vincennes, Knox; Mrs. David Sessig, Warsaw, Kosciusko; Mrs. H. W. Herbert, Lagrange, Lagrange; Mrs. Mary W. Shick, Laporte, Lake; Mrs. John Owen, Bedford, Lawrence; Mrs. Ernest Hill, Anderson, Madison; Mrs. E. W. Schrock, Plymouth, Marshall; Mrs. L. C. Brooks, Logansport, Martin; Mrs. S. F. Porter, Peru, Miami; Mrs. John O'Harrow, Bloomington, Monroe; Mrs. T. B. Nicholson, Crawfordsville, Montgomery; Mrs. G. M. Eisenhower, Martinsville, Morgan; Mrs. John G. Davis, Kentland, Newton; Mrs. William Saviger, Albion, Noble; Mrs. N. B. Cox, Spencer, Owen; Mrs. George Rohm, Rockville, Parke; Mrs. Philip Schlemmer, Cannelton, Perry; Mrs. Emma Chandler, Petersburg, Pike; Mrs. M. G. Stutchfield, Valparaiso, Porter; Mrs. Frank Suddoth, Mt. Vernon, Posey; Mrs. J. B. Young, Greencastle, Putnam; Mrs. John H. Hitchcock, Winchester, Randolph; Mrs. George Starling, Osgood, Ripley; Mrs. James Blackledge, Rushville, Rush; Mrs. Mary S. Montgomery, Scottsburg, Scott; Mrs. Harvey Morrison, Shelbyville, Shelby; Mrs.

F. S. Morgenthaler, Rockport, Spencer; Mrs. W. S. Daniel, Knox, Starke; Mrs. R. G. Inwood, South Bend, St. Joseph; Mrs. W. D. Wells, Freeport, Steuben; Mrs. James M. Lang, Sullivan, Sullivan; Mrs. Harriet D. Welch, Vevay, Switzerland; Mrs. C. W. Bone, West Lafayette, Tippecanoe; Mrs. Lula Hardy, Tipton, Tipton; Mrs. Aaron Filer, Liberty, Union; Mrs. H. W. McCool, Evansville, Vanderburg; Mrs. H. V. Nixon, Newport, Vermilion; Mrs. E. E. Ford, Wabash, Wabash; Mrs. Jerry Jamison, Salem, Washington; Mrs. A. W. Roach, Richmond, Wayne; Mrs. J. D. French, Bluffton, Wells, and Mrs. George Isay, Churubusco, Whitley.

## Planning For Care of Disabled Soldiers

Conferences Being Held Looking to Proper Equipment of Hospitals for the Maimed.

The Surgeon General of the Army authorizes the following:

Conferences are being held under the auspices of the Surgeon General to consider problems involved in caring for soldiers who may be returned from the American Expeditionary Forces unfit for further service. The plans contemplate provisions for the necessary surgical and medical attention by specialists; for reconstruction hospitals and curative workshops; for re-education in the use of injured and artificial limbs; for vocational education or re-education; for occupational studies of industrial and agricultural conditions; and for returning soldiers to employment in civilian life on a self-supporting and useful basis.

### EXPERIENCES OF CANADA.

Officers of the Surgeon General's Office were given an explanation of the experiences of Canada in this reconstruction work by Col. Clarence Starr, one of the leading orthopedic surgeons of Canada, who has had several years' military experience in this work in France, England, and Canada.

Colonel Starr stated that Canada, late in 1914, created a civilian body, the Military Hospitals Commission, to have full charge of the care of returned soldiers until they were returned to civil life. Subsequently all matters of medical, surgical, and other curative treatment, and of discipline and pay, were put in charge of the army, leaving the commission only the work of providing and equipping the hospitals and dealing with the civilian agencies through which the soldiers again took their places in civil life. The conferring of further of the commission's duties upon strictly military agencies is still under consideration.

### FIVE DIVISIONS REPRESENTED.

Five divisions of the Surgeon General's Office are represented in the conferences to work out details of a plan of organization to be submitted to General Gorgas and, when it has received his approval, to the Secretary of War. These divisions are: The Division of Surgery; the Division of Military Orthopedic Surgery (75 to 80 per cent. of military surgical cases are orthopedic); the Division of Surgery of the Head (eye, ear, nose, throat, and brain); the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry (which deals with mental and nervous functional disorders); and the Division of Special Hospitals and Physical Reconstruction, which will provide 20 hospitals for reconstruction work.

Plans being made must also include provisions for some reconstruction work to be done in France with soldiers to be returned to duty and for others awaiting transportation to the United States, where the special facilities for soldiers not returning to service will be located.

In the United States a returned soldier will go first to a receiving hospital at the port of arrival. There he will receive only such medical attention as he may require until he is transferred to a clearing station. Here he must be classified carefully, first, as to physical limitations which his condition may impose upon his future employment; second, as to mental limitations, either natural or the result of shock or injury; third, as to vocational limitations and possibilities, depending upon the education, special training, industrial or agricultural experience, etc., which he has had; and, fourth, as to his relation to the occupational con-

ditions in the community or section to which he will return to re-enter civil life.

### SPECIAL TREATMENT PROVIDED.

Equipment for heat treatments and electro and hydro therapy will be provided; gymnasiums will furnish opportunity for special exercise for re-education in the use of joints, muscles, and nerves which have been affected in service; in curative workshops men will perform useful work which at the same time will bring these parts into activity. While in most cases it will be possible to fit a man to return to employment in an occupation the same as or similar to that from which he was drawn for military service, in other cases new industrial or agricultural training will be needed; in still others further academic or commercial education will be called for, and so on. The aim will be to return every man to civil life able to be self-supporting and useful and not dependent merely upon the pension which he will receive from the government.

### CO-OPERATION OF AGENCIES.

The act of Congress approved October 6, 1917, providing for soldiers' and sailors' insurance, etc., states that "nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the necessary military control over any member of the military or naval establishments before he shall have been discharged from the military or naval service." Plans are being drawn up on the theory that governmental responsibility will not have been fully met and the soldier made ready for discharge unless he is fitted to take useful remunerative employment and a job is ready for him to step into. So the plans being studied will take into consideration co-operation of military and civilian agencies to the end that each soldier may be not merely curatively treated and physically re-educated, but thoroughly prepared for professional, commercial, industrial, or agricultural employment and such employment as he has been prepared for be ready to receive him.

## Knox County's Record

Vincennes:—Knox County delegation to the War Council at Indianapolis was probably the largest delegation from the State outside Marion County in attendance. There were forty-two members of the Council of Defense, and citizens. The enthusiasm and patriotic zeal was great and every visitor, from here, was stirred to the depths by what they heard and saw. Those who attended were:

Thomas H. Adams, Chairman; Miss Margaret Holland, Secretary; Wm. C. Willmore, Clarence B. Kessinger, Joseph H. Barr, Miss Zelia Slocumb, representing the Red Cross; Joseph H. Jones, representing Fuel Administrator; C. C. Winkler, food administrator; George Glover, of the Public Reserve Board; W. M. Alsop, of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drive; Judge B. M. Willoughby, John Oliphant, E. O. Maple, Superintendent of the City Schools; Joseph Kimmell, Prosecuting Attorney; D. Frank Culbertson, Senator; Arnold Padgett, Charles Padgett, Ira Schaffer, Mrs. C. B. O'Donnell, of the War Mothers; Mrs. Frank Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis, Miss Georgia Scott, Miss Fannie Graeter, Mrs. William A. Cullop, Mrs. B. B. Griffith, Mrs. B. F. Nesbitt and mother, Mrs. Mooney, Richard Cox, of Bicknell; J. B. Cogan, A. B. Nance, Chas. B. O'Donnell, G. L. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Ryder.

The Knox County Council of Defense have opened large headquarters at 420 Main street, Vincennes, Indiana, Thomas H. Adams Chairman and Miss Margaret Holland, Secretary, in charge. These quarters will be used by all the various boards, Red Cross, War Workers, and meetings of every kind and their keep daily in touch with all the activities of war and at the same time look after the welfare of the Knox County soldiers.

### Serving Germany.

That man performs a special service to Germany who suggests that Americans sit easy in America and let the allies bear the brunt of the fight, "and just wait until we are invaded before we interfere." The adoption of that policy would mean victory for Germany and in the end probably subjection for America. The agitator deserves an iron cross from the Kaiser's own hands.



"Let every zone be the zone of war. If there must be men who find in their souls impulses of the old times, let us put them aside. All civilized nations are engaged in the same battle against the modern development of ancient barbarity."  
—M. CLEMENCEAU, PREMIER OF FRANCE.



# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DECEMBER 28, 1917

Number 20

## Employment Service to Meet War Needs

### Department of Labor Promoting Work of Enrolling Men and Women Wanted for Emergencies Arising.

In connection with the matter of creating Labor exchanges for the purpose of rendering the labor supply more liquid, that the needs of the federal government may be met, now in the hands of Charles Fox, chairman of the committee on labor, and Frank Wampler, chairman of the committee on employers' co-operation of the Indiana State Council of Defense, the following statement, authorized by the United States Department of Labor, is of special interest:

"Industrial conditions are changing with kaleidoscopic rapidity. Especially in the great manufacturing States, pressure particularly for skilled artisans and laborers is acute. In other States a considerable surplus of idle men, principally due to the slackening of seasonal trades and to a general slow-up in building, exists. Notably emergent is the demand from large munitions factories, while the call from shipyards potentially for perhaps 400,000 workers, accounting for probable turnover, is now rapidly growing, although yet not large. Transportation companies, now fairly well manned in operating departments, face a serious shortage in maintenance-of-way personnel.

"Probably a well-organized network of employment offices, if speedily improvised and intelligently conducted, can for the ensuing three or four months, and until spring brings about its enlarged demands for workers, find a sufficiency of wage-earners, made idle through industrial changes, to supply the demands of business for augmented personnel. After that time, however, transfers must be systematically promoted from non-essential and less essential to services of immediate national importance. The Department of Labor is now engaged in expanding its employment service in preparation for this necessary transfer.

"It is estimated that from 5,000 to 6,000 workers are needed and that by spring fully 20,000 will be required for shipyards. A very large number of additional workers—perhaps 20,000—are necessary for cutting spruce and other timber, for operating sawmills and transportation of the finished timber to market. While the Seattle office and its branches are being established, other offices will be set up at certain interior points. Offices already established by State and municipal authorities have, with most encouraging patriotic unanimity, agreed to place their resources at the disposal of the federal program.

"It is apprehended that the demand shortly will outrun the supply of skilled workers in many shipyard occupations, who may now be seeking employment and therefore can be reached through such offices. To obtain men having necessary skill, but now employed in other industries, the United States Public Service Reserve, a division of the department's employment service, is coincidentally being expanded throughout the Northwest. A special drive for registration is planned for January to take place in the twelve Northwest and West Central States. This drive will culminate in a special registration week, beginning January 21, 1918. State directors of the reserve will organize their offices of voluntary enrollment agents and solicitors in each State. It is desired that enrolling officers volunteer in every community and obtain active

assistants who will canvass for and enroll every available worker.

"At the same time that the employment service and the Public Service Reserve are thus being expanded in the Northwest, the division of women's work is being prepared to care for women seeking employment in industry, as men are shifted from accustomed work to new occupations or transferred to military lines. Miss Muhlhauser will have charge of this work.

"The Boys' Working Reserve has established itself. Over 150,000 boys earned the confidence of their employers on American farms during the past season. They proved it possible to make a useful farmer's helper out of a green city boy. It is expected that perhaps a half-million boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one will be placed on farms during the coming season through this national agency."

## Woman and War

He was gone, her boy, her little, golden-haired baby, grown to manhood and gone off with a gun on his shoulder, to shoot or—oh, God! Her strained eyes watched the train round the distant curve which took it from her sight. Then she turned and she made her half-blinded way through the crowd, supported on one side by her daughter, a young girl sobbing for the brother just passed from sight; on the other side, clinging to her and sobbing also, that other girl who had been to her a daughter just three short weeks, given to her by the man-child gone to fight his country's battles. Back to the emptied house the three women made their way and for a brief thirty minutes sobbed out their woe together. Then they picked up the scattered possessions left behind, the little luxuries which have no place in a soldier's life, and put them away until he should come again. It was all they could do for him.

Was it? It seemed so then, but in a brief twenty-four hours the mother heart, the wife love, the sister's devotion had found another way. Every avenue of war work was something they could do for him. Every bond bought, every bandage wound, every stocking knitted, every ounce of food saved brought him one day nearer home. They realized it. They knew that every other war mother, war wife or war sister realized it, too. That war mother was a born leader. By her efforts there exists in that little town a thriving society of war women, all working to a common end to shorten the days in the trenches. There is nothing too hard or too irksome for them to do. Their boys will come home the sooner for its doing. The devotion of war women, coined into effort, is going to be a large factor in war accomplishment. The first place to make itself felt is in the food pledge campaign now going on. No other woman can refuse the appeal of one of these courageous wives or mothers who have given their all. What is the pitiful sacrifice of the good things of the table beside their offering?

Those involved in common sorrows naturally take comfort in each other's company. It was the perfectly obvious thing for the women relatives of the soldier boys to band themselves together in every community. Hence, the appeal from Washington to coin the special enthusiasm of the "war women" into results has been obeyed before it was given, in many places, and there are already flourishing little societies very much alive and more than ready to engage in every kind of patriotic effort. Their influence will be felt in the pledge card campaign as it has already been felt in other activities.—Iowa Bulletin.

## Scientific Research Work Far-Reaching

### Dr. Merriam Tells Section of Indiana State Council of Defense What Has Been Done Elsewhere.

The Scientific Research Committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense, which has held several meetings since its organization, was recently addressed by Dr. Merriam of the National Research Council, who passed through Indianapolis on his way from California to Washington to take the chairmanship of the National Committee on "Relations With State Research Councils."

The purpose of the various State Research Committees is to encourage and co-ordinate the work of investigation now under way that might be useful if placed in possession of the government for use in the war, and in addition to lend some enthusiasm to any research work that will help to build up the industries of Indiana after the war.

As an example the State of Arizona is investigating the otherwise useless rabbit brush of the southwestern deserts, to determine its availability as a source of rubber supply. It has been determined that rubber can be procured from this plentiful plant growing on desert land, but the amount is not sufficient to warrant its manufacture at present prices. All of our rubber is imported however and if the supply were to be cut off as it now is in Germany we might find the rabbit brush an extremely useful plant and any method of rubber extraction well worth while.

The State of California has taken the lead in such investigation. New remedies for tuberculosis have been originated, new methods of treating wounds, new uses for fish as foods, have been discovered, new surveys of the fish supply in the Pacific have been made with a view to determining its permanence and recurrence. Even daylight saving by moving the clock forward has had the consideration of the sub-committee on Mathematics and Astronomy!

In the California Research work some sixteen sub-committees of scientific men were appointed to conduct such investigations and the state supplied an appropriation of \$40,000 for the purpose because of its importance to the prosecution of the war.

In Indiana there are numerous similar problems that will be undertaken. The question of motor transport of freight to relieve railway congestion is well worthy of tests that will help to perfect it. The motor truck is already well developed but its roadway is not and the consideration of through lines of hard surfaced roads calls for the consideration also of the State Highway Commission. The problem of quickly loading and unloading railway cars and motor trucks at terminals is another one that merits attention.

The demolition of bridges by high explosives has never been investigated particularly for concrete arches. The application of the microphone to trench warfare, and use of luminous paints for aeroplane instruments, for signals in no-man's-land, and to mark the way for wounded soldiers to hospitals are additional examples of some of the matters that might be investigated and improved.

It isn't whether you can afford to waste that teaspoonful of sugar every morning but rather whether your country can afford to have you do it. One teaspoonful multiplied by something less than one hundred million multiplied by 365 means something in helping to win this war.

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## Patriotism in Indiana

**Madison County.**—A service flag in honor of nine soldiers, former pupils of the Industrial school at Anderson, is being prepared for the school under the direction of Paul Plessinger, physical director. The men who have gone to the colors out of the ranks of the student body are: Earl Hoppes, Gordon Bankert, Walter Bagot, Harry Baldwin, William Herron, Wilber Gray, William Schaffer, Francis Ehle and Emerson Moore.

Students of the Anderson High School are at work on a service flag which is to bear a star for each former pupil who is in the military service.

Anderson recently reported a soldiers' comfort kit fund amounting to \$187.85. The Betas gave a dance which brought \$133.05 for the fund. The Jewish Ladies' Aid Society gave \$10. The Red Cross Shop is handling the comfort kit work. In addition many Anderson soldiers and sailors have been fitted out with comfort kits by their relatives and personal friends.

The Anderson Chamber of Commerce, in formal resolutions, recently paid high tribute to the men of Battery D, Second Indiana Artillery, a unit formed in Madison and Hamilton counties for service abroad, and expressed the appreciation of the community for the patriotic action of the men in voluntarily enlisting.

The Research Club of Anderson women has taken on the discussion of war work, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. in army camps, and the activities of the women's section of the Council of Defense putting aside for the period of the war the ordinary program of the club.

**Marion County.**—Americanization work in Marion county is being pushed with vigor, the women's section of the movement being led by the committee on Americanization of the Department Club, as follows: Mrs. S. E. Perkins, president (ex-officio); Mrs. A. S. Hurrell, chairman; Mrs. H. B. Heywood, vice chairman; Mrs. Rowland Evans, vice chairman; Mrs. T. C. Day, Mrs. J. W. Jordan, Mrs. C. J. Buchanan, Mrs. J. A. Bowden, secretary; Mrs. W. B. Given, Mrs. J. B. Beesie, Mrs. J. E. Cooper, Mrs. E. L. Burnett, Mrs. W. P. Socwell, Mrs. W. F. Shirley, Mrs. A. J. Clark, Mrs. L. A. Poundstone, Mrs. R. A. Buehl, Mrs. Fred Hoffman, Mrs. W. H. Blodgett, Mrs. J. D. Hoss, Mrs. C. E. Pittman, Mrs. A. N. Towles, Mrs. Henry Vawter, Mrs. W. R. Wood, Mrs. J. C. Henley, Mrs. H. M. Wallick, Mrs. L. F. Perkins, Mrs. W. H. Hart, Mrs. J. W. Moore, Mrs. J. G. Greenstreet, Mrs. R. M. VanFleet, Mrs. C. S. Wiltse, Mrs. R. B. Clark, Mrs. Frank Sheffer, Mrs. Barclay Mering, Mrs. J. F. Poe, Mrs. S. D. Spellman, Mrs. W. L. Tomlin, Mrs. A. W. Wynne, Mrs. L. W. Cummins, Mrs. J. J. Reiley, Mrs. J. M. Lee, Mrs. George Rice and Mrs. Charles Elliott.

**Ohio County.**—Sixty-five Rising Sun boys have pledged themselves to earn \$10 each before April 1 for the Red Cross War Fund. The quota for all of Ohio county was only thirty.

The Rising Sun organization, J. O. U. A. M., recently was reported as holding the lead in the number of members in military service, with the following ten men starred on its service flag: Chris Moors, Erwin Ricketts, Ben Elbrecht, Ralph Mapes, Ferrell Neaman, James Bailey, Edgar Pendry, David Humphrey, Lawrence Baker and Carl Searcy. Two additional members soon will go into the service.

Miss Addie Griswold of Rising Sun made a good record as head of the women-workers for the Liberty Loan, selling \$8,450 of bonds.

The Women's Club has decided to make comfort kits for soldiers. This is in addition to Red Cross work already being done by the club members. The club holds many of its meetings in the Red Cross Shop.

**Perry County.**—Four members of the Perry County Council of Defense recently conducted a patriotic meeting at Bristow at the request of the people of that town, the gathering being highly successful and productive of much good. The meeting was held in the school building and Prof. Lase Lasher presided. Similar meetings are being held in all parts of the county.

**Pike County.**—Superintendent Dunkin of the Petersburg public schools has taken an active hand in organizing Sawabuck clubs among the school boys. Many high school boys are spending most of their Christmas vacation cutting wood to be used for fuel in place of coal as a war measure.

**Posey County.**—Loyal citizens in the Griffin neighborhood are investigating a recent offense against the United States flag by an unknown person. A flagpole was cut down. Suspicion as to the identity of the offender has been reported to the Federal officers and serious punishment will follow discovery and conviction. All Posey county has been aroused by the dastardly deed.

**Putnam County.**—Roachdale Red Cross workers have opened a Red Cross Shop, under the supervision of Mrs. Walter McGaughey of Greencastle, superintendent of surgical dressings for Putnam county. The Masons of Roachdale have given the Red Cross the use of their dining room for working purposes. Mrs. J. N. Anderson and Miss Lola Wilson are taking the lead in Roachdale in the active work. Mrs. Bertha Miller, who has taken a course in surgical dressing making at Greencastle, also is prominent. Charles Edwards is chairman of the Roachdale branch, and Ella Walsh has been serving as secretary.

**Randolph County.**—Deerfield has organized a Red Cross branch of its own. The Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. workers of Ward township recently met and the Red Cross local branch was started under the direction of F. C. Focht, Randolph county head of Red Cross work.

An indoor carnival recently was held at Winchester for the benefit of the Red Cross fund. The affair was a success, an admission fee of 5 cents being charged, the entire proceeds going to the Red Cross.

D. A. R. workers of Winchester carried out a plan for sending Christmas packages to American soldiers. The work was done under Miss Grace Kelley as chairman of a committee of the Winchester D. A. R. chapter. She was assisted by Mrs. Minnie Wilmore, Mrs. Mary Hineshaw, Mrs. Claude Goodrich, Miss Belle Edger and Mrs. Amy A. Moorman, the latter acting as corresponding secretary.

Randolph county women working for the Liberty Loan made a good record, disposing of \$70,000 worth of the war bonds. Mrs. G. C. Markle served as president of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee.

**Ripley County.**—Osgood comes forward with a record knitter in the person of Mrs. G. Herman, who knit a sweater twenty-three inches long and twenty and one-half inches wide in ten hours. It is said this breaks previous speed records reported from elsewhere. A number of Osgood women knit a sock a day, and more than fifty women and girls of the community are knitting regularly.

The Ripley County Council of Defense sent to Camp Taylor 150 pounds of dressed turkey and about one thousand glasses of jelly and preserves, fifty boxes of cigars, apples, candies and nuts and about \$50 in cash to buy such things as the soldiers liked to add to their Christmas dinner. This shipment was sent to Company A, 335th Infantry. This company is made up of boys from Ripley and Warrick counties.

The Council of Defense also furnished to each of the Ripley county boys a handsome home-knit sweater. The captain of Company A, 335th Infantry, was also furnished one of the home-knit sweaters at the request of the Ripley county boys.

J. Francis Lechard, chairman of the Council of Defense in Ripley county, his wife, and Mr. George C. Spurling took the sweaters to the camp and delivered them to the boys.

**Rush County.**—One polley promulgated by the Rush County Council of Defense in line with the sugar conservation campaign, took the form of a suggestion by resolution that it would be an act of patriotism for schools and Sunday-schools to do away with candy at the holiday season. The suggestion was practically unanimously followed.

**Shelby County.**—Patriotism was the keynote at a recent R. A. M. banquet in Shelbyville, when Z. E. Dougan of the Shelby County Council of Defense spoke on war work and sacrifice, and of the need for food and fuel conservation. It is decided to provide a service flag for the lodge hall to honor the lodge members who have gone into the military service. Walter G. Hadley made a strong appeal for the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. One of the speakers was Lieut. Alvin Hall, who told of life in the army training camps.

**Starke County.**—Six hundred and fifty Starke county men have joined the Liberty Guards for home protection and patriotic educational propaganda work, and for the pursuit and stamping out of sedition and treason. One unit of the Guards at Knox has 250 members, and the North Judson outfit has 175 men.

James C. Fletcher is chairman of the movement for the promotion of the sales of war savings certificates and thrift stamps in Starke county. The executive committee of the County Council of Defense met recently to start the thrift campaign work.

Chairman L. E. Bernethy of the Starke County Council of Defense reports that much good work has been done and is being done by Fuel Administrator Harry E. Johnson and Food Administrator F. Forrest Whitson. Meatless days are being generally observed according to the reports of dealers and workers.

**Steuben County.**—A committee on "Soldiers' Welfare" has been named by the Steuben County Council of Defense. The committee will compile and keep a record of every soldier and sailor from the county, will see that the men are properly remembered on special occasions, such as Christmas, and will centralize and direct county activities which seek to work for the benefit of the fighting men in the camps and at the front. The committee, which is representative of various organizations and communities of the county, is made up as follows: Chairman, John Humphreys; secretary, Miss Linda Pence; Dr. Millard Pell, Prof. F. M. Starr, Paul Preston, James C. Hall, Fred Ransburg, E. D. Willis, John Crain, Irvin Metzger, H. L. Shank, Prof. W. A. Fox, Miss Burton Sickles, Miss Mate Ewing, all of Angola; Albert J. Collins and Rev. J. K. Wyandt, Orland; Glen Brown and Miss Grace VanAuken, Fremont; Rev. I. W. Kemper and Mrs. W. D. Wells, Fremont; George Straw, Ray; R. E. Sharp, Fremont; Alton Gilbert, Angola; Grant Syuk, D. C. Oury, Angola; Enos Parsell, Helmer; Charles Liber, Hudson; John O. Matson, S. L. Gilbert, Pleasant Lake; Moses Wolff, C. M. Johnston, Hamilton; Nathan E. Metz, Edon, Ohio; David Aldrich, Hamilton.

**St. Joseph County.**—The St. Joseph county chapter of the Red Cross, in addition to its other activities, has provided a \$25,000 fund with which it is planned to care for the dependents of soldiers who go forward to the colors from St. Joseph county.

The Patron-Teachers' club of the Battell school, Mishawaka, took an active part in its school district in the recent drive for Red Cross members. The Mishawaka Red Cross now has four branches, including a high school unit and an organization formed by the M. E. Ladies' Aid, recently authorized, and the unit of Presbyterian women and the Tri Kappas formerly created.

Plans are being worked out at the suggestion of City Judge Hamerschmidt of South Bend for the equipment and operation of a woolen mill where county prisoners may be employed doing war weaving.

Teachers of St. Joseph county are especially active in the pushing of the sales of war thrift certificates and savings stamps. The county is working on a quota amounting to \$2,057,000. One hundred and twenty teachers, in a meeting at the courthouse, received instructions in this line of war work from County Superintendent R. H. Longfield, who has taken the lead in the thrift campaign among the children. Members of the University club of South Bend have gone into the thrift campaign work as volunteers.

**Sullivan County.**—A recent newspaper report carried the information that Sullivan county women had knit 150 pairs of socks for soldiers from the county. The women's section of the Sullivan County Council of Defense has been supplying yarn for the making of socks and sweaters.

Mr. H. C. Steel, head of the women's section of the Sullivan County Council of Defense, has demonstrated what publicity can do in the local press to boost the women's war activities. She writes informing articles for the papers and keeps the people in touch with the work the women are doing.

A group of Fairbanks township women shucked corn for a day and thus got two wagon loads of corn to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross. The corn sale brought \$63.10. In the party were: Mrs. James Scott, Mrs. Ollie Criss, Mrs. Elmer Harrison, Mrs. Seph Clark, Mrs. Ike Kennett, Mrs. Wash Bosstick, Mrs. Burt Myles, Mrs. Addison Drake, Mrs. Burt Fuller, and Misses Helen Fuller, Marian Fuller, Geneva Bowen and Fern Criss.

### To Buy Seed Corn.

As a result of a conference called by Secretary D. F. Houston, Prof. G. I. Christie, State Food Director, has been authorized to draw on the United States Department of Agriculture to the amount of \$100,000 to perfect an organization in every county of the State to assist farmers to buy old corn suitable for seed.

The conference was attended by representatives from the large corn-producing States.

The recent zero weather has destroyed much of the new seed corn and the hope of the 1918 corn crop lies in the use of old seed suitable to the various sections.

The old corn must not be fed or used for milling purposes if it is fit for planting. Through the State organization, it is hoped to take possession of this corn and use it for seed.

### Wants to be of Service.

John F. Joyce, of Rushville, Ind., writes as follows:

Rushville, Ind., Dec. 20, 1917.

Hon. James P. Goodrich, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir:—Noticing the call for help at many of our State institutions and elsewhere, I hereby tender my services in any capacity, in this emergency, wherever they may be useful.

I taught school 16 years, practiced law about 20 years, and was a first lieutenant in Co. H, 161st Ind. Vol. Inf.

Have fair health and able yet to make good in many places where young men might be relieved for more important duties.

Respectfully,  
JOHN F. JOYCE.

### What Patrick Henry Said.

"Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace, but there is no peace!"

"The war is actually begun!"

"The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the crash of resounding arms!"

"Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand ye here idle?"

"What is it that gentlemen wish? Is life so dear and peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?"

"Forbid it, Almighty God!"

"I care not what others may think, but as for me—give me liberty or give me death!"—Patrick Henry of Virginia before Virginia convention, 1775.



## Women's Organization In Indiana Progresses

### Many Counties Have Reported Names of Appointees to Mrs. Anne Stude- baker Carlisle.

Organization work among the women in the ninety-two counties of Indiana is proceeding steadily and rapidly at this time and many counties have formed their basic women's organization and have reported to the women's section, under Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, the names of the workers who have taken the lead in various committees and varied war activities in the communities. The following are among the lists of women war workers sent in from the county organizers:

#### HENRY COUNTY.

Mrs. Estelle Loer, Chairman, Newcastle.  
Enrollment and Woman's Service—Mrs. Frank Stanley, Newcastle.  
Child Welfare—Mrs. Floyd Newby, Knights-town.  
Health and Recreation—Mrs. E. E. Kemp, Newcastle.  
Food Conservation—Mrs. Horace Burr, Newcastle.  
Liberty Loan—Mrs. Milton Lamb, Newcastle.  
Red Cross and Allied Relief—Mrs. Maurice Goodwin, Newcastle.  
Maintaining Existing S. Serv. Ags.—Mrs. S. H. Clift, Newcastle.  
Educational Propaganda—Mrs. A. D. Ogborn, Newcastle.  
Publicity—Mrs. Chas. Felt, Newcastle, Chairman. Mrs. Clarence Jackson, Newcastle; Miss Jean Elliott, Newcastle; Miss June Smith, Newcastle.

#### MADISON COUNTY.

Mrs. James W. Sansberry, Chairman, Anderson.  
Enrollment and Woman's Service—Miss Mary Mulligan, Anderson.  
Food Production—Miss Evangeline Lewis, Pendleton.  
Child Welfare—Mrs. Arthur Brady, Anderson.  
Home Economics—Mrs. A. T. Dye, Anderson.  
Health and Recreation—Mrs. E. B. Kehr, Anderson.  
Food Conservation—Mrs. J. M. Larmore, Anderson.  
Liberty Loan—Mrs. William Croan, Anderson.  
Red Cross and Allied Relief—Mrs. D. J. Crittenger, Anderson.  
Maintaining Existing Soc. S. Serv. Agcs.—Mrs. Lew Palmer, Anderson.  
Educational Propaganda—Miss Ranna Creson, Anderson.  
Special Com.—Mrs. W. L. Taylor, Anderson; Mrs. C. Richwine, Anderson.  
Publicity—Mrs. W. E. Kimble, Anderson.

#### VANDERBURG COUNTY.

Mrs. Cora S. Hostetter, Chairman, Evansville.  
Enrollment and Woman's Service—Mrs. W. J. Torrance, Evansville.  
Home Economics—Miss Emma Page, Evansville, Art Dept. High School.  
Child Welfare—Mrs. Jas. T. Cutler, Evansville, Moore's Hill.  
Food Conservation—Mrs. Jas. Piatt, Evansville, Mulberry and Third Streets.  
Liberty Loan—Mrs. Fred Lanenstein, Evansville, 715 Adams Avenue.  
Red Cross and Allied Relief—Mrs. D. Q. Chapell, Evansville, Byard Park Drive.  
Maintaining Existing S. Serv. Agcs.—Mrs. A. M. F. Dawson, Evansville, 920 Blackford Avenue.  
Educational Propaganda—Miss E. McCullough, Evansville, Coliseum Library.  
Publicity—Mrs. Rose Woods, Evansville, 1100 Upper Second Street.

#### RIPLEY COUNTY.

Mrs. Laura Beers, Chairman, Versailles.  
Enrollment and Woman's Service—Mrs. Laura R. Nelson, Osgood.  
Food Production—Mrs. J. A. Hillenbrand, Batesville.  
Home Economics—Mrs. J. H. Bergdall, Milan.

Child Welfare—Mrs. W. H. McMullen, Sunman.  
Health and Recreation—Mrs. Chas. W. Gibson, Batesville.  
Food Administration—Mrs. Laura R. Nelson, Osgood.  
Liberty Loan—Mrs. D. C. Yates, Holton.  
Home and Foreign Relief—Mrs. F. M. Laws, Versailles.  
Maintaining Existing S. Serv. Agcs.—Mrs. Chas. S. Royce, Versailles.  
Educational Propaganda—Miss Sophia Meikel, Batesville.  
Special Committee—Mrs. Jas. Hazelrigg, Napoleon.  
Publicity—Mrs. Peter Holzar, Batesville.

#### PIKE COUNTY.

Miss Anne Abell, Chairman, Petersburg.  
Enrollment and Woman's Service—Miss Edna Bell, Petersburg.  
Food Production—Mrs. Addie George, Petersburg.  
Home Economics—Mrs. W. L. Clark, Petersburg.  
Child Welfare—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, Petersburg.  
Health and Recreation—Mrs. Alice Stoops, Petersburg.  
Food Administration—Miss Edna Bell, Petersburg.  
Liberty Loan—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, Petersburg.  
Home and Foreign Relief—Mrs. Daisy Boonshot, Petersburg.  
Maintaining Existing S. Serv. Agcs.—Mrs. White Chappell, Petersburg.  
Educational Propaganda—Mrs. Anna Bowman, Petersburg.  
Special Committee—Mrs. Margaret Jean, Petersburg.  
Publicity—Miss Edith Davidson, Petersburg.

#### MIAMI COUNTY.

Mrs. Jessie H. West, Chairman, Peru.  
Food Production—Mrs. Willis Flora, Roann.  
Home Economics—Mrs. Riley King, Peru.  
Child Welfare—Mrs. Wm. Berry, Peru.  
Health and Recreation—Mrs. B. Welsh, Peru.  
Liberty Loan—Mrs. Carrie Rhein, Peru.  
Home and Foreign Relief—Mrs. C. Eckstein, Peru.  
Maintaining Existing S. Serv. Agcs.—Miss Esther Nyce, Peru.  
Women in Industry—Miss Louise Kinsey, Peru.

#### UNION COUNTY.

Mrs. Will Morris, Chairman, Liberty.  
Enrollment and Woman's Service—Mrs. Lottie Filer, Liberty.  
Food Production—Mrs. Chas. Mitchell, Liberty.  
Home Economics—Mrs. Oliver Lafuze, Liberty.  
Child Welfare—Mrs. Adelaide Dubois, Liberty.  
Health and Recreation—Mrs. Hiner Hunt, Liberty.  
Food Conservation—Mrs. Lev. Wood, Liberty, Route 7.  
Liberty Loan—Mrs. Chas. Bond, Liberty.  
Red Cross and Allied Relief—Mrs. Elmer Post, Liberty.  
Maintaining Existing S. Serv. Agcs.—Mrs. Albert Bertch, Liberty.  
Educational Propaganda—Mrs. Gilbert Chapin, Liberty.  
Special Committee—Miss Tillie Lambert, Liberty; Mrs. C. A. Drapier, Liberty.  
Publicity—Miss Ethel Coleman, Liberty.

#### GREENE COUNTY.

Mrs. Fannie Bain, Chairman, Linton.  
Enrollment and Woman's Service—Gertrude Beasley, Linton, 119 S. Fifth Street.  
Food Production—Mrs. Max Stein, Lyons.  
Home Economics—Miss Effie Hendricks, Linton, 260 E. Vincennes Street.  
Child Welfare—Mrs. Marion Thomas, Jasonville.  
Health and Recreation—Mrs. W. B. Maddox, Bloomfield.  
Food Administration—Mrs. Guy Whitaker, Linton, 439 E. Vincennes Street.  
Liberty Loan—Mrs. D. R. Scott, Linton, 349 N. E. A Street.  
Home and Foreign Relief—Mrs. Grace Creag, Linton, 409 N Street, N. E.  
Maintaining Existing S. Serv. Agcs.—Mrs. L. Booz, Worthington.

Educational Propaganda—Mrs. Martha Geckler, Linton, 260 N. Main Street.  
Special Committee—Mrs. Nell Strockram, Vicksburg.  
Publicity—Miss Grace Hopkins, Linton.

#### DAVIESS COUNTY.

Mrs. Frances Rodarmel, Chairman, Washington.  
Food Production—Mrs. Rose Nugent, Washington, 1012 E. Main Street.  
Home Economics—Mrs. Grant Keith, Washington, 204 Flora Street.  
Child Welfare—Mrs. Sellman, Washington, 605 S. Meridian Street.  
Health and Recreation—Mrs. C. P. Scudder, Washington, Grand Avenue.  
Food Administration—Mrs. A. M. Kelso, Washington, 1205 Grand Avenue.  
Liberty Loan—Mrs. M. F. Burke, Washington, 402 N. Flora Street.  
Home and Foreign Relief—Mrs. Fred Scoble, Washington.  
Maintaining Existing S. Serv. Agcs.—Mrs. Jake Beitman, Washington, 8th and Walnut Streets.  
Educational Propaganda—Mrs. Ezra Mattingly, Washington, 605 E. Walnut Street.  
Special Committee—Mrs. P. A. Hastings, Washington, 700 E. Vantrees Street.  
Publicity—Mrs. John T. Harris, Washington, 104 W. Walnut Street.

#### SPENCER COUNTY.

Mrs. Alberta Kauffman, Chairman, Rockport.  
Enrollment and Woman's Service—Mrs. J. W. Strassell, Rockport.  
Food Production—Mrs. John Haines, Rockport.  
Home Economics—Miss Bonnie Jones, Rockport.  
Child Welfare—Mrs. Nan Beeler, Rockport.  
Health and Recreation—Miss Bess V. Ehrman, Rockport.  
Food Conservation—Mrs. J. W. Strassell, Rockport.  
Liberty Loan—Mrs. Eva Stevenson, Rockport.  
Red Cross and Allied Relief—Dr. Eva J. Buxton, Rockport.  
Maintaining Existing S. Serv. Agcs.—Mrs. Lewis Woolfolk, Grandview.  
Educational Propaganda—Mrs. Chas. E. Skinner, Rockport.  
Special Committee—Mrs. Maud Lang, Rockport.  
Publicity—Miss Laura Wright, Rockport.

#### VERMILION COUNTY.

Mrs. Nelle M. Wait, Chairman, Newport.  
Enrollment and Woman's Service—Mrs. F. L. Swinehart, Clinton; Miss Jessie Robinson, Clinton; Mrs. H. M. Ferguson, Clinton; Miss Zoe Sharp, Clinton; Mrs. William Bonner, Clinton; Mrs. O. B. Zell, Cayuga; Mrs. S. C. Darroch, Cayuga; Mrs. U. J. Ashley, Cayuga; Miss Lillie Malone, Dana; Mrs. Joe Grimes, Dana; Mrs. Tom Clark, Dana; Mrs. Q. A. Myers, Perrysville; Mrs. Chas. Sanders, Perrysville; Mrs. M. L. Hall, Newport; Miss D. Grace Rheuby, Newport; Mrs. Edgar R. Stephens, Newport.  
Home Economics—Mrs. C. H. Fultz, Newport.  
Child Welfare—Mrs. H. H. Conley, Newport.  
Food Conservation—Mrs. Frank Harvey, Newport.  
Liberty Loan—Mrs. Lenore Johnson, Cayuga; Mrs. John Wright, Cayuga; Mrs. J. D. Todd, Cayuga; Mrs. F. L. Swinehart, Clinton; Miss Callie McMeachan, Clinton; Mrs. U. G. Wright, Clinton; Mrs. Q. A. Myers, Perrysville; Mrs. Cora B. Nixon, Newport; Miss D. Grace Rheuby, Newport; Mrs. William Collier, Dana; Mrs. Samuel Elder, Dana; Mrs. John Bilsland, Dana; Mrs. Floyd W. Reed, St. Bernice; Mrs. J. P. Hartscock, St. Bernice.  
Health and Recreation—Miss Alice J. Higgins, Clinton.  
Red Cross and Allied Relief—Mrs. Willard Ashley, Clinton.  
Publicity—Mrs. B. H. Davis, Newport; Miss Ethel Devine, Newport; Mrs. T. J. Wright, Dana; Mrs. Carrie McMurtry, Cayuga.

Sugar sent to the bottom of the sea by enemy submarines cannot be prevented by Americans, but sugar waste in the bottom of tea and coffee cups is to be severely condemned in this national crisis.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.

Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 20

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 80.

December 20, 1917.

To County Councils of Defense:

The Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense has requested that the following information be promptly forwarded to it:

## INFORMATION DESIRED AS TO CONDITIONS ON THE FARM.

1. Do the farmers regularly sell their old iron, metals, rubber and rags? Has there been any apparent increase in the disposal of such junk since the first of the year?
2. Is there still any considerable quantity of valuable junk on the farms?
3. Why is such material not sold more rapidly?
4. What means would you suggest for stimulating the sale of waste material or junk by the farmers?

## INFORMATION DESIRED AS TO CONDITIONS IN FACTORIES.

1. Is it a general practice among the factories in your State to regularly dispose of their waste material for re-use?
2. Can increased quantities of waste material be reclaimed from factories?
3. In what way, or through what channels, is such waste disposed of? Do the methods used today insure the largest possible quantities being reclaimed from factories?

The State Council requests each County Council to procure for it complete answers to these questions in so far as they apply to their particular county.

Please give this your immediate attention.  
INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 81.

December 20, 1917.

To County Councils of Defense:

The experience of the State Council of Defense, where it has sent out bulletins to the County Councils requesting immediate response from them, has been that about thirty Councils have replied in from two to four days, fifty in from one to two weeks, and the balance have either replied several weeks afterward or have failed to reply at all.

If each County Council will please appreciate the fact that a delay on its part delays the whole State, we are sure that a great deal would be done towards justifying the existence of County Councils as the system of organizations to be depended upon for efficient war work.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 82.

December 20, 1917.

To County Councils of Defense:

Please advise us at once the name of your chairman on Morals and Religious Forces.

In sending in this information please do not

include in the same letter anything regarding other subjects.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 83.

December 26, 1917.

To Chairmen and All Members of County Councils:

It is the very earnest wish of the National Council and the Committee on Public Information that our State-wide War Conference be followed up very soon with County War Conferences in each county. Later township meetings will be held which will take on the nature of old fashioned town meetings; i. e., that the people in a small unit of territory in township or town, etc., shall get together and discuss the war; plan the work; familiarize themselves with everything in connection with the matter; check up the locality as to doing its part, etc.

The immediate task is to arrange for the County War Conferences, and for this we ask your very preferred attention and help.

Three counties have already written in signifying their purpose of going ahead, even before they had this information. They are Johnson county, which has planned its conference for January 11-12, Laporte county, January 17, and DeKalb county, January 2 and 3. We have written DeKalb county, suggesting that their conference be delayed in order that the whole program may be planned.

It should be the purpose of the County Council, in each county, to make the County War Conference as near as possible a replica in organization, program and results of the State-wide War Conference. The County Conference, however, should probably be but one day. It will not be the purpose of the State Council to direct in this regard, but it has occurred to us that a program consisting of a general meeting in the morning, sectional meetings in the afternoon and a big patriotic mass meeting at night, will very well cover the ground. However, the details in a general way must be left to the local authorities who will plan them to meet the needs most efficiently. To all of the sectional meetings the workers in the particular section should be invited and all war workers should be urged to attend the general sessions. Every division and subdivision and all committees and subcommittees should be required to participate in these conferences. It is not enough to have simply patriotic demonstrations. They ought to be real conferences, where real work will be planned, as well as patriotic stimulus given to the whole situation.

We have three men promised from the Federal Food Administration for eighteen days and we will get other speakers from Washington. Speakers will also be furnished from our own speakers' bureau and every aid will be given in this office to make each of the County Conferences successful.

It is necessary, in order that we can most efficiently supply speakers and otherwise aid, that the whole plan—as to dates especially—be in a general way directed here. Otherwise there will be so many set for one day that we probably could not supply speakers. Also we want to keep very closely in touch with the counties in the making of the program for each of the County Conferences, in order that the things which we are advised by the National Council are most important will certainly be discussed in the conferences.

We are going to ask for a great many volunteers who will give their time and pay their own expenses and go about over the State for the State Council and help plan these county conferences. Some one of these men will go into practically every county for this purpose.

The whole defense work must now be made an exact science. There is no longer any excuse for any county not having a complete organization, and the organization must be developed down to the smallest unit. It is the opinion of all now that those members of the County Council who are not in position to give much time to the work should resign, and every county chairman who is not in position to do the work, or have it done thoroughly, regardless of how much time it takes,

ought to resign and a new member ought to be put in his place. We are making this suggestion in this general way as we have no one particularly in mind. If we had we would write that county chairman direct, but we do want to make it clear that the situation is very serious and the work so important that we can take no chances about the work being done and any member of any County Council who cannot give the time ought so to indicate.

I do not think there are any such men or women, because I know you will all feel that the emergency is so great that you will all give the time regardless of the sacrifice.

A special department is being inaugurated here which will give particular attention to these County War Conferences and we hope to reply to all inquiries and meet all suggestions and requests in connection with these meetings just as fully as possible.

**IMPORTANT NOW:** We want each county chairman to advise by return mail exactly the amount of appropriation which has been made by the County Council for each County Council of Defense. If no money has been appropriated in this manner, please advise us what efforts have been made to get the County Council so to do, and why they failed. If no money has been raised in this manner please advise how you are financing the work, and the names of your finance committee.

Also please advise us just what kind of permanent headquarters you have for the County Council of Defense offices.

We need this information right away to check up our records in this regard and we are very earnestly asking that you send it by return mail.

**ALSO AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY PLEASE INDICATE ABOUT WHEN YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOUR COUNTY-WIDE WAR CONFERENCE.** If possible do not fix an absolute date, as we would like to have it so we can shift some of the dates in order to supply the speakers in the best manner.

We want to most earnestly thank the county workers for the support given the State-wide War Conference. It was a success and will do much good. This is only true because of the loyal and splendid support which you all gave and for this we thank you.

With best wishes for a pleasant holiday season.  
Very truly yours,

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE,  
WILL H. HAYS, Chairman.

## Credentials for Workers

Each defense worker in Indiana is to carry credentials signed by Governor James P. Goodrich and by the judge of the Circuit Court of the worker's district.

Certificates in card form bearing the seal of the State of Indiana have been prepared. These will be issued to members of the ninety-two County Councils of Defense by the Indiana State Council of Defense. On the card is printed the following: "This is to certify that..... is a member of the County Council of Defense of.....county. Signed, Indiana State Council of Defense. Approved, James P. Goodrich, Governor. Approved, ..... Circuit Judge."

The card not only is to be a form of credentials and a letter of authority for the war worker who officially is identified with the County Defense Council, but it will be a record of the holder's freely given patriotic services and activities in the war period.

## To Prevent Farm Fires.

A bulletin on "Fire Prevention on the Farm" is in the process of preparation by the United States department of agriculture and may be had by any one interested upon application to the division of publications, care the department, Washington, D. C. The importance of fire prevention is being appreciated more and more every day, by both the government and the farmer. The isolation from ordinary sources of protection make the farmer's duty in preventing fires the more exacting, a fact the government recognizes in this bulletin.



## Gary Boys Prove Their Patriotism



Ninety Gary boys have been honored with the federal bronze badge awarded by the Federal Government to boys who engage in productive labor either on farms or in "essential industries," and who enroll in the United States Boys' Work-

ing Reserve.

In the above picture, taken at the time a public award of these medals was made in the Gary Y. M. C. A. by Horace Ellis, State superintendent of public instruction and chairman of the Educa-

tional Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, fourteen nationalities are represented, the majority of the boys being employed in the local steel mills. George M. Pinneo is city director for the Reserve in Gary.

## Farmers Realize Big Rural Labor Shortage

**Boys' Working Reserve Only Source From Which Help in Crop Production Can Be Drawn.**

Through the co-operation of Purdue University field workers, who are conducting over five hundred different farmers' institutes this winter, and the Indiana Corn Growers' Association as well as the Indiana Cannery Association, questionnaires covering farm labor needs are being widely distributed among Indiana growers. Farmers are urged to answer these questionnaires as early as possible in order that complete plans may be made for meeting the demand for emergent labor during the planting season in the spring as well as the harvest season later on.

In these questionnaires, which are issued under the name of the Indiana State Council of Defense co-operating with the United States Department of Labor, it is pointed out that practically the only supply of labor for farms now available is that found in boys sixteen to twenty-one years of age who have enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

Most of these boys attend either high school or college. Some of them have had agricultural experience before—others have had no such experience whatever—but all of them are big, live fellows, willing and capable. They are all inspired by the patriotic purpose to do their bit for their country during the present crisis, and in this spirit they are capable of more good hard work than under normal conditions.

Although only a few questionnaires have been distributed, applications from individual farmers for boys have been received from the following counties:

Allen county	.....2 boys
Clay county	.....1 boy
Gibson county	.....7 boys
Greene county	.....2 boys
Johnson county	.....
Parke county	.....1 boy
Posey county	.....2 boys
Scott county	.....1 boy
Sullivan county	.....6 boys
Tiptecanoe county	.....1 boy
Vigo county	.....5 boys

Most of these farmers state that they will need these boys from beginning of the planting season

in April or May until October. Wages ranging from \$4.50 to \$7.50 per week and board are offered.

### FARM LABOR QUESTIONNAIRE.

Name .....  
 Postoffice Address .....  
 County .....Township .....  
 Nearest Railroad Station .....  
 Name of Railroad .....  
 Telephone .....Nearest Town .....  
 Without definitely obligating myself, but rather to give you some indication as to what I anticipate in the way of labor requirements next spring and summer, I hereby notify the U. S. Dept. of Labor, through the State Council of Defense for Indiana, that I probably can use.....  
 boy or boys, 16 to 21 years of age, whom I shall need.....(date).  
 I am willing to pay.....  
 dollars per week with board.  
 I am willing to pay.....  
 dollars per week without board.

Any directors, farmers or others interested, desiring a supply of these questionnaires will please write the State Council of Defense, 83 State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

\* \* \* \* \*

### LABOR SHORTAGE IN SIGHT.

Commenting editorially on the Boys' Working Reserve's plans for supplying farm labor next season, the Terre Haute Star offers the following practical suggestion:

"A dearth of workers to do the necessary tasks of the farms is among the labor embarrassments of the immediate future that clearly cast their shadows before. Even now farmers in Indiana, and elsewhere, are meeting with serious difficulty in hiring help they require. This shortage, of course, will increase rather than diminish. . . .

"Farmers, naturally, prefer to employ only experienced farm labor. That, however, they cannot do. They will be obliged to make the most of what they can get. Still it is not impossible to assist them to the extent, at least, in training volunteers in some of the rudiments of farm work. Husky boys of high school age, willing to pledge themselves, through the United States Boys' Working Reserve, to do farm labor throughout the summer, could be organized into groups and taught many of the elementary things that it is necessary for them to know in order to be of real and immediate value to their employers.

"Nothing, as a matter of fact, could be more practicable. . . . To this end, under State

and city school auspices, young men who are willing to serve their country as 'soldiers of the soil' could be organized, as already suggested, and taught how to harness and hitch and unharness and unhitch horses, feeding them and caring for them, how to milk and how, in brief, to do many of the ordinary farm chores. They could be taught, also, something about farm machinery, how it operates and how to operate it.

"Dealers in agricultural implements, proprietors of stables, dairymen and even farmers themselves would all willingly assist in instructing the volunteers. Facilities for carrying out the suggestion are not lacking; neither are the volunteers. The one thing needed is interest on the part of County Councils of Defense, the State Council of Defense and similar organizations throughout the State. The shortage should be squarely faced and without delay, and everything possible should be done, and done now, to anticipate it and to prepare for it."

\* \* \* \* \*

### RECOGNIZE BOYS' WORK.

James J. Storrow, Chairman of the Public Safety Committee for Massachusetts, advises that the following bulletin was issued on April 27, 1917, by Boston University, and that presidents of all New England colleges were urged to take similar action:

"Candidates for admission to the College of Liberal Arts in 1917, if detained from the June and September examinations because of military or agricultural service, may be admitted on trial for one year if they present, with specific recommendation from their preparatory school principals, transcripts of records satisfactorily covering their entrance requirements up to the time they leave school. Under the rules governing admission these transcripts and recommendations will be accepted in the place of the regular entrance certificates."

Presidents of New England colleges are being requested to adopt a similar ruling for 1918, inasmuch as it is believed that the necessity for farm service by high school boys will be more acute during the coming summer than during the past season. Recognition is asked only for boys actually performing farm work under the direction of the Public Safety Committee and who render faithful and efficient service throughout the season.

Under the direction of the "State Committee on Mobilization of High School Boys for Farm



Service," hundreds of Massachusetts boys engaged in food production last spring and summer, living either in the homes of farmers or in "community camps." In summing up the results of this farm labor experiment the manager of one of the largest Massachusetts farms says:

1. It has given a more or less discouraged group of farmers a new view of their own possibilities and the possibilities of their farms.

2. By bringing a supply of seasonal labor when needed, it has enabled the farmer to increase his acreage one-third to one-half, and has insured the proper cultivation of the crops at an expense he can afford.

3. It has been one of the most valuable parts of the city boy's education, in that it has given him a first-hand experience in production which he could get in no other way.

It is interesting to note that town and country have been bound together in a variety of ways. Parents visiting boys have made the acquaintance of boys' employers, in many cases have established marketing relations without any middlemen, and mutual understanding and acquaintance has been established, which is of equal value to the farmers, parents and boys.

#### \* \* \* \* \*

#### BOOSTED BY EDUCATORS.

Increased activity on the part of all school authorities in enrolling boys in the Reserve is anticipated since the adoption by the Educational Section of the State War Conference of the following resolutions, pledging the assistance and co-operation of the schools of the State:

"Whereas, The U. S. Boys' Working Reserve has been organized by the federal government and its plans and purposes have the endorsement of the Indiana State Council of Defense, its educational section and the State Board of Education; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the school authorities of the State assembled in the Educational Division of the Indiana War Conference, pledge their assistance to the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve in enrolling boys of sixteen to twenty, inclusive, in war service work and in placing them in productive employment under direction of and in accordance with the prescribed rules of that organization."

#### \* \* \* \* \*

#### RESERVE IS CUTTING WOOD.

Laporte county reports an enrollment of 150 in the United States Boys' Working Reserve. F. R. Farnam, director in the county of this war movement to replace the men who go to the colors with trained boys who volunteer to do their part in the war emergency, reports that the smaller town boys are taking a more lively interest in the work than are the city boys. Wood cutting, the purpose being to supply fuel to take the place of coal, thus saving coal for war use, is one of the activities in which the boys of the Working Reserve are being enlisted in this and many other counties.

### Food Administration

In accordance with the plans suggested at the recent war council, County Food Administrators are asked, if they have not already done so, to call a conference of all the retail grocers in your county. At this conference the organization of the Food Administration should be explained, the purpose of the law and the plan by which it shall be enforced in Indiana set out. The law gives the President and the Food Administration very great powers, but food administrators will use that power with discretion, will co-operate with the grocers rather than compel them. Administrators have no authority to fix prices, but are required to determine whether or not the prices at which food is sold are fair, and whenever the administrator believes too great profits are exacted he is instructed to report the facts to the proper authorities.

Grocers are asked to appoint a representative who will attend a conference at Indianapolis about January 15 with authority to speak for the grocers of your county. It is desired at that conference to formulate plans for regulating prices. The name of the representative selected by the grocers should be sent to H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

It will be necessary in most counties to have

special agents in each city or town who will report to county administrators such matters as food prices, violations of the rules and regulations governing licenses, etc. These men may be the deputy food administrators. Since the work of these two deputies is along different lines, there should be no duplication of effort. County administrators have full authority to select their own aides.

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#### THE PRICE OF BREAD.

The loaf of bread baked by licensed bakers by the Food Administration formula sells, in nearly every Indiana city, at the bake shop, unwrapped, for 7 cents. The wrapped loaf sells at wholesale for 7½ cents. The unwrapped loaf retails over the counter on the "cash and carry plan" at 8 cents; wrapped and delivered, 8½ cents. The price of larger units is fixed accordingly. In several Indiana cities bread is retailing at two loaves for 15 cents, three loaves for 20 cents, and in one city at 6 cents a loaf.

No stale bread should be returned or exchanged; no bread shall be destroyed, wasted or used as animal food. The giving of premiums, rebates or bonuses tends to increase the price of bread in some cases and in others to provoke over buying. The giving of premiums, rebates and bonuses is therefore disapproved.

If it becomes apparent that bread prices are too high or too low a new scale of prices will be set, that the consumer may buy bread at the lowest possible cost and the baker make a reasonable profit.

H. E. BARNARD,  
Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

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#### USE LESS SUGAR.

The Food Administration announces that it proposes to provide a sugar supply sufficient to allow a per capita consumption of three pounds per month.

This is a material reduction in the amount now consumed, and can only be secured by the immediate co-operation of every consumer.

Federal Food Administrators for Indiana counties will take such steps as are necessary to limit sugar consumption to three-fourths pound per capita each week.

It is suggested that this may best be done by regulating the supply in the hands of retail grocers and instructing them that they are held responsible for the equitable distribution.

Stanley Wyckoff, Federal Food Administrator for Marion County, and George Haffner, Federal Food Administrator for Allen County, are using methods of distributing supplies and limiting consumption which are practical and successful. They will be glad to assist you in starting this work.

The ability of this country to supply sugar to our associates in this war depends on our willing reduction of our sugar consumption.

H. E. BARNARD,  
Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

#### \* \* \* \* \*

#### SEND IN QUESTIONNAIRES.

Requests covering a great variety of subjects are reaching this office. To answer each inquiry means endless correspondence. Will you therefore send at once a list of questions which you desire answered? These questions will be classified and a general letter issued, which will, it is hoped, cover for each Federal Food Administrator for Indiana counties the many points on which he desires an official opinion.

Send your inquiries AT ONCE.

H. E. BARNARD,  
Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

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#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

On receipt from the Federal Food Administration of instructions, rulings or information of value to the public, special industries or organizations, County Administrators will give such data wide publicity.

This publicity may be secured through local and county papers, and when advisable by having notices read from pulpits on the Sunday following their receipt, in lodge meetings, in conventions, wherever audiences are available.

All such notices should be issued in the name of the County Administrator as official communications from the Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

All communications with the Administration at

Washington should be addressed to the undersigned. In the event special data, not available at this office, is desired, I will secure it and transmit it to you. This action is necessary to avoid varying rulings, and conforms to Mr. Hoover's desire to decentralize the work of administering the law.

H. E. BARNARD,  
Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

## Poultrymen Discuss Needs of Industry

### Committee Will Make Report and Recommendations—Agricultural Meetings Announced.

Poultrymen representing the various poultry interests of the State met in the office of the State Food Director, December 20, to study the needs of the poultry industry with the view of making definite recommendations to the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation for a State-wide campaign to increase production.

The meeting was attended by T. A. Coleman, Purdue University; U. R. Fishel, Hope; W. C. Monahan, Indianapolis; A. G. Greenlee, Indianapolis; Henry Pfeiffer, Rochester; M. A. Kenner (C. E. Bash & Co.), Huntington; S. P. Smyth, Morgantown; S. E. Shirley, Shoals; H. A. McAleer, Indianapolis; Professor A. G. Phillips, Purdue University; L. L. Jones, Purdue University; L. J. Brosmer, Purdue University, and W. Q. Fitch, Assistant Secretary State Food Committee.

The conference resulted in appointing a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Fishel, Pfeiffer, Phillips, Shirley and Kenner, to draw up a report setting out the needs of the poultry industry and containing recommendations to the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, urging their prompt action.

The report will be considered by the food committee in the near future.

#### STATE CORN SHOW.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association will be held January 14-18, 1918, at Purdue University, during the Farmers' Short Course.

G. I. Christie, Secretary of the Corn Growers' Association, said that the Farmers' Short Course was the greatest week of the year for men, women, boys and girls interested in agriculture, home making and rural betterment.

The American nation owes its existence to corn! It saved the early settlers from starvation and helped the North to win! Corn will help beat the Kaiser and make the world safe for democracy!

Indiana is not only in the front rank in the production of corn, but she leads the world in the quality of corn produced. This fact is due largely to the work of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association.

The State corn show will be held during Short Course week. Farmers are urged to bring a sample of corn and compare it with corn from other farms. The seed corn situation is serious. Exhibits will aid in locating sources of seed. Two hundred premiums are being offered.

This year, as never before, we shall be called upon to produce corn, for, as never before, corn will be needed for human consumption.

The annual meeting, January 16, promises to be more significant than any meeting ever held. INCREASED ACREAGE AND METHODS OF PRODUCTION will be featured.

#### BIG MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

The following associations will meet at Purdue during Short Course week:

Indiana Corn Growers' Assn., Jan. 16, 1918.  
Indiana Home Economics Assn., Jan. 17, 1918.  
Indiana Live Stock Breeders Assn., Jan. 17, 1918.  
Indiana State Dairy Assn., Jan. 17-18, 1918.  
Indiana Sheep Breeders and Feeders Assn., Jan. 15, 1918.  
Indiana Angus Breeders Assn., Jan. 17, 1918.  
Indiana Hereford Breeders Assn., Jan. 17, 1918.  
Indiana Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Jan. 17, 1918.  
Indiana Guernsey Breeders Assn., Jan. 17, 1918.  
Indiana Holstein-Friesian Assn., Jan. 17, 1918.  
Indiana Jersey Cattle Club, Jan. 17, 1918.



## The County Unit in Food Control

(By H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.)

The United States Food Administration, created by Act of Congress, August 10, 1917, to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products, is chiefly a volunteer organization brought into being at a time of great national stress to assist in solving one of the greatest problems presented by the world crisis through which we are passing.

The hopes of the Food Administration are threefold: First, to so guide the trade in the fundamental food commodities as to eliminate vicious speculation, extortion and wasteful practices and to stabilize prices in the essential staples; second, to guard our exports so that against the world's shortage we retain sufficient supplies for our own people and to co-operate with the allies to prevent inflation of prices; and, third, that we stimulate in every manner within our power the production and saving of our food in order that we may increase exports to our allies to a point which will enable them to properly provision their armies and to feed their people during the coming winter.

The Administration proposes to stabilize rather than upset trade conditions; to correct trade abuses and restore the business of producing and distributing food, disturbed by a world-wide war, to a reasonable and normal basis.

The central offices are located at Washington and the Administration has assembled there the best expert advice in the country on home economics, food utilization, trade practices and trade wastes, distribution of food by wholesale and retail merchants, operation of public eating houses and on many other subjects connected with food control.

The control of food exports, such as grains, meats and sugar, will be regulated from Washington. The control and distribution of the internal food supply, with the possible exception of a few great staples, such as wheat and sugar, which must be handled on a national basis, is largely placed in the hands of the Federal Food Administrators of the several States. The Food Control Bill is broad in its scope and almost unlimited in its authority. It contains regulations against hoarding, speculation and the destruction of foodstuffs. It provides that dealers in fundamental staples be licensed and that licensed dealers operate in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Administration.

It is the duty of the Food Administrators in the several States to determine violations of the law and regulations. And yet the Administration hopes to accomplish the desired results by voluntary co-operation rather than by unwilling service, and prosecutions will be started only after careful and extensive investigations.

State organizations are given the immense task of proving to the people that saving is essentially necessary to win the war. The army of helpers which assisted in making the pledge campaign a success in Indiana must not be allowed to disintegrate and it becomes our duty to continue the food conservation propaganda throughout the duration of the war in order that the food supply is conserved and that substitution is practiced so that the surplus of exportable products is increased.

The Central States must assume the immense burden of provisioning this country and to a large extent our allies and our army. We are, therefore, charged with the duty of stimulating production. In this work we should co-operate in every way with the Department of Agriculture and with the many permanent agricultural organizations in the State. Professor G. I. Christie, at the head of the Extension Division of Purdue University, and his corps of county agricultural agents provide the legitimate medium through which to stimulate production.

### STATE ORGANIZATION.

Each State is provided with a Food Control organization, at the head of which is a Federal

Food Administrator. In the Indiana organization the Federal Food Administrator is assisted by a Director of Home Economics, Mary L. Matthews, Purdue University, Lafayette; Don Herold, Director of Publicity; Meyer Heller, New Castle, State Merchant Representative, and by numerous other organizations which are doing special work, such as the moving picture operators and libraries.

The food conservation work has been carried on in the counties under the direction of the woman member of the County Council of Defense, who in most instances has organized a corps of workers and carried through the campaign to a successful conclusion. It is suggested that you leave for the most part the conservation work to the organizations already in the field. It will be advisable, however, for you to keep in touch with the county chairman and with such other helpers as may be able to give her and you efficient aid.

The State organization has its headquarters at the State House at Indianapolis, where, in conjunction with the State Council of Defense, it proposes to direct and execute the plans of the Federal Food Administration as they may affect food production and distribution in Indiana.

### COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The county organization is headed by the Federal Food Administrator, nominated by the County Council of Defense and appointed by the Federal Food Administrator for the State. The County Food Administrator is a volunteer worker, serving without pay and interested only in doing what he can to further the plans of the government in administering the Food Control law. It is suggested that an office be maintained at which the administrator may be reached by telephone. Upon taking the oath of office, supplies of stationery, together with the franking privilege will be furnished. All other expenses incident to the work of food control in the county must be assumed by the County Administrator or provided for by the County Council of Defense.

### DUTIES OF THE FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE COUNTY.

The representative of the Federal Food Administration in the county is directly responsible to the Federal Food Administrator of the State for the enforcement of the Food Control law within the county and the observance of the regulations and plans of the Federal Food Administration in so far as they apply to the distribution of foods and the conservation of foodstuffs. The Administrator should be in close touch with wholesale and retail merchants, with canners, packers, bakers and all other men in businesses licensed to operate under the Food Control law. He should let it be known that any complaints concerning unfair prices and practices of hoarding will be investigated whenever reported to him.

In the event of local disturbances, such as shortages in the milk and sugar supply, it will be the duty of the County Food Administrator to take such action as may be necessary temporarily to remedy the situation. But any plan which tends to establish permanent conditions should be referred to the Federal Food Administrator at Indianapolis for his approval.

In the furtherance of the conservation of certain staples the Food Administration has proposed the observance of wheatless and meatless days. Plans for the observance of these days have been formulated and are generally understood. Local deputies, in most instances local food officials and health officers, have been asked to represent the Federal Food Administrator for the State in most cities and towns. The County Food Administrator will not take over this work, but he will keep in touch with these local deputies and assist them whenever he may be of help. It will be his duty to encourage the observance of wheatless and meatless days and the willing compliance with the rules of the Food Administration in the homes throughout the county and in this work he should secure the co-operation and assistance of the county press, school officials, churches, fraternal organizations and every other medium which can be utilized for the purpose of creating a proper public sentiment.

### GENERAL RULES.

Observe always the desire of the Food Administration to leave the solution of our food problem with the people. We are asking them to organize from the bottom up. We are seeking to impose no organization from the top. Autocracy is strong because of its ability to impose organization by force from the top. Democracy succeeds because each individual acts on his own initiative. If this individualism cannot be so organized as to defend itself, then democracy cannot stand. So guide the people of your county—help them but do not compel them except when all other means of control fail.

Keep in touch with H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator, who can be reached between the hours of 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. at the State House at Indianapolis over the Bell Telephone, Old Phone, Main 6488. When a conference is advisable you are authorized to call this number and have the charge reversed. If personal conferences are necessary you should arrange for them in advance. The rush of work is so great that Dr. Barnard believes this arrangement will save the time both of county administrators and of his own staff.

All problems which affect the general purpose of the Federal or State Food Administration should be handled according to the rules laid down. In the event important matters arise which are not covered by the rules and regulations the matter should be referred to Dr. Barnard for his consideration. In addressing communications to the State Administration all matters concerning price regulation should be marked "Attention, Mr. Bishop." Matters of general interest and those pertaining to the food conservation movement should be marked "Attention, Mr. Stainsby." Matters concerning advertising and publicity should be marked "Attention, Mr. Herold."

I. L. Miller has been asked by Dr. Barnard to act as his personal representative in dealing with matters concerning the County Food Administration. You will understand, however, that Dr. Barnard will be glad to deal with you personally whenever it is possible for him to do so.

Your name has been placed on the mailing list of the Federal Food Administration at Washington and on that of the State Council of Defense. All available material will be forwarded you promptly and special instructions will be sent you as fast as they are received from Washington or issued by the State Administration.

In conclusion I wish to remind you again of the great importance of the work you are to do in your county. You will be looked to by your people to protect them from unfair prices and to provide them with food when supplies run short. And it is your duty above all else to convince them that the Food Administration is working for the perpetuation of the principles on which our democracy stands, both in our own country and the war-scourged lands of Europe.

## Mr. Marshall's Message

Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States and formerly Governor of Indiana, who was unable to address the mass meeting held in connection with the State-wide war conference, prepared the following statement for The Indiana Bulletin:

"I have full confidence, not only in the patriotism and intelligence, but also in the sound common sense of the people of the imperial commonwealth of Indiana.

"So far as devotion to duty is concerned, no new springs have been discovered. Under like circumstances conduct is apt to be much the same now as it was fifty-six years ago. It was given me then to hear the views and to grasp, although imperfectly, the great questions which resulted in the war for the preservation of the Union.

"I knew that Mr. Lincoln obtained the electoral votes of Indiana at the hands of a minority of its citizens and that Mr. Douglas agreed, from a theoretical standpoint, with the constitutional views of the South. What the South could not win in constitutional ways it proposed to destroy by the strong arm of force.

"Within a month after Sumter was fired upon Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech at Chicago, fixed



the attitude of more than 90 per cent. of his followers and, next to Abraham Lincoln, was, under God, a compelling force which saved the republic. I, as a boy, read what he then said and now in my old age, when confronting another crisis in the history of the republic, I gladly quote from that speech as follows:

"But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; only patriots—or traitors." \* \* \*

"The greater our unanimity the speedier the day of peace. We have prejudices to overcome from the few short months since of a fierce party contest. Yet these must be allayed. Let us lay aside all criminations and recriminations as to the origin of these difficulties."

"This speech ended, and ended forever, the hopes of the South to win its fight because of a divided North, with the intention thereafter to conquer the conquerors. It set brother against brother and son against father and there were few Douglas Democrats who did not see clearly their duty to shoulder arms, forget blood and creed, and kill and slay, if need be, members of their own household that the Union might be preserved."

"Now and then I hear some man feebly protesting in a quavering voice that it is a hard, hard thing to ask a man of German blood to shoot at his friends and relatives. For the republic I may say what the Master said of himself: 'He that loveth father or mother more than Me is not worthy of Me. He that loveth son or daughter more than Me is not worthy of Me.'"

"If my people could, as they did—Douglas Democrats though they were—take up arms against their blood relatives of the South, then any American citizen of German birth or German origin can do the same in this sad hour and, failing to do it, he is not worthy of the republic."

"Let us not forget there are now only two grades of citizens, patriots and traitors, and only one party, the Party of the Union."

"Loyalty and devotion must be evinced in conduct as in word and, so unanimous is this sentiment, that if any of us, who in normal times are partisans, shall seek to fool the people with reference to our partisanship by concealing it in a camouflage of patriotism, be sure that the sharpshooters of the republic will bring him down, as they will bring down the open and avowed enemies of our common cause."

## Hearing Arranged on Track Elevation

Statement by H. R. Kurrie Relative to Suspension of Work on Big Railroad Project.

Representatives of all parties concerned will meet with the Indiana State Council of Defense at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday, January 2, for a hearing on the matter of the proposed postponement of track elevation work in Indianapolis for the period of the war. Citizens of South Indianapolis, through William T. Patten, chairman of a special committee, asked the Defense Council for a hearing, and Chairman Will H. Hays announced that he would ask the Indianapolis city administration, the railroads, the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis, and citizens generally, to be present to hear all sides of the war-time discussion of the issue of essential and non-essential public works as affecting war work and war efficiency.

At a previous meeting the Indiana State Council of Defense passed resolutions suggesting that work on track elevation in Indianapolis, so far as practicable, should be put off until after the war, thus releasing railroad equipment, money and labor for use and employment on strictly war work.

H. R. Kurrie, in a formal statement, explained the purpose and meaning of the resolution and

told why it should be adhered to. Mr. Kurrie originated the resolution previously adopted, the policy set forth in the resolution being merely a reiteration of a policy laid down in an earlier case, that of a public improvement at Muncie, Ind.

This policy, it was further shown, is merely the application in Indiana and finally in Indianapolis, of the Federal government's own war-time plan of doing away with public work which interferes with war activities.

South Side citizens of Indianapolis who had met and named a committee to discuss the situation, and who had passed resolutions urging that track elevation work be not stopped without good reason, were commended for taking a fair and reasonable open course, and Mr. Patten, spokesman for the South Side people, was assured that a fair hearing would be given, with all concerned represented.

Mr. Kurrie, in his statement discussing the issues raised in the press on the subject of track elevation, presented facts to show that the railroads, including the Monon, of which he is president, had co-operated with the city of Indianapolis since 1914 in track elevation work and refuted press stories which had suggested that the Monon was against track elevation. He presented figures to show that while steel is on the ground to put in three bridges above streets, and while material was on hand to put a floor in the projected Union Station train shed, the steel for bridges at Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia avenue, East, South and Washington streets had not been delivered, and that the steel for the train shed above the floor had not been delivered and could not be delivered.

While steel has been contracted for, it develops that it cannot be made for the use set out in the contract for the reason the United States government has taken over the steel materials for use in building ships.

Mr. Kurrie said the 35,000 tons of steel needed and not yet obtainable would require 700 cars to haul it to Indianapolis, and he urged that these open-top cars should be hauling war supplies such as coal. His statement showed that only 10 to 15 per cent. of the masonry or stone work for the track elevation has been put in and that of the 1,000,000 cubic yards of filling needed only 20,000 cubic yards had been completed. He declared that 50,000 carloads of material would be required to make the fills in the next two years and he asserted that this work could not and would not be done by any but regular railroad equipment, the open cars that otherwise might be and ought to be used to haul war supplies and fuel for the people and for war industries.

He showed further that hundreds of carloads of wooden piling must be hauled from outside the State to be used in the track elevation work, requiring regular railroad equipment. He argued that the effort to go on with track elevation work in view of the government's commandeering of steel and cars for war ends would mean confusion and traffic congestion more serious than now is being experienced.

He further stated that 500 men a day would be required on track elevation work, and he asserted that the Monon Railroad Company would be glad to hire that many men at this time. He declared that he had found the Federal government anxious to hire men to work on steel for ships and on other war materials.

On the financial end of the elevation project Mr. Kurrie pointed out that while his own road would not need to borrow money, other lines would compete against the government for loans with which to go on with the elevation proposition.

James L. Keach suggested that the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce has started the agitation of the question, and that the newspapers probably had published only what they had obtained from the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Keach asked if any representative of the Chamber of Commerce was present to speak to the Defense Council for that organization. There was no response.

The committee on public policy not being ready to report on the question of recommending to Congress the passage of the proposed Federal suffrage amendment, and Charles Warren Fair-

banks, chairman of that committee, being absent, Chairman Hays named a special committee to consider the suffrage question as presented by women of the Indiana Franchise League. The special committee, with Rev. A. B. Storms as chairman, includes E. M. Wilson and Frank Wampler. It was asked to report at an early day.

Mr. Keach reported as a special committee on the question of profiteering in yarn as reported from Benton county, where it is said dealers charged \$4 for yarn which was supplied through the Red Cross for \$2.25. Mr. Keach suggested that the matter was one to be handled in Benton county by the local workers through co-operation with the dealers. He took the position that the dealer who overcharged for yarn probably could be reached on a friendly basis and could be induced to be fair if the thing could be put up to him in a direct way. Chairman Hays announced he would write to Benton county advising the workers to solve their own problem.

Mr. Kurrie called attention to the established governmental policy of using the ordinary channels of trade for distributing purposes.

George Ade, head of the publicity committee of the Council, presented in detail a recent development of the publicity and educational campaign being urged by Washington. The division of films of the Committee on Public Information at Washington recently sent Charles P. Watson to Indiana to ask the Indiana State Council of Defense to create a State division of films and to handle through this new department a series of war films to be supplied by the Council of National Defense, the films to be employed in spreading among the people a fuller knowledge of the war, a realization of what the war means to other nations and to the United States, and a conception of the immense war activities now going on in this country.

It is proposed to sell the State Council of Defense some thirty-six films, these to be used in putting on patriotic benefit performances in large cities on a big scale, the proceeds to go to pay for the thirty-six films and for six films a week to be released later to moving picture theaters in such a way as to avoid entering into competition against the regular film exchanges.

Mr. Ade was asked to go further into the matter and to bring it up at the next meeting.

A. E. Reynolds reported that the corn embargo had been lifted on corn waiting to be shipped to Indiana from the West, and that the feed ordered by Indiana live stock feeders was moving forward.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, reported that a shortage of engines on the Evansville & Indianapolis railroad had prevented flour and other shipments, the result being carloads of corn have been held three weeks, or until the corn had rotted.

Mr. Kurrie told of efforts made to get locomotives for the E. & I. Evans Woollen, Federal Fuel Administrator for Indiana, stated that the Indiana Public Service Commission, through its chairman, E. I. Lewis, had been working two months on the problem without results.

The matter was turned over to the transportation committee, headed by Mr. Kurrie, with the suggestion that efforts be continued until locomotives had been obtained for the E. & I.

Nat E. Squibb reported that a bill had been drafted under which it is purposed to direct and empower Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, to use the distilleries of the country for the making of industrial alcohol from soft corn and for the making of feed as a by-product. The bill is to be offered in January by Congressman Lincoln Dixon of the Fourth Indiana district and is to carry an appropriation with which to buy alcohol for government use.

## War Before Business

"There is not room today in the United States for fighting a war like this one and at the same time supporting a business boom. We have neither the men, materials nor equipment for both."—United States Fuel Administration.





"Let us, then, start the New Year with the consciousness that our cause is just and that we are going to make it win. If we do this there need be no fear as to the future."—GOVERNOR JAMES P. GOODRICH.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JANUARY 4, 1918

Number 21

## Vigo County Offers Farm for Reserve

Training School for Young Agricultural Workers Secured Through Efforts of Rotary Club.

Vigo county is to have and maintain a training farm for members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. The Rotary Club of Terre Haute has agreed to raise \$6,000 to make the enterprise possible. The farm is owned and offered by J. M. Cristy.

A farm has been donated and the owner of the proffered 200 acres has volunteered to take in hand, without pay, the training of boys for farm work. Benjamin Blumberg, who is leading a campaign in Terre Haute for members in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, reports that the man who offers his farm and his own services is thoroughly capable and experienced.

Mr. Blumberg also reports 161 boys enrolled for the reserve in Terre Haute, with the membership campaign only just started.

Dr. Stanley Coulter presented to the Terre Haute Rotary Club the arguments in favor of training an army of high school boys to do farm work in the coming planting and harvesting season. He urged that the city of Terre Haute alone should be intensively training fifty or more high school boys preparatory to the farm work that must be done next season, and done in the absence of a large number of adult workers who have gone to the colors as fighting men.

It was pointed out that the withdrawal of more than a million men for military service had meant a serious lack of labor on farms. Last year many high school boys went to the farms to serve, but did not always measure up to the real needs because they had not been trained for the tasks set out on the farm.

It is the purpose of the Boys' Working Reserve in Indiana to establish a number of training farms. A farm of 640 acres in northern Indiana already has been contributed by the Straus Bros. of Ligonier. It is understood that in addition to the farm now being arranged for by the Terre Haute Rotary Club, at least a third farm is in prospect.

Under the proposed plan boys will train on these farms in lots of 100 or so, each group taking an intensive course of three weeks, to be followed by an advance to actual farm work where the boys are most needed. A new group of student workers will go into camp as each company finishes its training, and the training camps will be kept working constantly, turning out periodically graduates who can be made useful on the land in the production of needed crops. The boys will live in tents and will be under expert supervision, with part time given to military and physical training.

Officers of Terre Haute Rotary Club are: Chas. E. McKean, president, and Fred R. Waldson, secretary.

The farm committee includes Paul Turk, P. E. Allen, Geo. Wycoff, J. H. Clinebell, Wayne Bigwood, Benjamin Blumberg and J. M. Cristy.

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### FARMERS PRAISE RESERVE.

At the beginning of the summer of 1917 many farmers said that an inexperienced city boy was of no use on the farm. At the end of the summer of 1917 hundreds of farmers wrote to officers of the reserve to say that their judgment of the boys has been mistaken and that many of the young fellows did better work than the men they were accustomed to employ for the harvest sea-

son. The farmers are asking that more boys be furnished to them next year so that the planted acreage may be increased.

Farmers' grange societies are passing resolutions commending the work of the reserve and expressing the hope that it will be expanded and continued.

One large fruit grower wrote: "If you can guarantee us a supply of boys every year we will erect comfortable quarters in which to house them. Tell us what you want and we will supply it. We are tired of hobo labor."

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### EMPLOYMENT FOR EVERY BOY.

The Federal State Director is receiving letters like the following each day, asking for farm help. In many sections of the state it appears that the farm labor situation is serious and the tremendous task ahead of the Boys' Working Reserve next spring and summer is so self-evident that there is no doubt that productive employment will be found for every available boy who enrolls:

"Dear Sir:—Our farmers are interested in the plan of the Boys' Working Reserve and would like to know more about it. We anticipate a heavy shortage in labor for our farms the coming season. Kindly advise what you can do for us. Yours very truly,

"JOHN S. MITCHELL,

"Pres. Peoples State Bank, Windfall, Ind."

"Dear Sir:—Our growers of canning crops are in a quandary with reference to the labor situation for the coming season. We know of no available source of labor except that possible through the Boys' Working Reserve. We would like to know if you can guarantee these growers that this help will be available when needed? Very truly,

"ROYAL PACKING CO., Windfall, Ind."

"Dear Sir:—We are writing you in regard to the labor conditions which will no doubt be serious next season. If you will give us assurance of help from the Boys' Working Reserve when it is needed, we will be able to greatly increase our acreage. Yours very truly,

"GREENFIELD PACKING CO.,  
"Greenfield, Ind."

"Dear Sir:—I handle considerable live stock and require a lad of a rather dependable nature and with a liking toward live stock farming. I have taken one such lad, and am encouraging him to save his money and to take the farmers' short course at Purdue University. I am offering the right kind of a boy \$30.00 per month straight time and board to begin with, and if he can manage the work will give him a man's wages. Very truly yours,

"OSCAR A. SWANK, Lafayette, Ind."

### The Battle Cry of Feed 'Em.

Yes, we'll rally round the farm, boys,  
We'll rally once again,  
Shouting the battle cry of Feed 'Em.  
We've got the ships and money  
And the best of fighting men,  
Shouting the battle cry of Feed 'Em.

The onion forever, the beans and the corn,  
Down with the tater—it's up the next morn—  
While we rally round the plow, boys,  
And take the hoe again,  
Shouting the battle cry of Feed 'Em.

—Fred Emerson Brooks ("Patriotic Toasts").

Wheatless and meatless days here at home mean defeatless days for our "boys" abroad.

## Labor Problem Has Effect on Farming

Chairman Moss Regards Response to Appeal for Greater Production Most Gratifying.

Ralph W. Moss, chairman of the Indiana committee on food production and conservation, addressed the Food Production Session of the War Conference, December 14, on the subject, "Increased Production." Mr. Moss showed that the patriotic response for increased production, beginning with the home garden campaign at the outbreak of the war down to the present seed corn campaign, had been most gratifying. He declared that even with the increases effected this year he believed it possible for each acre to produce twice as much as ever before.

"The labor problem," he said, "was serious, of course, but the competition of the industrial wages and the high price now received for farm produce demanded that higher wages be paid to farm hands." He stated that when this was fully realized, the farm labor supply would be more plentiful.

The cry for fats is the greatest need of our enemy and one of the great needs of our country and allies. The Food Committee plans to do its share in helping to supply this need, through the increased hog production campaign; the increased dairy production campaign; and greater production of fat producing feed, as corn; and by the judicious consumption of farm roughages and grains through livestock.

### TWO KINDS OF WAR WORK.

Colonel Ousley, assistant to Secretary Houston, was sent from Washington, D. C., to represent the Department of Agriculture at this meeting. Colonel Ousley stated that the necessary war work naturally divided itself into two groups, the popular work and the fundamental work, the popular work being the military, and the fundamental work being such as mining, manufacturing and farming. "Producing the food for the nation is prosaic, but, nevertheless, must be done efficiently if we expect to win the war. From the standpoint of the Department of Agriculture, the problems before the farmers at present are seeds, machinery, fertilizers, and labor. In addition to this, each state is expected to outline immediately a spring planting campaign."

C. B. Riley, secretary of the Grain Dealers' association and a member of the State Food Production and Conservation committee, spoke of the seed corn situation and on the embargo declared against shipping corn and oats into Indiana. It was felt at this meeting that much of the seed corn containing a high per cent. of moisture had been destroyed by the heavy freezes.

It was suggested that Colonel Ousley present the facts of the serious seed corn situation in this state to the United States Department of Agriculture and that Director Christie present them to the National Seed Stocks committee in an effort to get assistance toward relieving the situation. It is hoped to work out some scheme whereby the old seed corn in the state may be located. Undoubtedly close to a million bushels of 1916 corn is scattered about the state at the present time.

The need for saving the old corn is apparent when it is realized that the major part of the new corn contained twenty to thirty per cent. of moisture during the recent zero weather. On December 1 the government men in the state-wide seed corn selection campaign had located 2,291,000 bushels of well-matured new seed corn. Much

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## Patriotism in Indiana

Adams County.—A. R. Bell, near Decatur, announces through the press that he has on his farm a number of good trees which are free to all who will cut them into stove-wood. Those who are short on coal and who can use wood are taking advantage of the Bell offer, organizers of sawbuck clubs among high school boys being especially and practically interested.

Daniel N. Erwin of Decatur is the enrolling agent for Adams county in the work of the United States Public Service Reserve, a section of the State Council of Defense, which is being established to serve as a clearing house for labor in the war period.

One of the most complete and all-embracing organizations yet developed in any county for any war purpose was the driving agency created for the Red Cross membership campaign under French Quinn, Mrs. John Niblick, Mrs. S. D. Beavers, Mrs. F. Heuer, Mayor C. N. Christen, John T. Myers and G. T. Burk. One interesting feature of the campaign was the activity of school children. Decatur grade pupils wrote compositions devoted entirely to the Red Cross membership campaign during the week the drive was on. Many of these compositions were used with good effect by the publicity committee, which committee included J. H. Heller, chairman, and C. F. Davidson, E. H. Sprunger, John Mayer and J. Lee Mattox.

Allen County.—The St. Karolus Baromaens Benevolent Society has become the St. Charles Benevolent Society, and its sessions are being conducted in English.

S. M. Foster of the German-American National Bank has been named by John D. Oliver to serve as district chairman of the committee on war thrift certificates and war savings stamps in the war thrift campaign being made in the State.

Fish taken by seiners from St. Mary's river are being sold to Ft. Wayne people at 10 cents a pound as part of the war-time food substitution campaign. Sugar cards have been issued to dealers and consumers in the food administration's work of restricting and regulating the handling and use of sugar.

Red Cross work has been taken up in an extensive way in Ft. Wayne schools through the organization of Junior Red Cross Society branches with 16,000 members. The organization of the children has been brought about under a committee made up of the following: L. C. Ward, chairman; Margaret M. McPhail and Francis M. Price. A Junior Red Cross chapter in the Ft. Wayne high school proved a success, and the work is being extended with the idea of enrolling every pupil for war work. Those who can not afford to pay the small fee are to be provided for out of funds raised by teachers and others. The money raised by means of the membership fee of 25 cents is being used to buy materials.

Allen county teachers, under County Superintendent D. O. McComb, have been unusually active in war work, especially exerting themselves in the recent drive for Red Cross members.

The Ft. Wayne Rotary Club, which brought Lieut. Paul Perlgord to Ft. Wayne for a war meeting, recently bought one hundred dollars' worth of tickets for a Red Cross benefit, and is active in all war work in the county.

St. Joseph County.—A service flag has been raised at the St. Joseph Catholic church in South Bend in honor of thirty men of the church who have gone to the colors. The roll of honor includes the following names: Joseph Beckerich, Arthur Burns, George Burns, Clifford Cassidy, Leonard Chausa, Joseph M. Cooper, Edwin Davies, Oriel DeGraff, George D. Donahue, James Frain, James E. Gilroy, William Hanley, Erwin Hubbard, Theodore Keller, Robert Kiesel, William LaFortune, Dr. James E. MacNeel, Leo McNally, Louis Murphy, Edgar Powers, John A. Poulin, Thomas Robinson, John Rothbaler, Michael Rothbaler, Leo Scheibelhut, Chester Sinnott, Jennings Vurpillat, Joseph Williams, Charles M. Diener, Edward LaFortune.

St. Patrick's church recently raised a service flag which carries thirty-six stars.

The gross receipts of the Orpheum theater, South Bend, for the afternoon of December 7 were given to the Red Cross.

John G. Yeagley, county chairman of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, with the personal help of Isaac D. Straus of Ligonier, state director of the work, is renewing the effort to arouse St. Joseph county people to realize the importance of the work for which the Boys' Reserve is being organized by the Federal government. It is found that a large number of boys in the county already are employed, but the reserve is trying to enlist those who are idle and those who are in high schools to give part of their time to farm or shop work or to cutting wood for fuel. The work is being done preparatory to meeting the needs that are sure to rise next spring.

Vanderburg County.—Women of Vanderburg county have been working actively on war organization in the last few weeks and are getting substantial results. Mrs. James Platt of Evansville, chairman of the committee on food conservation, has completed her organization in the county. Mrs. F. M. Hostetter, leader of the women's section of the County Council of Defense, recently held a successful meeting of women workers and discussed with them the various lines of war work in which Indiana women are engaged.

In the Evansville Journal-News "Patriotic Poem" contest five prize winners have been reported as follows: "A Prayer," by Norman Beach; "Our Flag," Mary L. Rikhoft; "Evansville's First Boy," by Ruth Wallace; "The German Kaiser, by Himself," Kathleen Logsdon,

and "Old Glory's Her Name," by Bonnie Blue Loder. All the winners are pupils in the Evansville high school.

Under Mrs. William E. Habbe Red Cross work is being done by several women in the Vanderburg county jail.

St. Lucas church of Evansville gave a part of its Christmas fund this year to the movement for the relief of Armenian and Syrian victims of the Turk. Instead of the usual Christmas treat the money was contributed to war relief.

Evansville Boy Scouts are doing nothing but war work and are constantly busy. Recently the boys have been very successful in inducing citizens to adopt the plan of displaying a flag at every home. Red Cross seals sales were handled very largely by the Scouts with good results, a Scout-managed benefit at the Criterion theater being especially productive.

War mothers in Vanderburg county, under Mrs. Boaz Crawford and Mrs. A. R. Schultz, are looking especially after homeless soldiers.

Vigo County.—Captain Samuel D. Royse of Terre Haute, formerly county attorney of Vigo county, recently resigned the latter office to accept a captain's commission, after going through the work of the second officers' training camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison. Captain Royse now is on duty at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Anton Hulman, federal food administrator for Vigo county, has issued a warning to women of Terre Haute who have been detected in the practice of sending their children on the rounds of various stores to buy sugar, thus accumulating an excess and depriving their neighbors of a proper share of sugar. The hoarder in Vigo county will be reported to the Federal officers.

More than two hundred Christmas packages for soldiers in France were sent from Terre Haute.

Terre Haute people recently gave a phonograph to the machine gun company sent to camp from that city. Records are now being contributed through the Terre Haute Tribune for use on the musical apparatus.

The Terre Haute Y. M. C. A. is co-operating with the government in training men for endurance and service, and recently has begun regular instruction in self-defense, boxing and the like. Richard Burnett, a featherweight, has been engaged as a boxing teacher.

A notable patriotic meeting in Vigo county was that in which students of the Indiana State Normal School greeted Captain C. Leys Brown of the Canadian Royal Rifles. Captain Brown is in the United States on a recruiting tour. He was gassed and wounded at Ypres.

Vermilion County.—Clinton women are systematically working to provide a comfort kit for every soldier going from Clinton. An organization keeps tab on the names and addresses of the fighting men, and where relatives desire to send the kits, the women's organization supplies the outfits at cost to be forwarded by the families.

Wabash County.—Exempted men in Wabash county are taking orders in true military spirit from the agencies which have war work in charge. In the recent drive for Red Cross members many of the men who have been exempted under the selective enlistment law were active in helping to push the movement. Among those who assisted in the campaign were the following: Gilbert E. Landrum, John F. Rager, Frank Jones, August Kramer, Howard Peters, O. M. Grossnickel, Frank Gaines, L. A. Giver, George Faust, Reuben Sundheimer, Eldon Rager, George W. Bents, Simon P. Pfeil, Dale A. Wood, Lester Eppeley, Hugh Repp, Herbert O'Brien, Joseph Cooper, William Dub, D. W. Cross, Harry Ravenscroft, Lester Simon, M. F. Lutz, Guy Anderson, Roy P. Young, Jesse Johnson, Lutz Rettig, Glen Ellis, Hugh Gill, W. C. Whistler, Ira C. Dawes, George Courtright, Owen Weesner, Ross Hapert, Lee Smith, Sam Handscheg.

The Wabash Franchise League gave a benefit rummage sale and realized \$42.50 for the Red Cross.

To help meet a local coal emergency the Wabash Water and Light Company put a carload of coal on sale in half-ton lots at \$2.50 a ton. This timely action prevented a large number of people from suffering for lack of fuel.

Mrs. Edward Jaccard, a teacher of French, has opened classes in Wabash as a war activity, and gives half the proceeds to the Red Cross.

Washington County.—Soldiers from Washington county in the various camps were remembered with Christmas packets, the work being done by the Red Cross under the direction of Claude B. Paynter of Salem, who gathered the names and addresses of the soldiers and looked after the matter so thoroughly that none was left out of the reckoning.

Whitley County.—Grace English Lutheran church, Columbia City, recently dedicated two flags presented by Mrs. Henry McLallen. A patriotic sermon was preached by the pastor and a short address was made by Henry H. Lawrence, the oldest civil war veteran of the congregation. A roll of honor, carrying the names of members of the church who are in army and navy, was unveiled with proper ceremonies. On the roll are the following names: Col. Merritt W. Ireland, Maj. George B. Harrison, Lieut. Ray P. Harrison, Lieut. Luther E. Mertz, Lieut. Homer Blinder, first-class private; Kellard F. Dohner, Ph. D.; Lieut. Carl L. Souder, M. D.; Lieut. Otto W. Grieler, M. D.; Lieut. Earl A. Smith, Sergt.-Maj. Keller L. Wheeler, Sergt.-Maj. G. Fred Yontz, Private Franklin J. Hull, Jr.; Private Walter Wetzel, Private Lloyd Stough.

Warwick County.—Women of Warwick county have formed for war work an organization known as the County Federation of Woman's Organizations. Miss Cleve Mellen of Boonville is chairman and Mrs. Earl Scales is secretary. Mrs. Eva Robbick of Wabash assisted in starting the organization, and the purpose is to have represented on the board of directors and co-

ordinated in all federation activities every woman's organization, large or small, in Warwick county. The attempt will be made to centralize energy, to provide a central agency for the quick transmission of information, suggestions and instructions from the national and state war administrations and to prevent waste effort and overlapping of activities carried on by Warwick county women who are doing and who are to do war work.

On thing Warwick county women are working out at this time is a plan for the appointment and assignment of a woman county agent or home demonstrator.

Editor Thomas E. Downs of the Boonville Standard, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, is at the head of a movement for the organization in Warwick county of one or more units of the state militia to take the duties, state service only, formerly performed by the Indiana National Guard. Captain Downs has been urging the movement with great vigor and effectiveness.

Mrs. Esther Hoover Lewis has been appointed as head of the woman's section of the Warwick County Council of Defense in place of Mrs. Florence Scales, who resigned. Mrs. Lewis has been active and successful in getting the women of the county organized for war work in connection with the defense council.

Wells County.—Charles W. Decker of Bluffton has been named as Wells county enrolling agent for the United States Public Service Reserve. The selection was made by Judge C. E. Sturgis, chairman of the County Council of Defense.

A. E. Harbin of the Geneva high school has organized the boys of the community in Sawbuck clubs, and has advertised in local papers offering the services of the boys in helping to cut fallen timber, old tops or available trees for stove wood. The boys work on shares or for cash, charging reasonable wages for the service. This activity comes under the work of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, which is a department of the State and County Councils of Defense.

Warren County.—Farmers and grain dealers of Warren county, organized to help in the campaign of the State Council of Defense to make the utmost of the corn crop and to save the soft corn for feed or for other good purposes, distributed a circular in the county setting out instructions for the handling of the corn and urging the use of well-ventilated cribs built on suggestions given by the food distribution section of the defense council.

Frank Goodwin, a Warren county farmer, contributed to the Red Cross all the corn the women of the organization could gather and haul in a day. Mrs. Goodwin, who is an expert driver, took the lead in the work. The women husked the corn and hauled it away, realizing a good sum of money from the sale of the product.

Wayne County.—Mrs. W. A. Roach of Richmond was named as Wayne county's war mother, the selection being made by the County Council of Defense. Mrs. Roach is organizing the county with the help of township war mothers, and in Richmond an organization is being worked out by wards and blocks, and the plan is to use girls as helpers. War mothers are women who have sons in the military service, and they are organized to assist in all sorts of war activities. The Wayne county war mothers gave their earliest organized efforts to the Y. M. C. A. war fund campaign and the Red Cross membership drive.

Boys of the manual training department of the Baxter school, Richmond, have rigged up a loom and are weaving rag rugs to be used in army convalescent hospitals. Girls in this same school are knitting squares for army hospital comfort.

Members of Grace M. E. church, Richmond, have been observing wheatless, meatless and wasteless meals in line with the Hoover food conservation and substitution campaign. In one week the people of this congregation reported 64 wheatless meals, 143 meatless meals and 210 clean-plate meals.

Albert D. Gayle, president of the First National Bank, Richmond, has taken the lead in a movement to increase the number of sheep and the output of wool in Wayne county as a war measure. Mr. Gayle recently bought 420 head of sheep to be used in stocking Wayne county farms. This activity is a part of the general movement to put 35,000 new sheep on Indiana farms—one wool-bearer to each Indiana soldier in the field.

### Resolution on Recruiting Aliens.

The Indiana State Council of Defense, at its regular meeting, January 2, adopted the following resolution:

*Whereas, The exemption from army service of those in the United States who claim citizenship in or who are subjects of the countries associated with the United States in the prosecution of this war brings about a condition which demands the active cooperation of all citizens and organizations of labor and business; therefore, be it*

*Resolved, That the State Council of Defense pledges its assistance in the work of getting volunteer recruits for the forces of all countries associated with the United States in the prosecution of this war from among the men exempted from the United States draft by reason of such claims.*



## Federal Control of Railroads Injected

State Council of Defense Defers Action on Track Elevation—Other Matters Before Session.

Railroad track elevation in Indianapolis and the question of the postponement of nonessential portions of that work for the period of the war formed the basis for a discussion led by citizens of the south side of Indianapolis at the meeting of the State Council of Defense, Wednesday, January 2. John F. White read a statement prepared by a committee of interested citizens setting out the arguments in favor of continuing the track elevation work, the suggestion being that wooden supports might be used in grade separation at dangerous crossings in place of steel, which is being diverted to ship-fabrication for the government's use in winning the war.

In view of the fact that the Federal Government has taken over control of the railroads and of railroad work since the Council of National Defense and the Indiana State Council of Defense advanced the advisory suggestion that only essential work be done in the war emergency period, and in view of the fact that the City of Indianapolis has not appeared officially to take part in the discussion of the track elevation matter, the defense council decided to put the question over for further consideration at the next weekly meeting of the body, Wednesday, January 9. It is expected all parties concerned will be present, including a representative of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

The committee of south side Indianapolis citizens, representing the interests of some 70,000 or 80,000 people, according to their statement, was made up as follows: William T. Patten, chairman; John F. White, Rev. George S. Henninger, John B. Downey, Michael J. Shea, William Mackenhorst, Charles R. Yoke, E. E. Heller, George W. Bone and James Matthews. The statement of the citizens' committee was prepared with the aid of B. J. T. Jeup, Indianapolis city civil engineer, and carried arguments to show that many streets leading to the south side of Indianapolis are blockaded or rendered dangerous under existing conditions. The citizens' committee argued that the elevation work ought to be speeded up rather than postponed.

Thomas F. Snyder, speaking, as he said, for transfer men and other interests in Indianapolis, showed a map of the territory affected by the track elevation project and declared that freight congestion had resulted from the blocking of various streets. He urged that the work go on in order that more serious congestion might be prevented.

The statement of citizens carried the assurance that the patriotic motive of the defense council's advisory suggestion was understood and appreciated. The citizens voiced a similar patriotic motive, but urged that postponement of track elevation, in their judgment, would not help in war work.

It was suggested in the citizens' statement that the putting off of track elevation work at Muncie was not a case analogous to the Indianapolis situation. At Muncie the work had not been started. In Indianapolis, it was pointed out, the elevation work had been carried part way to completion. The fear was expressed that postponement at this time might mean several years of delay in the work.

F. C. Lingenfelter, civil engineer in charge of track elevation work in Indianapolis, told of the work done and in prospect. He said most of the work now being done is concrete work.

A. E. Reynolds suggested that under new and changed conditions, with the Federal Government directing railroad operations and activities, it might turn out that any action taken by defense councils, national and state, even advisory suggestions, were superfluous and unnecessary. He moved that the matter be postponed for further hearing to Wednesday, January 9.

Chairman Hays informed the defense council that a report in writing on the track elevation situation had been prepared by the scientific re-

search section of the Indiana State Council of Defense. Copies of this report were ordered to be supplied to those interested.

The defense council passed a resolution recommending and encouraging the recruiting activities in Indiana of Capt. A. Leys Brown of the Canadian forces, who is seeking to enlist British subjects in the armies of Canada and England. The resolution appears elsewhere in this Bulletin.

The special committee on suffrage created to consider the request recently made by the Indiana Franchise League that the Indiana State Council of Defense recommend to the Council of National Defense that votes for women be urged on Congress as a "war measure," reported that it had called on Charles W. Fairbanks, chairman of the council's committee on public policy, that Mr. Fairbanks, while declaring for suffrage as a matter of justice and right, had declined to regard votes for women as a war measure. The committee took the same position. Rev. A. B. Storms made the report for the committee, which included Frank Wampler and E. M. Wilson.

Mr. Fairbanks' telegram follows:

"I have not been advised until the receipt of your dispatch that any such petition as mentioned by you has been presented or that any opinion has been desired. I am not in favor of any legislation upon woman suffrage as a war measure, but I am enthusiastically in favor of it, as I always have been, as a matter of sheer right and common justice."

Volunteer organizers, business and professional men who have offered their services to help in the counties of Indiana to make the ninety-two projected war conferences successful, were named by Chairman Will H. Hays, who announced that the volunteers would meet later in the day to plan their activities. Four county war conferences already are definitely arranged for and a schedule of conferences to be held in all the counties is being made at the State Defense Council headquarters in co-operation with the speakers' bureau, which has the task of providing speakers, including men and women of national repute who are to be sent to Indiana from Washington to help make the county war conference notable.

Chairman Hays announced that a deputation of members of the Iowa State Council of Defense would visit the Indiana Defense Council, Friday, January 4, in search of ideas. The visitors, he said, would come under escort of John H. Winterbotham of the Council of National Defense. Mr. Winterbotham recently studied Indiana's defense organization. Members were asked to be present Friday to greet the Iowa men.

Frank Wampler was asked by Chairman Hays to go to Columbus with the Iowa delegation to make a special study of a labor exchange system being used by the Ohio State Council of Defense.

Action was deferred on a resolution suggesting that the Provost Marshal-General's office and the conscription agencies generally give careful consideration to the demand for "key men on farms" in making exemptions. Frank Wampler, of the labor section, suggested that the Federal Government is on the point of naming a labor director for the state and that the probabilities were that this would amount to a labor dictatorship. It was pointed out that advisory or suggestive resolutions would not affect the labor director's policy, and that farm labor problems might well be left to such dictatorship. Charles Fox, labor man on the council, agreed with Mr. Wampler that no action was necessary.

Isaac D. Straus, George Ade and A. W. Brady were named on a committee to consider plans for calling in the leaders of certain groups of citizens for the purpose of reminding those leaders that the country is at war and that the patriotic service of all citizens must be given to the nation's cause in the war. Mr. Straus reported a case of one leader in an Indiana community who was inactive himself and who systematically and publicly urged and instructed his followers to maintain an attitude of indifference toward the war and a policy of persistent inactivity. Mr. Straus suggested that such leaders ought to be advised by somebody in authority.

George Ade reported progress in the matter of the adoption of a plan for the use of moving picture films in connection with the publicity work of the defense council, in co-operation with the

film division of the committee on public information at Washington. He asked for further time in which to arrange details, reporting that it would be the plan to put the work of the film division in the hands of an expert film man.

N. E. Squibb read the bill now being urged for enactment in Congress to provide a \$20,000,000 appropriation to carry out the plan under which 20,000,000 bushels of soft corn is to be converted into feed and industrial alcohol in the next ten months, the alcohol to be bought and stored by the government for war use. The following committee will consider the matter of recommending the bill for passage: Storms, Keach, Christie, Wampler, Irwin.

Chairman Hays named W. A. Brady, Evans Woolen, Will G. Irwin, Charles Fox and Rev. A. B. Storms on a committee to consider the formulation and promulgation of a policy in line with that of the National War Administration on the question of the conduct of business, and to make it plain to the people that the slogan "business as usual," can not be applied to the war situation.

Mr. Keach reported that he had heard the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce Bureau seeking war contracts for Indiana manufacturers at Washington had been charging a 3 per cent. brokerage commission. The matter was taken up for investigation as to the truth or falsity of the charge.

The Council of Defense adopted the special committee report that it was deemed inadvisable to take action on the matter of the activities of the Mothers' Correspondence Club. The report, which is expected to constitute a policy of the council on this subject, follows:

"The work of the Mothers' Correspondence Club deserves commendation. It seems to have had results showing benefits to the men of the navy who have been without home influences. Mrs. Ellis and her associates have carried on a work during the recent years before the war that she shows to have resulted in bringing new conceptions of life to many of the homeless boys in the service.

"The following dispatch recently from France is interesting in its bearing on the question:

"With the American Army in France, December 26.—The American Expeditionary Force wishes to discourage the practice of American women in 'adopting' individual soldiers in France for the period of the war. The practice already threatens to choke the congested mail service and result in delay in the transmission of important matter. Moreover, the censorship regulations forbid the men to correspond with strangers, and as this rule is being enforced rigidly it is desired that the people at home refrain from putting men here in an embarrassing position, as they feel under obligation to answer such communications."

"Under the circumstances it would appear inadvisable for this council to take any action on this subject."

Prof. G. I. Christie of the department of food production and distribution, reported a serious shortage of seed corn and a demand for old corn for seed. It was announced that the government was prepared to use \$100,000 to buy old corn for Indiana use in planting the crop for 1918. Prof. Christie reported that Michigan buyers are invading Indiana to purchase old corn for seed. He brought up the matter of speedy buying on the part of Indiana planters to prevent outsiders from taking the seed urgently needed in this state.

### A Good Slogan.

FORGET HOW THINGS WERE DONE BEFORE THE WAR; ELIMINATE RED TAPE. WE MUST LEARN, WITH GERMANS, THAT "WAR WILL NOT WAIT." DELAY IS THE KAISER'S ALLY.

The above admonition, sent to his bureau chiefs by William Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, has been officially endorsed by President Woodrow Wilson. It is an appropriate war slogan for individuals as well as government bureaus.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 21

## IT'S UP TO THE HOME.

How long will the homes of our country allow it to be said that the hotels and restaurants are doing far more in proportion than they in saving the foods which we must ship to our associates in the war if we are to win? This is a serious reflection upon the patriotism of our good people, and we do not believe they will willingly rest under it.

What the homes are doing in comparison with the public eating places can not be told as easily. The weekly report cards will show, in part, but the butcher's sales and the grocer's will furnish further figures. The interesting estimate is made by Mr. Bowman, chief of the hotels division of the Food Administration, that if the hotels and restaurants of the whole country save in the same proportion as those of New York, from this source alone the savings will furnish several shiploads of meat and wheat each week for our armies and allies.

What is the basis for comparison of saving in homes and in public eating places? Wholesale and retail dealers. For instance, one firm selling in several states to a great variety of trade reports the following decrease in Tuesday orders since the adoption of meatless days: In hotels, 30 per cent.; in restaurants, hospitals and institutions, 25 per cent.; in schools, 25 per cent.; to retail trade and homes, 12½ per cent. This puts duty up to the homes. Speed up that per cent.

Food conservation was the first great war measure to touch our American homes, but it has not touched them deeply enough yet. How about the meatless and wheatless days in your home?

If every citizen will take a personal interest in food conservation as it applies directly to the individual, a more intelligent and aggressive interest will be taken in the question as it affects the Nation. This will develop a vigorous public sentiment in support of those who favor checking the food speculator and hoarder and placing our food production and food distribution on a scientific basis.

Waste in the army camps will not excuse you from saving in your own home. No excuse will excuse you from doing your part, regardless of what others do. That is one of the first principles of ethics.

## HERE AND THERE.

Br-r-r-r-r! Ugh! Br-r-r-r-r-r—  
Zero weather. Cold house. Gas pressure short.  
Hungry family. Anywhere in Indiana.  
Bad—you say?

Well, perhaps it is. But it might be worse. Imagine your house shot full of holes by German guns. Your fuel supply absolutely shut off. No fire to cook with and nothing to cook if you had fire. Hungry family—maybe sick, too.

Anywhere in Belgium and in the devastated north of France you can find the real thing, of which we have not even had a suggestion here, except by the printed or spoken word.

There's only one way to prevent the European tragedy being staged in America. That is by co-operation, patriotic willingness to stand by the rules and regulations of the government, whose sole purpose, both in Indiana and the nation, is to win the war with as little of the sort of thing above referred to as is necessary.

The fellow who is kicking because the government will not let him indulge in extravagances,

even though he has plenty of money to pay for them and wants to, is as much an enemy as Von Hindenburg. Snipe him!

## ARE YOU DOING YOUR PART?

Tuesday is Meatless!

Wednesday is Wheatless!

Are you aware of the fact, and are you doing your part?

Or do you have a food conservation card in your window merely as camouflage for your patriotic neighbors?

These are pertinent questions. They call for an answer and an honest answer from every patriotic man and woman in Indiana.

Don't indulge in any explanations—for explanations will not keep our soldiers and our associates in the war from starving!

And an explanation only serves to make your position less tenable and more embarrassing.

So if you're not doing your duty on these days, now is the time to begin. And the only way to make amends is by doing it 100 per cent. every day until the stress is past.

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 84.

December 26, 1917.

To Each Member of the County Councils of Defense:

We are preparing a blank form to be furnished the County Councils on which they are to report weekly all of their activities. Certain of this information to be obtained will be of special interest to each of you and we want the blanks so prepared to be comprehensive enough to cover the ground. To that end, we will appreciate it if you will forward us by return mail any suggestions you care to make as to the blank forms which are now being prepared. Kindly give this preferred attention.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 86.

December 31, 1917.

To County Councils of Defense:

It has been suggested by the National Council that aid might be given to the Treasury Department in connection with the collection of income tax, by the appointment of a very representative man in each county who would work with the collectors of internal revenue. The government is going to send a special man into each county in Indiana to aid individuals in making their report, and the representatives of the county councils could probably be of some service to this man. More especially however, they could carefully watch the situation, and doubtless by their efforts bring considerable amount into the treasury.

It is not, of course, the purpose that the County Councils provide tax ferrets, or that action be taken by the County Councils which would embarrass or hinder the general situation, but rather that a real, strong, levelheaded and fairminded, substantial citizen be appointed, one interested in patriotic matters, who would make it a point to see that honesty in these matters prevails.

You will know the kind of a man that ought to be appointed, and he should be selected with great care. We have thought it might be best not to give any publicity to his appointment; simply pick a fair, strong man and let him, with his knowledge of local men in the county, watch things very carefully.

There is no assumption that there will be tax dodgers, but word comes sometimes that there are men who do not support the war as liberally as they might, and who might perhaps not overstate their incomes. You will understand. And the right kind of a man could be of much service to the government in this connection.

He can get in touch with the representative of the revenue collector when in the county, and also get in touch with the revenue collector himself if necessity warrants it.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Patriotic Press Comment

## Conscience Salve.

Every day or two some newspaper goes a long way in disproving charges against the Red Cross. The same story about sweaters donated to the Red Cross being sold appears everywhere.

We don't believe its denial is worth the rhetoric which is expended. People who believe such a story are only trying to find an excuse for not doing their share. Their consciences becoming painful, they go out hunting for arnica to put upon the sore spots, and lies about the Red Cross fill the bill.

No woman doing her duty in Red Cross work is troubled by such lies. Only those who are doing nothing are being so horribly shocked.—Gary, Ind., Tribune.

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## Wiping Out an Atrocity.

Evansville clubs are disturbed over the question: What shall we do with the banquet in wartime?

There can be but one answer: Hold the banquet at such a time that it will take the place of a meal, and then serve no more than would be served at a meal at home.

Evansville organizations should make it a point to set an example to the homes in conservation. It is easy enough to substitute fish or fowl for meat. It is easy to serve rye or cornbread, and only a little white bread.

The ordinary American banquet has been an atrocity of peace. Let us hope that war has banished it never to return. There is no reason why a banquet should ever consist of more than four courses: soup, fish or fowl, with a vegetable salad, and dessert.—Evansville Press.

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## A Traitor of the Soil.

The action of the Indiana Food Administration in serving notice upon a Boone county farmer who refuses to cultivate his 500-acre farm or to rent it to others for the purpose at less than an exorbitant rental, that he must either put his farm under cultivation or turn it over to others to that end. It appears that this particular farmer is also holding 3,000 bushels of corn which is in danger of ruin. Happily there are few such gluttonous copperheads among the farmers of Indiana. Almost without exception our tillers of the soil have risen to the emergency and have served the country well. Such creatures as this Boone county farmer should not be permitted to escape with the mere contempt of the people. Such gross natures would not suffer under contempt. They deserve the governmental lash and if there is no way to properly reach this form of treason it is the manifest duty of the congress to find a way.—Goshen Democrat.

## The Carol of Liberty Clan.

By Walter S. Greenough.

Soldier of Somewhere—hail to you, man!  
Borne in the manger of Liberty-clan!  
Strength to your arm, lad! bend you the bow,  
That shall strike terror to heart in the foe!  
Strong be your soul, lad—mighty your heart!  
You, that shall finish—and you that shall start.  
Soldier of Somewhere—hail to you, man!  
Nursed in the bosom of Liberty-clan.

Soldier of Somewhere—hail to you, man  
Schooled in the temples of Liberty-clan!  
Stout be your spirit, lad—straight be your aim!  
Bear you the burden, lad, into the flame!  
Sturdy your fight, lad—you that have known  
Fruits of the seeds that your fathers have sown.  
Soldier of Somewhere—hail to you, man!  
Nurtured—'till now—in the Liberty-clan!

Soldier of Somewhere—hail to you, man!  
Fraught with the prayers of the Liberty-clan!  
Stand to the front, lad—more are behind!  
Be you the first, lad—such is your kind!  
Strike from the brain, lad—you, with a soul!  
Play the game fair, lad—clean—to the goal!  
Soldier of Somewhere—hail to you, man!  
Guard you the Christ child of Liberty-clan!



## Tippecanoe County Council of Defense Sheep Club



County Agent Otis Crane and Members of the Tippecanoe County Council of Defense Sheep Club.

The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation and the State Council of Defense have encouraged the organizing of sheep clubs throughout the state. As a result of the drive for more sheep in Indiana, it is known that several thousand head have been added to the breeding stocks on hand.

Tippecanoe County claims to have organized the first County Council of Defense Sheep Club. Under the rules of this Tippecanoe County or-

ganization any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 20 years can become a member. The size of the club is limited only by the number of ewes which it will be possible to obtain. The rules by which the club members are governed are fixed. It is necessary for each member to keep an accurate account of the cost of maintaining, shearing and feeding the sheep. Each member must bring his lambs to the county fair to be judged in competition with those of other members of the

club. The registered sheep and the grades each are given a class.

County Agent Otis Crane assisted the members of the sheep club to secure three breeding ewes. The Shropshire breed was selected as being the most popular in their section. The pure bred sheep cost \$30 per head, and the grades \$20.



One of the Club Members Leading His Ewes Into the Auto Trailer.

A number of prizes have been promised by clothing men and bankers of Lafayette, such as sweaters, hats, suits, in addition to cash prizes. Every boy of the club is assured of some kind of a prize.

It is felt that this club work will stimulate interest among the boys who will be the future mutton and wool producers of Tippecanoe County and at the same time help to meet the needs of our government. Tippecanoe County is to be commended upon her undertaking.

### Merchants' Economy

Goshen retailers have agreed to close their stores every evening in the week except Saturday. Heretofore they have been open on Monday evenings and in some cases other evenings. They expect thereby to conserve fuel and light.

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Bartholomew county grocers have organized by electing John Trembly, of Columbus, president and Irvin King secretary. They plan to inaugurate a system of two deliveries a day, abandon promiscuous delivering and by concerted action in other particulars effect economies that will be handed on to the consumers.

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Merchants on Main and Second streets, Vincennes, have voluntarily banded together in an agreement to open their stores at 8 o'clock mornings and close at 5, thereby cutting off two hours of the winter schedule. They hope thereby to save coal and light, without seriously depressing their volume of business.

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Kokomo grocers have organized and will inaugurate a union delivery system. They will also co-operate with the federal food administration in the regulation of prices, cash and carry system and such other ways as directed. J. E. McKee will represent them at a conference of retail grocers to be held in Indianapolis January 15. The Kokomo membership includes the following: C. M. Anderson, T. F. Jones, J. W. Carothers, C. E. Jolliffe, C. L. Wood, Lacy Allbright, J. J. McInturf, W. A. Weddell, Frazer Bros., M. P. Stibbins, U. G. Garritson, J. E. McKee, Frank Ulrick, Moore & Ford, Edward Nicholas, Polk Redmon, George M. Cordoza, Ed. Echelborger, George Myers, A. F. Rhodes, C. H. Renie, Scott Crane, J. H. Daughert, Martin Coady and Matthew Miller.

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South Bend merchants have adopted a rule whereby any article which for some good reason is to be returned to a store, must be returned within three days after purchase. They also agree that only two deliveries per day shall be made, beginning January 1, and only such articles as are too bulky to be carried will be hauled back to the stores.

Hereafter the following articles for legal, sanitary or other reasons, can not be accepted for return: Bedding and mattresses; garments that have been altered for the purchaser; shoes which have been altered; combs, hair brushes and tooth brushes; hair goods, hair ornaments and veils; rubber goods sundries; women's hats which have been made specially to the customer's order, or which have been worn; all goods cut from the piece at the request of the customer; all merchandise which has been made to order or specially ordered, and which is not regularly carried in stock.

All customers in habit of making unjust claims will be posted in a record accessible to all members of the organization and credit ratings will be made. The following have adopted these regulations and agree to abide by them: Brandon-Durrell Co., Chas. B. Sax & Co., Robertson Bros. Co., Geo. Wyman & Co., The Ellsworth Store, T. S. Garland & Co., Shermans Store, South Bend Floral Co., Warner Bros., Electric Service Co., Ries Furniture Co., Max Adler Co., Chard & Tompsett, A. H. Heller Furniture Co., Smith & Wherritt, Barney Frank, Fox Clothing Store, O. K. Cash Grocery, The Gately Co., Bushler Bros., Alexander & Goldberg, The People's Store, Louis Frank, Platt & Perkey, The Frances Shop, C. N. Copp, H. Lemontree, Chas. M. Schuell, A. C. Murdock, J. P. McGill Co., Geo. H. Wheelock & Co., E. E. Mangold, Chas. Dolph & Son, National Cash Register Co., Modern Shoe Store, Sailors Bros. Co., Public Drug Store, Coffee Ranch, Applegate Drug Store, John Parker, Grand Leader, Adler Bros., Sam'l Spiro & Co., Royal Women's Garment Co.

George A. Robertson is chairman and George H. Wheelock vice-chairman of the organization.

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Elkhart merchants are planning to conserve coal and light by reducing their day to eight hours during January and February. They will open at 8:30 a. m. and close at 5:30, with an hour for noon. A. A. Poorbaugh is president, C. M. Lounsberry vice-president, C. W. Kantz, secretary and Harley Himebaugh treasurer of the retail grocers who contemplate dispensing with unnecessary deliveries, curtailing credits and enforcing other economies. They are a unit in conforming with the recommendations of the federal food administrator for the county.

A campaign to limit the use of string and wrapping paper has been inaugurated by the Merchants' Economy Section of the Illinois State Council of Defense. Where merchandise is sold in clean, attractive packages, it will be the policy of the members of the Illinois organization to insist that it be delivered without wrapping of any kind. It is believed such a policy will be the means of saving thousands of wasted dollars.

### Bureau to Place Women in the War Industries

The problem which concerns the placement of women in positions held by men released for war service as well as the placement of wage-earners made idle through industrial changes will be simplified by a new plan now being put into effect by the Labor Department. This plan includes the transfer of the United States Employment Service from the Bureau of Immigration to the office of the Secretary of Labor and will also centralize the work of the various employment bureaus throughout the country. In addition to \$250,000 placed in the hands of the Secretary of Labor for war emergency employment work by the urgent deficiency bill, a further sum has been made available by President Wilson from his \$100,000,000 appropriation to carry on the service pending further action by Congress.

#### APPOINTED ASSISTANT MANAGER.

Significant of the importance of women in industry is the appointment of Miss Hilda Muhlhauser as assistant manager of the newly organized Employment Service of the Department of Labor. For the last ten years Miss Muhlhauser has devoted her time and energy to all the phases of the employment problem, making intensive studies as well as practical investigations. She is identified with many organizations, being a member of the Board of the Consumers' League of Ohio, the Woman's Suffrage Association and the Woman's City Club of Cleveland and New York. She is vice-president of the American Association of Public Employment Bureaus.

General Apathy and Private Interest are two enemies of our national welfare. Each is as dangerous as a Kaiser's agent and should be excluded from every American home and industry.



## Farmers Asked to Save Their Old Corn for Seed

Survey Planned for Every County in Indiana to Meet Demands for Next Year's Seeding.

The problem of securing seed corn for the 1918 crop is serious and complicated. The seed corn situation was discussed at a special meeting December 28, called by G. I. Christie, State Food Director, and attended by various state leaders and the crops committee appointed in October at the conference of agricultural extension workers. It was pointed out at this conference, which was held at Purdue University, that a great amount of the 1917 crop gathered for seed purposes had been ruined recently by the zero weather.

This special meeting was called as a result of a conference with the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Food Director, December 19 and 20. It was recommended at the Purdue meeting that a county and state-wide campaign for seed corn testing should begin about February 1. The time between now and then should be used in making plans and preparations for this big work. Some preliminary testing could be taken up by the county agents and good corn growers to determine the present condition of the seed and give information to interested farmers. The low germination which will undoubtedly result from these tests will mean much in arousing the people to the real need of this work.

The committee expressed itself in a very clear way that a seed survey should be taken of every farm in the state. The State Food Director is taking up at once with the United States Department of Agriculture the matter of printing the cards necessary for such a survey. When the survey is undertaken it will be conducted systematically in every county so that complete data on the sources of seed can be secured.

In an effort to organize the counties, the following, which contains the main points considered at this special conference, was sent to the county agents by the State Food Director:

### OLD CORN.

"The hope for seed for the 1918 corn crop lies in the use of a large amount of old corn. In some sections the 1916 crop was well matured and dry. Although it has been kept in the crib, it is in fairly good condition and will likely test out a high per cent. of ears fit for seed. In many cases this will be found to be only fair quality and not of the best type, but this year, if it will grow, it will be necessary for farmers to overlook some of these points which have been considered most important in the past. Crib corn as a general rule is wholly undesirable for seed. This year we have to take what we can get. The amount of old corn is limited. It is desirable, therefore, to proceed at once to locate every bushel of old corn suitable for seed. It is suggested that you call at once a meeting of your crops committee of your association, together with grain dealers, bankers, millers and other interested people. A notice in the newspapers asking people to notify your office of old seed, or a request through the schools, having each child report, together with a special search by members of your committee, will do much to get early information. It was suggested by the committee that counties will do well to organize every township and arrange to have some interested man in every two to four square miles make a search for good old corn.

"The price of this corn was given consideration. It is the general feeling that on the basis of merchantable corn, farmers should be willing to sell old corn, crib run, at not to exceed \$2.50 per bushel. If this corn is selected and individually ear tested, then the seed secured would be worth considerable more, but should be sold at not to exceed \$5.00 per bushel. This information should be given to your people and every effort made to have this corn sold at reasonable prices. Profiteering was denounced in the strongest terms and efforts of a few farmers to hold seed corn for \$10.00 to \$20.00 per bushel was scorned.

## A Patriotic Monument in 1918



The sign "SAVE FOOD" is shown on the sacred precincts of Monument Circle, Indianapolis. Its patriotic significance is as pertinent and as forceful as the countless other reminders of valorous sacrifices in the immediate vicinity. In front of the Federal building in Indianapolis are similar signs. The State House grounds, for the

first time, have been ornamented with patriotic appeals to the people to save food and help win the war. School yards all over Indiana have been freely and eagerly offered for the purpose of exploiting the importance of the conservation campaign, now so all-compelling.

### NEW CORN.

"While new corn is in a serious condition, yet there are many who have saved early seed and by careful testing can get from this a very large amount of good seed. If with labor and time twenty to sixty ears can be secured from one hundred saved, this is better than discarding the whole lot and taking to something that is new and untried.

"Every effort should be made to save our best varieties. It will be easy now to discard good varieties and lose the work of many years and good qualities of corn which cannot be equaled by new seed secured from other parts. For this reason seed corn testing must play an important part on every farm. Your committee should plan a most extensive campaign. Every school must be enlisted, trustees must be urged to get suitable equipment for the schools. The State Food Committee will secure authority for such schools as you desire so that the trustees may use special funds to give the necessary assistance. Grain men will gladly install germinators and give help. Leave no stone unturned. Make this the big thing of the year.

### SECURING SEED FROM OTHER COUNTIES.

"The State Food Committee, the State Seed Stocks Committee, the United States Department of Agriculture and Purdue University will take immediate steps to locate seed in other counties and other states. If your county wishes to buy some seed, we will give every help that we can. It may be desirable for your grain men or other interested seedsmen to buy a car or more of good seed for distribution to your farmers. If this is decided upon, places should be taken up at once to get this corn. Do not advise securing of corn from the south, nor from eastern states. A small amount of this corn may be used for silage purposes, but this should be carefully guarded.

"If you have any difficulties in organizing and forwarding the plans suggested above, you will please notify this office at once.

"The Secretary of Agriculture has issued orders that provision must be made immediately for seed for the 1918 crop. This is considered now a war measure and activities will be watched closely by the government. We are urged to take such steps as will get results. Every help will be given to bring this about. If you have any questions we shall be glad to hear from you at once so as to put this under way successfully."

Reports from all parts of the state indicate that a very low per cent. of the new corn is suitable for seed. This situation is especially critical

in northern Indiana. The following report from A. J. Hutchins, county agent of Allen county, is typical:

"Our county corn show was a decided success. It brought home to the farmers who attended the seriousness of the seed corn situation. Many went home to test their corn and are reporting that corn picked from the stalk is growing, while about 50 per cent. of that saved at husking time was dead. Corn stored in the house is reported all right, but open-stored corn suffered from the hard freezing weather."

It is evident that the seed corn tester must be used on every ear of corn planted in 1918 in order to secure a good stand.

Those who attended the conference were Prof. G. I. Christie; Dean J. H. Skinner, of the experiment station; T. A. Coleman, state leader of county agents; C. Henry, assistant; Prof. A. T. Wiamcko; Prof. G. M. Frier; J. A. McCarty; J. C. Beavers; C. O. Cromer and R. S. Thomas of the extension department; T. L. Wheeler, Huntington, editor of the Indiana Farmers' Guide; Walter Rogers, Nashville; L. O. Chasey, Marion; Charles Brown and George Kirlin, Franklin; C. E. Troyer, Lafontaine; E. B. Moore, Scircleville; E. R. Diry, Le Roy, Mich.; Roscoe Fields, Winchester, and James Kline, Lagrange, all corn growers and extension workers; J. S. Bordner, South Bend; D. D. Ball, Washington; Otis Crane, Lafayette; T. S. McCulloch, Mt. Vernon; Russell G. East, Shelbyville, and W. R. Zechiel, Shoals, all county agents.

### Food Conservationisms.

"If we discontinue exports we will move the German line from France to the Atlantic seaboard." That is the sententious way in which the Food Administrator puts the situation. Tons of statistics and argument could add nothing to it. "My husband will not eat corn bread and insists he must have meat every day as usual," says a troubled housewife. "What can I do?" This being war time, we are not in a fair mood to advise. But every such selfish man is doing his part to "discontinue exports" and "move the German line from France to the Atlantic seaboard."

Corn and potatoes, America's two bumper crops for 1917, are eligible to the bill of fare three times a day seven days a week. Who will be the first American housewife to so ingeniously camouflage these products as to tempt the family appetite 21 times in succession?



## Report of Coal Production Committee

The coal production committee of the State Council of Defense met at the Claypool Hotel Thursday, December 13, and had a full and satisfactory meeting. The members present were Frank J. Hays, International President of the U. M. W. of A.; Ed. Stewart, President; James Shiel, Vice-President; William Mitch, Secretary, and Jack Grange and Arch Forbes, board members of District 11 U. M. W. of A., P. H. Penna, M. L. Gould, H. M. Ferguson, Wm. Johnson and W. J. Freeman, Coal Operators.

The general labor situation at the mines was discussed and analyzed. It disclosed that there has been a great improvement in the situation within the last few weeks, and that in most instances labor disturbances are caused by misunderstandings, and mistakes on someone's part rather than from discontent on the part of the mineworkers, or vicious agitation of trouble makers. It is true that in some few instances friction has occurred that did not have the sanction or approval of the executive officers of the Union, but this has not been persistent or continued. Some stoppages have occurred at the mines, not on account of grievances against the operators, but as a protest against train service in getting miners to and from their work on the miners' trains. Some cases where the miners have gone out to the mines and then find that the railroad failed to get in cars for working the mines that day have resulted in the miners refusing to work the next day as a retaliation. Such failure of the railroad should never occur except in case of a wreck or other cause absolutely beyond their control. The railroads should use the greatest care not to fool the miners out, and, on the other hand, if anything unforeseen should occur, preventing the mine being served with empties after the miners report for work, the miners should not use the failure as a reason for laying the mine idle the next day, as that only punishes, first, the public more than anyone else affected, and next the operators who are in no way to blame. It does not punish the railroad, as they have all they can do anyway, and laying a mine idle is actually a relief to them rather than a punishment.

The worst feature of the labor situation was found to be the individuals staying away from work, which is being done to such an extent that the average working force in the mines during the past month was only 85 per cent, according to records kept by the operators. For 15 per cent. of the miners to be idle all the time is certainly doing a wrong to the public, which looks to the miners to do their full part during these times of stress. This laxness on the part of the few who do the laying out is in all probability due to thoughtlessness and ignorance of the consequences.

During the time of car shortage last summer and fall, or up to about thirty days ago, the production of coal was not affected by individuals staying away, but when the mines began running every day on account of better car service, every miner that laid out reduced the production of coal by just as much as he could have mined should he have been at work. Just think what ten tons of coal, or the product of one miner in one day, will do for a community that is out of coal.

To get home to each miner just how important it is for him to work and work every day, this committee is intending to endeavor to hold a series of meetings in each mining center of the state, the meetings to be addressed by such national and district miners' officials as can spare the time, who will urge and appeal to all miners to patriotically do their bit to support the boys in the trenches by keeping the production of coal speeded up to the highest notch. We are also going to carry on a campaign of advertising by posting in the miners' trains and near working places such advice and counsel as appears to suit the purpose best. One circular adopted reads as follows:

### WHAT DOTH IT PROFIT A MAN?

Germany is working, by every scheme that ingenuity can devise and money can put into

operation, to make American workingmen traitors to their country in its hour of need.

What doth it profit a man if he sends his sons and brothers to the battlefields, and after he gets them there he betrays them to the enemy by stopping the industrial home work without which they can neither win nor escape?

The courses of nations—the lives of millions—are changed by very small events. Had the Monitor not been ready for the Merrimac exactly when she was, the Union fleet would have been rendered useless and the Civil War might have had a different ending. Had someone then succeeded in making serious trouble in a mine, a foundry, or a shop—had someone then succeeded in delaying transportation while the Monitor was under construction, what would have become of the whole Union fleet of wooden ships which was blockading the Southern ports?

Germany wants us to be unready or confused when a similar crisis comes.

Our whole nation is preparing for the turning point in this war which is to determine whether every man shall have a chance to work out his destiny, or whether he and his country are to become subject to the dictation of a Prussian group.

If we are not fully ready when the test comes it will be easier for German armies and German ships, German submarines and German aircraft, to kill the men that go out from your community to protect you and your rights.

Whoever, from any motive, delays work bearing directly or indirectly on the war, will be an accessory to the murder of his fellow Americans.

Every strike in the United States, while this war is in progress, is a blow in favor of Germany.

What doth it profit a man to increase his wages or decrease his working hours if by so doing he contributes to the victory of a nation that makes slaves of white men and scourges them as they work?

The condition of the blacks in America before the Civil War was far better than the condition of the whites of Belgium who today are carried off like cattle, are overworked, underfed, beaten and, sick or well, must labor incessantly, often under the fire of their own guns.

What doth it profit a man to aid a monarch who in this manner has shamelessly re-established the slavery of white men? The workingman in America who obstructs the cutting of wood, the mining of fuel, the weaving of cloth, the turning of wheels in factories or on rails while this war is in progress—he is helping the slave masters, the destroyers of civilization, the murderers of women and children.

What doth it profit a man who has lived in a land of incomparable liberties, of advantages unparalleled in all the history of the world, to contribute by any act, however small, to the success of an autocracy to whom a common man is but a clod of earth?

The workingman who stands faithfully by his duties day by day, allowing no person and no thought to get between him and an honest performance of his work, is rendering the highest kind of patriotic service to his nation and to his family.

What doth it profit a man to sell his manhood, his self-respect, perhaps his soul, for a little selfish gain in such an hour? When life's services are measured up at the end, those who have faithfully labored through the war shall be entitled to their credit as well as those who have led the charges in battle.

What doth it profit a man who wants to improve the condition of laboring men if he gains a little but in so doing prolongs the slavery of Belgian workingmen, who now cannot gain their freedom but by death, or through the victory of the Allies?

Stand by your work for your own honor and safety, for the safety and success of your fellow countrymen who go forth to fight, as well as for the sake of workingmen who are

now in actual slavery beneath German slave drivers.

This committee feels that the effort just outlined will, to some extent, reduce the idle time that is now affecting the output of coal.

Respectfully submitted,  
COAL PRODUCTION COMMITTEE,  
By W. J. FREEMAN, Chairman.

## Let's Save the Proverbs

By George Ade.

We must win the big war or else revise all moral codes, rewrite all proverbs and adopt a brand new set of rules to govern conduct.

We have accepted certain time-honored adages as self-evident truths.

We found them in our early copy-books and we grew up on them and repeated them so often that naturally we came to think they could be relied upon.

Then Germany came along with an intensely modern variety of Ethics bearing the label of Kultur.

The new medicine is not taken internally or rubbed on as a liniment, but you have it shot into you by a large gun.

Unless we refuse to take the treatment everything we ever believed will be overruled, discarded and thrown into the alley.

If Germany is not licked to a standstill we might as well begin to memorize and humbly accept the following:

Dishonesty is the best policy.

Be as mean as a skunk and you will be happy.

Blessed are the children murderers, for they shall inherit the earth.

Be sure you are right handy with firearms, then go ahead.

An evil reputation is better than riches.

Truth crushed to earth will not rise again if the crushing is done in a superior and efficient manner.

Be virtuous and you will be miserable.

Thrice armed is he who goes around picking quarrels.

Might makes right.

Hell on earth and hatred for all men.

Do unto others as you suspect that they might do unto you if they ever got to be as disreputable as you are.

God helps the man that helps himself to his neighbor's house and his fields and his unprotected women.

Those don't sound right, do they? The old ones that we learned first of all are not yet out of date.

Suppose we don't revise them.

### Loyalty League in Schools of America.

The Loyalty League of American Schools, just organized in New York under the direction of the American Defense Society, plans to have school teachers in that city sign "loyalty pledges," it has been announced. The new society also contemplates the formation of a junior loyalty league among public school pupils.

The proposed "loyalty pledge" for teachers reads:

"I solemnly pledge my unqualified loyalty to the President and the Congress of the United States of America in this war against the imperial German government and the government of Austria-Hungary.

"I pledge myself to teach my pupils that it is their duty not only to obey the laws of our government, but to respect those in authority.

"I declare myself to be in sympathy with the purposes of the government of the United States in its effort to make the world safe for democracy and shall try to inculcate this same spirit of loyalty and sympathy in my pupils.

"I shall do all in my power to aid the government in prosecuting this war to a victorious and successful end."

The league's executive committee also announced that it would work for the following amendment to the State education law of New York State:

"It shall be the duty of teachers actively to inculcate obedience to the laws of the nation and the State or municipality in which they teach."



## Food Administration

County food administrators are advised of the receipt of a ruling from the Federal Food Administration, dated December 22, that all grocers or persons who supply hotels with any licensed foods, are required to have a license, the same as retail firms doing a business of \$100,000 a year.

All wholesale and retail grocers are to be made a part of the Federal Food Administration. After January 20 this organization is to be turned over to the Federal food administrators for counties. County administrators will be asked to see that every retail grocer signs the pledge card and displays the pledge poster. It is important that the names of all grocers be enrolled by county administrators at once.

Reports of any dealer asking more than three-fourths to one and one-fourth cents per pound profit on sugar are asked by the Federal Food Administration. County administrators are urged to report to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal food administrator, at once, the following data, where there is an overcharge: Wholesaler supplying sugar; quantity purchased; freight and drayage; retail selling price. These facts will be of assistance in preventing and stopping profiteering.

Retailers may consider themselves trustees of sugar, flour and other licensed foodstuffs, rather than individual owners thereof. Under the Federal Food Administration's policy they will be permitted reasonable pay for handling these commodities, but the old-time privilege of charging "all the traffic will bear" is taboo.

**KEEP CLEAR OF A BUZZ SAW.**—The American Miller has one piece of very trite, but nevertheless very good advice, to tender to all who in any way come under the Federal food regulations: "Don't monkey with the buzz saw." Federal laws are something like a buzz saw in motion. They usually operate so quietly that they don't look as if they were moving. More than one innocent bystander has lost a finger or two by touching a saw to see if it were going. The knowledge so obtained is hardly worth a finger. The safe course is to assume that the saw and the Federal laws are in motion.

In a time of world crisis, it is a poor thing to allow illogical criticism to take the place of constructive help. Save wheat and meat because that's your duty. You don't stop praying because your neighbor plays golf on Sunday.

There is just so much food in the world. There is not enough of some kinds to go around among the allied nations, except through assistance from our supplies. We hold the balance of food. Our allies are helping us fight the battle for democracy and liberty. We must share our food with them, or else we shall have to fight Germany on this side of the Atlantic instead of the other. We have only to substitute and stop waste to have enough wheat, meat, sugar, and fats to supply the needs of our allies. There is no chance for argument or excuse. We simply must do it. This is a duty to perform with alacrity and cheerfulness. Our people are rising to it in the true American spirit.

### FOOD CONSERVATION PROVERBS.

"He that wasteth today will be hungry tomorrow."  
 "He that wasteth in his own house increases the price of his neighbor's dinner."  
 "Wasted materials belong to no one, but might belong to all."  
 "If I could have what the Nation wastes in one day, I would be rich for life."  
 "The mother of a family who does not economize today is taking tomorrow's bread out of the mouth of her children."  
 "The man who laughs at you today for saving may envy you tomorrow."  
 "The stomach is a greater cause of poverty than the sword."

A leader of one of the fraternal orders recently advised its members that it was contrary to the principles of the order that there should be dire want in nineteen of the warring countries and wanton waste in our own land. And he pointed out that a conspicuous and prolific source of waste is the banquet, which ought to be omitted, and the saving thus effected be given for speedy and needed relief. This is the common-spirit in which the fraternal orders have accepted the food-conservation suggestions and requests. Will the religious organizations do less?

### THE FOOD ADMINISTRATOR SAYS:

"Conservation of food will win the war; waste will lose it."

"Every pound of fat is as sure of service as every bullet, and every hog is of greater value to the winning of this war than a shell."

"My vision of war is not of an academic problem to be solved by discussion and guarantees of profits; to me it is a vision of brave, dying men and suffering women and children, for service on whose behalf the greater exertion of the American farmer comes as a direct necessity and a direct plea. The American farmer who sees war as I see it needs no inducement and no inspiration but the thought that every spadeful of earth turned and every animal reared is lessening human suffering and guaranteeing the liberty of the world."

Wholesalers of Indianapolis and vicinity have been directed to refrain from supplying Chris Baumbach, 2602 North Capitol avenue, by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal food administrator for Indiana. Baumbach was reported by Federal agents to be selling canned goods that cost him eight cents per can, for fifteen cents. This is the first instance where the food control law has been invoked against a grocer in Indiana. The effect is to put him out of business for what the law terms "profiteering."

Announcement that confectioners and manufacturers of nonessential foodstuffs would be permitted to have 80 per cent. of their normal sugar requirements, instead of 50, to which they were restricted in October, were premature, says a dispatch to the Federal food administrator. The allowance is expected "within a few weeks" with an increased sugar supply, and to continue only so long as the confectioners and manufacturers co-operate to secure a minimum consumption and a maximum of conservation of the sugar supply.

The use of potato flour as a wheat conservation measure, recommended by George A. Prescott, food administrator of Michigan, is endorsed by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal food administrator for Indiana. Mr. Prescott recommends the following potato bread recipe, which, he says, will serve a double purpose in conservation, disposing of a surplus potato crop and saving wheat:

Three cakes compressed yeast,  
 One-fourth pound salt,  
 Twelve ounces sugar,  
 One-half pound of hardened vegetable fat,  
 Fifteen pounds flour,  
 Eight quarts liquid,  
 Five pounds potatoes, after having been put through a ricer.

Mix ingredients in a stiff, hard dough. Allow to raise until double its size; tin and when light, bake. This will make about thirty-one one-pound loaves of bread.

### It's the Farmer's Business.

The farmer may not feel that he individually is called upon with his money and his services to protect the American flag on the high seas, but just wait until the war is over when it may become a question of whose wheat and whose corn and whose cotton are shipped to foreign ports for higher prices and it will be another matter. But the latest Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns demonstrated that the farmer is rapidly becoming alive to his personal responsibility in the national crisis.

Try a rye-bread cottage cheese and tomato cat-sup sandwich. It will give your palate a thrill, one you'll probably repeat.

## Indiana State Council of Defense

Will H. Hays, Chairman.  
 Frank C. Dailey, Secretary.  
 George Ade.  
 A. W. Brady.  
 Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.  
 Dr. Chas. P. Emerson.  
 Charles W. Fairbanks.  
 Charles Fox.  
 Will J. Freeman.  
 Wm. G. Irwin.  
 J. L. Keach.  
 H. R. Kurrie.  
 A. E. Reynolds.  
 N. E. Squibb.  
 Rev. Albert B. Storms.  
 Isaac D. Straus.  
 Thomas Taggart.  
 Frank Wampler.  
 E. M. Wilson.  
 Evans Woollen.

### Form of the Organization.

**Public Policy**—C. W. Fairbanks, Chairman.  
**Advisory Committee**—Thos. Taggart, Chairman.

**Finance**—Evans Woollen, Chairman.

**Publicity**—George Ade, Chairman.

**Legal**—Frank C. Dailey, Chairman.

**Co-ordination of Societies**—Wm. G. Irwin, Chairman.

**Sanitation and Medicine**—Medical Section—Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Chairman.

**Food**—Will H. Hays, Chairman.

**Industrial Survey and Preparedness**—N. E. Squibb, Chairman, Indiana Representative on National Safety Council.

**Survey and Organization of Man-Power**—Isaac D. Straus, Chairman, Indiana Representative on United States Boys' Working Reserve.

**Labor**—Charles Fox, Chairman.

**Military Affairs**—E. M. Wilson, Chairman.

**Protection**—Colonel Harry B. Smith, Chairman.

**Transportation**—

**Steam**—H. R. Kurrie, Chairman.

**Electric and Motor**—A. W. Brady, Chairman.

**Communications**—Frank Wampler, Chairman.

**Shipping Interests**—A. E. Reynolds, Chairman.

**Public Morals**—Rev. A. B. Storms, Chairman.

**Coal Committee**—W. J. Freeman, Chairman.

**Educational Section**—Dr. Horace Ellis, Chairman.

**Women's Activities**—Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.

**Employers' Co-operation Committee**—Frank Wampler, Chairman.

**Commercial Economy Committee**—Fred M. Ayres, Chairman.

**"Four-Minute Men"**—Philip T. White, Chairman.

**Scientific Research Committee**—A. L. Foley, Chairman.

**Training Camp Activities and Recreation**—Hugh McK. Landon, Chairman.

### Illinois War Conference.

Illinois war workers have been called into a state-wide conference, such as was held in Indianapolis December 13 and 14. The meeting will be held in Chicago January 14 and 15. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, will be one of the principal speakers, and it is expected that Sir Frederick E. Smith, attorney general of England, will be present.

Take that twenty-five cents you did not spend for pork chops and buy a thrift stamp with it. You will be doing a double service—aiding in the conservation of red meats and giving the government money with which to carry on the war.





"The food economies and sacrifices which are today practiced in millions of Canadian and American homes are helping to win the war just as surely, and just as concretely, as the production of munitions."—LORD RHONDDA, British Minister of Food.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JANUARY 11, 1918

Number 22

## Council Makes Clear Position on Elevation

**No Recommendation to Higher Officials Until There Has Been Hearing on Facts—Other Matters.**

Preliminary to a discussion of the resolution previously adopted by the Indiana State Council of Defense, calling upon the city of Indianapolis and the railroads concerned to confer with a view to suspending the work of track elevation during the progress of the war, at the meeting of the Council January 9, Chairman Will H. Hays read the following prepared statement:

"In order that our discussion may relate to the matter that is really before us, I would suggest that we all bear in mind that the State Council of Defense has not directed the postponement of track elevation in the sense of controlling the situation at all, and that this Council has no authority as a matter of law, of course, to alter the contracts that have been made relating to track elevation.

"Acting under the policy recommended by the Council of National Defense, what the Council has done is to suggest that, in the light of the statement as to the number of railroad cars suitable for the transportation of coal and other commodities that would be employed in this construction work in the next two years, and the number of men that would be employed therein, and the declaration above referred to, of the Secretary of War, as to the national policy, which was made by him in his letter to us of October 1, 1917, that: 'During the period of the war any new enterprises or undertakings should be tried and justified by the test: will the men, money and material so applied better contribute in this way to the winning of the war?' in view of all of these things it was the idea of the Council that in the passage of the resolution, that the patriotic thing for the city and railroads to do would be to get together with a view of postponing, as far as it might be done in its general aspect, the continuance of this construction.

"It was made clear by the statements which were made when this resolution was under consideration, and should now be understood, that it was not the expectation of the Council that all work would be immediately stopped. It was realized, and particularly stated, that it would be necessary, in the interests of the general situation, to complete certain parts of the work in order immediately to utilize the construction which has been done, and that there would necessarily be a great amount of detail with reference to the things which might and might not be put off, which details the city and the railroads would be able to work out between themselves, that nothing should be allowed to prevent, hinder or discourage the ultimate completion of the improvement, the need for which is recognized by all, and that the intent of the Council was to bring the parties together and to recommend—following the policy of the National Council—that the work in its larger aspects should be postponed.

"The purpose of all is to do that which will add the most to the sum total of war good. By no other criterion should our action be measured."

By motion this statement was declared the attitude of the Council, which then heard from Charles W. Jewett, mayor; W. T. Patten, representing organizations of citizens interested in track elevation; Ernest Smith, secretary of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce; Tom Snyder, representing wholesalers and teamsters and others. The Council agreed to make no recom-

mendations to the director-general of the railroads as to track elevation without affording all interested a hearing, and to inform the interested and concerned parties to the proposition fully as to its present declaration of attitude and policy.

A plan to add one ewe to every existing flock of sheep in Indiana to the total of the soldiers who have gone from the State was presented to the Council by William Holton Dye and referred to the food committee of the Council. Mr. Dye asked the support of the Council in a comprehensive scheme for the distribution of these extra sheep, which he declared are essential to an adequate wool supply.

A representative of a Chicago mail order house, explaining how his firm had distributed "Christmas stockings" made of mosquito bar and including in addition to toys and novelties, flags of enemy nations, said the "stockings" formerly had been supplied his firm by German manufacturers and that with the outbreak of the war they had been imitated by Japanese, who conformed to the same composition. When the firm discovered the enemy emblems, he said, they had been removed and strict orders given to discontinue them from the "stockings." He said there would be no more of the practice and that his firm "apologizes for the affair."

A plan for maintaining in agricultural productivity the men exempted from military service for agricultural reasons will be worked out by the Committee on Food Production and Conservation for the consideration of the Council. It was reported that in one county where 400 men had been exempted for the above stated reasons many of them had afterward "been found loafing at the livery stable." The county agricultural agents are taking the lead in an organized effort to keep these exempted men working on farms, seeking to influence them to do so by reporting their delinquencies to the exemption boards, which have power to recall them for examination.

A report from a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, that many farmers are quitting the dairy business because of a shortage of help, was met with the statement from G. I. Christie, Indiana Food Director, with the statement that there is a demand for dairy cattle in the State and that an agent is now endeavoring to buy thirty car loads of milk cows for Indiana milkers, in Wisconsin. Mr. Christie said that the situation was not one to be alarmed about inasmuch as the supply of milk cows is being maintained and increased in this State.

The effort of the Vigo County Council of Defense to make a drive for subscriptions to a general fund, payments into which are to be made monthly, in order to meet all demands made upon the citizenship for voluntary war contributions, was reported to the State Council. The result of the experiment, the first of its kind in Indiana, will be watched with interest by the State Council and other County Councils contemplating a similar step. A committee consisting of Will Irwin, Dr. C. P. Emerson, the Rev. A. B. Storms, Arthur W. Brady and Evans Woollen, was named by the chairman to censor all solicitation of war relief funds. It was stated as the further purpose of the Council to request the chairmen of County Councils to name committees of five in each county to serve a similar purpose of local solicitations. In keeping with a report from a special committee, recently adopted by the Council, an effort will be made through this censorship to prevent duplication and duplicity in the collection of money from patriotic citizens.

The report of the publicity committee, George Ade, chairman, recommending the purchase and distribution of thirty reels of war films, as re-

(Continued on Page 3.)

## War Service Session of Indiana Editors

**Men Who Make Newspapers Will Discuss Patriotic Activities and the Best Methods of Helping.**

The war service session of the Indiana City Editors' Association will be held at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, January 19 and 20. This is the fourth annual meeting of the organization of active city editors of the State and the program, aside from a few short professional papers, will be devoted to presentation of various causes looking to the support of Federal and State governments in winning the war.

The meeting will open with a "Hooverized" dinner January 19, in the evening. President C. T. Jewett of the Terre Haute Star will preside. The speakers will include Mayor Charles W. Jewett of Indianapolis, Adjutant-General Harry B. Smith and Oswald Ryan of Anderson.

The session of January 20 will open at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. Following the reports of officers and an address by Hassel T. Sullivan of Indianapolis, president of the National Association of City Editors, the meeting will be devoted to a round-table discussion of methods of co-operation in winning the war. Representatives of the Federal Food and Fuel Administrations, State Council of Defense, State Militia, United States Boys' Working Reserve and other branches of government service.

The round-table discussion will be continued through the afternoon session, during which Governor Goodrich will be heard. Among the city editors who will present papers and participate in the discussions are B. H. Hawkins, Newcastle Courier; Hugh Donaldson, Elwood Call-Leader; Earl Williams, Connersville Times; William Robertson, Lafayette Journal; A. M. Groves, Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette, and Allen C. Hiner.

Three former officers of the Indiana City Editors' Association are now in military service, one in France, and every man who remained on the job has taken assignment from some branch of the State or County Councils of Defense.

## Meatless Days

There are a million luckless jays who are observing meatless days six times a week or more; deserving men, who lack the price to buy a pork just off the ice, at any butcher's store. And countless people go their ways who find some thirty wheatless days in every month that flies; hard luck and sickness and despair have stripped their humble larders bare of doughnuts, loaves and pies. And they must heave a sickly smile when they observe the buoyant style in which we make our boast, that once a week, with martyr zeal, we cut out mutton, pork and veal, and shoo away the roast. And they must shed a weary sigh when we inform the passersby how we, with courage high, eschew the loaf of snowy bread, and fill ourselves with bran instead, and make the corn cakes fly. Cheer up! The worst is yet to come! Before the voice of war is dumb we may be eating hay; we'll doubtless know what grief is then, and wish we might observe again the old-time meatless day. For meatless days don't represent a sacrifice to any gent in this, my neighborhood, man passes up the "red meat" dish to eat a turkey or a fish, or something just as good.

WALT MASON.

Honey and syrups instead of sugar will make victory just as sweet—and bring it much sooner.

I 355  
I 385 ed.



## Patriotism in Indiana

Bartholomew County.—Mrs. O. P. Patterson of Columbus has been named by Mrs. Herriott C. Overstreet of the women's section of the Bartholomew County Council of Defense to act as county chairman of the campaign to register women for war work. Mrs. Patterson is to have a woman in each township to assist in the movement. The new service cards will be offered for the signatures of the women in a state-wide canvass to come later, probably in April. The cards do not obligate the women for any service, but the purpose is to take a census which shall indicate what work each woman is best fitted to do on behalf of the country in the war. The mender, the knitter, the Red Cross worker, the gardener, the poultry raiser, all these will be classified under the new card system.

Judge W. C. Duncan has been made enrolling agent for Bartholomew county of the United States Public Service Reserve, and will serve under Nat E. Squibb, director for the State of Indiana. The reserve is being organized to get volunteer workers as needed to supply emergency demands for labor during the war. Drives are to be made from time to time, as directed by the national organization, which is under the Department of Labor at Washington, the plan being to get men for certain specified lines as those lines are called on.

G. L. Reeves, chairman of the big Y. M. C. A. War Fund canvass in Bartholomew county, believes thoroughly in team work, and apparently knows how to get team work in his county. Further, he knows how to give credit where credit is due for good work well done. He issued a statement to the press following the big drive congratulating every person taking part and expressing his appreciation of the team work performed.

Benton County.—Business men of Benton county have organized for patriotic work. At a recent important county-wide meeting at Fowler the business men organized and unanimously voted to support and urge the rules and regulations set by the county food and fuel administrators. The business men decided to close all places of business at 6 p. m., except Saturdays, and to open at 7 a. m., and no earlier. This is done in the effort to save fuel.

The following merchants have been named to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the business men's county organization and to get additional members: Fowler, Elmer McKnight; Oxford, Ed Morris; Otterbein, Harry Kretschmann; Earl Park, Ezra Hackley; Freeland Park, Tom Gassaway; Raub, Ed Keefe; Boswell, Roy Miller; Talbot, R. S. Laughlin; Wadena, George Mitten; Lochiel, Mr. Spaulding; Barce, Charles Stewart; Swanton, Mr. Embleton; Ambia, James McCormick; Atkinson, Henry Rommel; Dunn, Mr. Turner; Templeton, Will Killen.

Rev. William H. Taylor of Otterbein, chairman of the public morals and religion section of the Benton County Council of Defense, at the suggestion of the Defense Council, has taken up with all the ministers of the county the matter of asking the members of their congregations to do their shopping early in the day on the cash and carry system to help in the general economy and conservation movement. It is being urged that labor now employed in delivery work can better be used in war work or in taking the places in useful labor of those men who go to the colors.

Blackford County.—George Swalm has been made chairman for Blackford county of the United States Boys' Working Reserve in place of M. M. Dunbar, who resigned. This part of the war work is given to organizing high school boys to do farm and shop work out of school hours in the places of men who have gone to the colors.

The Blackford County Council of Defense is urging that citizens pay proper respect to the United States flag by not only flying the colors, but by taking the flags in at night. Attention has been called to the fact that many flags have been left out until they have lost color and have become soiled and tattered. It is being suggested that worn-out flags be taken down and bright new flags be flown.

The Royal Embroidery Club gave a benefit at Montpelier and turned in \$41.34 to the Red Cross fund.

Boone County.—Lebanon merchants not only have been observing the early closing rule on all nights except Saturday and Monday nights as a fuel-saving measure, but they maintained the rule through the holiday rush. . . . Roy W. Adney is Boone county chairman of the movement to encourage thrift and the savings habit in the United States. With Mr. Adney on the War Thrift and Savings Stamp Committee are: T. O. Beck, W. J. DeVoll, E. M. Servies, J. A. Hogsaire, L. J. Akerman and A. E. Lewis. For the county campaign for the sale of thrift certificates and war savings stamps township chairmen were named as follows: Guy Chavers, Jay Campbell, R. W. DuVal, Joe Shultz, William Kincald, A. M. Lewis, R. H. Gates, J. H. Stonecipher, Buren Sullivan, O. M. Pratt, A. C. Kibbey, Carl Bowman and Clarence Hull. . . . Working with the food administration, the Ladoga Canning Company recently helped in a substantial way to relieve a Boone county sugar shortage. Dealers in Lebanon, New Ross and Ladoga received from the canning concern a large quantity of sugar, the consignment to Lebanon being 11,000 pounds, the sugar to be sold at the rate of two pounds to a customer. . . . At a recent meeting of the Boone County Red Cross the executive committee elected B. F. Coombs to succeed himself as chairman. B. C. Gullion was made secretary and Morris Ritchie treasurer. Virgil Runkin was selected as a member of the executive committee, the other members being Mrs. Ben F. Coombs, Mrs. J. C. Darnall, Miss Mayme

Sheridan, W. T. Hooton, Judge W. H. Parr, E. C. Gullion, John L. Wade and Phil Adler. The chairman of the chapter becomes ex-officio member of the executive committee.

The following committees have been named: First Aid—Dr. Mary VanNuy, Mrs. E. M. Adney, Dr. J. H. Black, Dr. W. H. Stephenson, Nelle Thornberry. Civilian Relief—Ivory C. Tolle, Ben F. McKee, John W. Jones, Miss Jean Morris, Mrs. Mark Adler, Mrs. Lester F. Jones.

Hospital Supplies—Mrs. B. F. Coombs, Mrs. William J. Kelly, Mrs. J. C. Darnall, Mrs. Lester F. Jones, Miss Ruth Campbell, Mrs. R. C. N. Cook, Mrs. Claude D. McKee, Miss Maude Witt, Mrs. Walter Perkins, Mrs. L. M. Beavan, Mrs. R. E. Williams, Mrs. Elza O. Rogers.

Purchasing Committee—Mrs. B. F. Coombs, Mrs. W. J. Kelly, Mrs. J. C. Darnall.

Carroll County.—Young women of Carrollton township, Carroll county, earned \$24.80 by hauling gravel and gave the money to the Y. M. C. A. war fund. Those who joined this work were: Misses Helen Guard, Ruby McCain, May McCain, Gretchen Smiley, June Shanks, Margaret Guard, Nina Foust and Mrs. Carl Flora, all of Flora. . . . Comfort kits for Delphi soldiers in France were sent as Christmas gifts. A reserve of twelve comfort kits, made by the women of the D. A. R. of Delphi, is held to be used as needed. Pittsburg folk sent a comfort kit to Joseph Hasegrove of that place. The Newly-Weds Club of Delphi sent an outfit to John O'Connor. Others getting the kits from Delphi were: Major Larry McAfee, Leo Ulm, Andrew Musselman, Lloyd Armstrong, O. R. Smith, Henry Crone, James Weldner and Stewart Martin. The Auxiliary of the Eastern Star has made a number of comfort bags for soldiers. The girls of the Presbyterian church of Delphi are doing Red Cross work under Mrs. Ed Baum. The boys of the Fluke Club are helping the Red Cross by service rendered out of school hours. . . . Roy Lane of Bringham, Carroll county, postmaster, obtained a leave of absence in order that he might enlist in the army. Mr. Lane sent in his resignation as postmaster, but the resignation was not accepted. Mrs. Lane was put in charge of the postoffice. Mr. Lane also disposed of his restaurant at Bringham. . . . Carroll county people congratulated themselves warmly when the county went over the top for the Y. M. C. A. war fund with a total contribution far in excess of the quota set for the county. W. A. Roach of Delphi, chairman for the county in the work, put a strong organization actively in the field and got big results.

Cass County.—M. W. Collett, who has been serving as county fuel director in Cass county, has been made chairman of the Cass County Council of Defense, succeeding Judge John C. Nelson, resigned. Judge Nelson withdrew because of the fact that his duties as a member of the board of managers of the National Military Home called him away. . . . Logansport and Cass county people raised a fund of \$400 by giving a big benefit entertainment, and out of this fund athletic equipment and camp comforts have been supplied to Cass county soldiers in the camps. In addition to holiday cheer packets and Christmas supplies such as the letters suggested. . . . Cass county raised its \$1,000 quota for the War Library fund. The final sum needed was supplied by the Wahabasa Camp Fire Girls, who held a market in the Tritt drug store at Logansport and realized \$11.34. . . . Patriotic Day was observed recently at the English Lutheran church, Logansport. A service flag carrying nineteen stars was presented to the Sunday-school, the flag being the work of Mrs. F. H. Wipperman, mother of Lieut. Frederick B. Wipperman, now at Camp Taylor. The service flag and an American flag were carried into the meeting by two young men in khaki, followed by fifty other men. Rev. W. L. Siffert delivered a stirring patriotic address and the men sang America. . . . Three war mothers from Cass county recently made a trip to Camp Taylor to visit the Cass county soldiers, the journey being made possible by the Logansport Pharos-Reporter, which newspaper conducted a voting contest, in which the war mothers were selected to make the trip. In the party were: Mrs. Margaret Rankin, Mrs. Belle Overpeck and Mrs. J. L. Osborne. Others in the visiting delegation were: J. T. Overpeck, Marion Swadener, Mrs. Swadener and Miss Margaret Hetherington.

Clay County.—Women of the W. C. T. U. in Brazil, who have been supplying comfort kits for soldiers through the Red Cross, recently employed the moving picture as an agency for raising funds as well as the means for teaching a strong and urgent patriotic lesson. The picture entitled "A Man Without a Country," based on Hale's famous classic story of that name, was given at the Sourwine theater, Brazil, the proceeds going to the comfort kit fund. . . . Pupils and teachers in the city schools of Brazil recently bought Liberty bonds to a total of \$9,400. The showing is said to be due to a two-year thrift campaign made in the schools under the leadership of Superintendent Keller. Pupils took \$7,000 worth of bonds, and many were able to pay outright for their bonds with money saved as a part of the thrift movement already under way. The showing made by the various Brazil schools was as follows: Senior High School, \$4,100; Junior High School, \$2,100; Meridian School, \$1,550; Lambert School, \$500; Pinckney School, \$500; Jackson School, \$250; Zeller School, \$250; Alabama School, \$150.

Clinton County.—School teachers and pupils in Clinton County have been doing their part recently in a patriotic spirit of helpfulness. M. D. Boudin, county superintendent of schools, reported to the exemption authorities that the teachers of the county were subject to call for volunteer duty in connection with the clerical work needed to be done for the exemption board under the selective enlistment law. School children of the county cheerfully gave up the usual holiday treats in order to help Hoover save sugar. . . . Clinton county soldiers enlisted in Bat-

tery C, 825th Field Artillery, Camp Taylor, are to have a mess fund raised by the folk back home, a large part of the fund being derived from an "old rubber" campaign. Old tires were contributed in large numbers and the campaign was a success. Captain Edward B. Abbott, in whose command the Clinton county soldiers are serving, wrote a letter approving the mess fund plan. The movement was started at the suggestion of the State and County Councils of Defense that mess funds amounting to \$2 for each soldier be raised by the counties for the benefit of the men in camp. . . . George T. Dinwiddie of Frankfort is chairman for the Ninth district in the organization to push the sale of thrift certificates and war savings stamps. T. R. Spray is chairman for Clinton county in Mr. Dinwiddie's organization. . . . The Ross Township Farmers' Institute at Rossville, January 7 and 8, took on a patriotic air when it got in touch with the State Council of Defense speakers' bureau and arranged to have on its program a speaker on war work to be sent by the bureau. Clinton county farmers are especially anxious to keep well informed as to war service to be performed on the farms.

Davess County.—Mrs. Ezra Mattingly of Washington has been named as president of the food clubs being organized in Davess county by patriotic women. Mrs. Mattingly was recommended by the County Council of Defense and was appointed by the food administration. Food clubs are being organized in townships, wards and precincts. The food clubs are to get before the people directly all methods urged by the government to stimulate crop and food production, to encourage substitution of other good foods for wheat and meats, the conservation of sugar and other supplies, and general activity in war work. First of all, the food clubs will make another drive to get signers of the Hoover food pledge cards, which cards now are thoroughly understood. . . . Davess county is organized by districts and localities for a census of seed corn, and plans have been developed recently for community storehouses, where an expected surplus of seed corn over and above the county's needs can be held to be disposed of to planters from other counties. Part of the campaign takes in the publication of the location and ownership of fields of matured corn fit for seed for the information of farmers who wish to buy a supply of seed corn.

DeKalb County.—January 22 is the day set for the big county-wide war conference to be held in DeKalb county under the auspices and direction of the DeKalb County Council of Defense, co-operating with commercial, civil and patriotic bodies of the county, under the supervision of the State Council of Defense and in co-operation with the Council of National Defense. The DeKalb county war conference is to be at Auburn. Rev. A. J. Polson of Ft. Wayne is to be one of the orators. . . . Soldiers now in the camps have written to Allen township, DeKalb county, people to thank them for the Thanksgiving and Christmas boxes. These packets sent to Allen township soldiers contained useful articles to the value of \$2.25 each. . . . William E. Byers is acting for Waterloo in co-operation with Howard W. Mountz of Garrett, DeKalb county's fuel director. Officers of towns and cities are working with the fuel administration to save coal and to see to the proper distribution of coal needed in the county.

Delaware County.—Organization of the "close" sort, reaching down into and embracing the precincts, after the method of political party organizations, is being perfected in Delaware county for war work. The women of the county already have formed such an organization, and the results have been remarkably good. For example, a report made early in December showed this organization of loyal women had obtained 11,250 signers to food pledge cards. More than this, the women got the records of 300 persons who declined to sign the pledge cards, and it is part of the business of the patriotic organization to find out why these persons refused to do their parts in the war. . . . Will F. White of Muncie, who recently was appointed as chairman of the Delaware County Council of Defense, in place of George B. Lockwood, who resigned because his business affairs required his absence from the county, is actively at work on a complete precinct, ward and township organization modeled after the political party organizations used in campaigns. This organization is intended to take charge of various patriotic drives for funds and other war purposes. It is the purpose to list all the men and women of the county for war service and to keep tab on those who give and on those who are evasive or inactive. . . . The County Council of Defense is now in new quarters, the three rooms being donated by Mrs. Fred Heath. The Muncie Electric Light Company has donated light and heat for the new headquarters. The Delaware County Council provided \$200 for clerk hire up to the new year. Sons of Veterans and Spanish War veterans are active in promoting the state militia in Delaware county. Fred Puckett of Muncie, in charge of protection work in the county, has been active and has been instrumental in conveying warning to several potential disloyalists.

Dubois County.—Jasper young women have organized a club with the prime purpose of assisting in every possible way in adding to the comfort of the soldiers from Jasper and Dubois counties who are in the training camps and at the front. The club includes the following: President, Miss Esther Hagen; secretary, Miss Claire Gerber; treasurer, Miss Ruth Gasser, and editor, Miss De La Doane. Other members are: Genevieve Krempf, Florence Daugherty, Willa Schmidt, Hilda Rumbach and Helen Backman. The organization is called "Columbia's Daughters." . . . Mrs. Marie C. Hopkins, warehouse inspector for the Red Cross, recently paid a high and deserved compliment to Dubois county women and to their work done for the Red Cross. Mrs. H. C. Knapp of Huntington, leader in the work, came in for special commendation. . . . Portersville women are actively en-



gaged in Red Cross work and are turning out large quantities of supplies of high quality. Among those who have been taking the lead in actual work are the following: Mrs. Mary Geisler, Mrs. John Frank, Mrs. John Webber, Aunt Lizzie Webber, Mrs. John Hautsch, Mrs. Ed. Breidenbaugh, Mrs. Susan Krodol, Mrs. Barbara Hoffman, Mrs. Hiram McDonald, Mrs. Susan Krodol, Mrs. Chris Hoffman, Mrs. Ed. Breidenbaugh, Lizzie Frank, Anna Brittain, Mrs. John Frank, Rachel Brittain, Mrs. Julia Cox, Annie Brittain, Clara Rudolph, Mrs. Sarah Wiscever, Iola Webber, Edith Reed, Etta Schnarr, Mrs. Kelly Brittain, Mrs. Peter J. Schnarr and Mrs. Tom Iuman.

Elkhart County.—Nappanee people recently organized the Nappanee Council of Defense. Superintendent Charles F. Miller is president, Dr. E. T. Playne secretary and Fred E. Coppes treasurer. A committee on arrangements for future meetings included R. E. Zeigler, J. D. Coppes, Mrs. Jesse Stuckman and Charles P. Ratzburg. The defense organization for Nappanee is the outgrowth of a public meeting recently held, at which Frank Coppes, E. T. Playne and F. H. Bayles were made a committee to enlist the personnel of the new Defense Council. This committee obtained pledges of active service on the Defense Council from the following: Religious—Revs. R. E. Zeigler, J. W. Miller, F. H. Baylis. Educational—Superintendent Charles F. Miller, Miss Bessie Brown. Professional—J. O. Kantz, Drs. C. A. Inks, W. A. Price, E. T. Playne. Women—Mesdames Elizabeth Zook, H. R. Stauffer, Jesse Stuckman. Manufacturers—Charles Mutschler, John Coppes, Walter Ullne, George Preece, Frank Coppes. Merchants—Roy Huffman, Charles P. Ratzburg, Carl Clemmer, Herbert Weygand. Banking—Fred Coppes, Harold Zook. Factory Employees—Charles F. Gentzorn. Farmers—E. E. Fleher, Alex Wilson, Jesse Stump, John Bainter. Judge J. S. Dodge has been named to head the organization of Four-Minute Men in Elkhart county in place of Judge J. L. Harman. Both Goshen and Elkhart have organized companies of state militia under the direction of Capt. I. H. Church of Elkhart, who is chairman of the committee on military affairs of the Elkhart County Council of Defense. Liberty Guard companies are being organized at Nappanee and Middlebury. \* \* \* Headquarters for the Elkhart County Council of Defense have been established in the Hawks-Gortner building at Goshen.

## Council Makes Clear Position on Elevation

(Continued from Page 1.)

quested by the Committee on Public Information, was adopted. Mr. Ade's recommendation that Robert Lieber, a moving picture man of Indianapolis, assisted by an auxiliary committee of fifty men in the business from over the State, be authorized to proceed in co-operation with the chairman of the Council and the chairman of the Publicity Committee in arranging for a showing of the pictures on a basis where the Council will realize the cost of the pictures and expense of showing them, only, was approved by the Council.

The matter of collecting photographs of cantonments and Indiana soldiers, and others such as may have historic value and significance, was declared a matter for private enterprise, on the recommendation of Mr. Ade and will be so regarded by the Council.

The matter of preparing patriotic propaganda in foreign languages for the benefit of part of the State's alien population not now familiar with the war aims of the government, was referred to the educational section on recommendation of the Rev. Storms.

The Council gave its approval to a plan proposed by Professor Christie for a survey of the farms of Indiana for the purpose of ascertaining definitely the seed corn shortage, which Professor Christie declared is daily becoming more serious. The survey was requested by the United States Department of Agriculture, to occupy the week of February 4. During this week the State, which will be divided into six districts, each district to be in charge of the most capable man available for the work, will be thoroughly covered. Each township will be under the observation of from six to eight patriotic, practical farmers, who will determine exactly what the seeding needs are for 1918.

The State Council agreed that an emergency exists for this survey, and it will, upon motion of Will Irwin, ask the County Councils of every county to co-operate in whatever measure is necessary to insure its success.

Professor Christie pointed out to the Council that upon the success of this effort to anticipate the seed corn needs depends very largely the prosperity of the State and the ability of Indiana to do her part in assisting the government in prosecuting the war during the year 1918.

The more fats we can send to the Allies, the slipperier will be the skids placed under Germany autocracy.

## Campaign for More Poultry and Eggs

### Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation Adopt Report of Special Committee.

The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation met at the Polk Sanitary Milk Company's plant, January 3, 1918. Ralph Polk and Samuel Dungan, officials of the plant, were hosts to the committee.

The following report of the Poultry Committee was considered and adopted:

Your committee appointed through G. I. Christie, State Food Director, held a meeting at the State House, Indianapolis, December 20, 1917. As a result of a study of poultry conditions and needs in Indiana, the following statement is made:

Indiana must help win the war by producing more poultry and eggs during 1918. The great shortage of red meat can be lessened by an increased home consumption of its substitutes, poultry and eggs. No other products can as well take the place of pork and beef, or be as quickly produced, hence increased production of poultry and eggs should be encouraged and aided in all ways possible.

#### POULTRY CONDITIONS IN INDIANA.

At present the average poultry flocks of the State are very poorly managed. There is an enormous annual waste of both chickens and eggs, which can and must be saved. As the success of the year's poultry work depends so largely on the results of the spring hatching season, a special effort must be made to save the thousands of chicks which are usually lost during the next few months.

This great loss of spring chicks is due to a number of causes, the most important of which are the following:

1. Poor quality of breeding stock used, consisting too often of weak vitality, under-sized males and unselected hens.
2. Lack of good equipment for early hatching and brooding of the early chicks. The lack of sufficient brooding equipment is especially noticeable.
3. Wrong feeds and methods of feeding both young chicks and growing stock during the summer.

In addition to the losses of chicks, the egg production of Indiana hens is considerably reduced by poor management; by not sorting and selecting the fowls kept through the winter; and by lack of suitable winter rations, especially the lack of milk or other animal food to supplement the grain ration.

#### IMPROVEMENTS DESIRED.

In view of these adverse poultry conditions now existing, it seems very desirable that the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation should give seasonable publicity to an educational campaign to increase the amount of poultry and eggs available for consumption. And as the hatching season is almost at hand, the beginning of this campaign cannot be made too soon.

In order to aid in making this campaign get results quickly, the following suggestions are made:

1. Encourage the farmer and the back-lot poultryman in the production of more poultry and eggs, either by increasing the number of hens kept and chicks raised, or by preventing all possible loss and waste in flocks already kept, or by both means where conditions permit.
2. By publicity, help to overcome the unfounded prejudice against cold storage poultry and eggs, and encourage the use of these products.
3. Encourage early hatching as one of the quickest ways of increasing production. Be definite by calling attention to the fact that March is the best month for hatching dual purpose chicks, April for Leghorns.
4. Stress the fact that good brooding devices

are a necessity and just as essential as good incubators.

5. Recommend that all early hatched pullets, and a few good early hatched cockerels for breeding purposes, be retained instead of being sold for broilers.

6. Stress the importance of sufficient and proper feeding of both fowls and growing stock during the summer months.

7. Recommend the segregation of all male birds during the summer months, as a means of conserving the great loss in summer eggs.

8. Advocate rigorously culling out and disposing of all early molting hens, old fowls, runts, surplus cockerels, late hatched pullets, and every other fowl which has no definite purpose in the flock.

9. Recommend that housing conditions be improved, and houses enlarged if necessary, that proper care may be given the increased number of pullets raised.

10. Stress the necessity of an annual by-product in the winter ration as a means of conserving the grain feed and increasing its efficiency.

#### METHODS OF IMPROVING CONDITIONS.

As a means of accomplishing desired results in a general publicity campaign, the following definite suggestions are offered:

1. At least two definite campaigns are recommended, one on Early Hatching to be put on before the spring hatching season in January, and one on Culling to be put on early in the fall, in August or September.

2. It is recommended that all possible use be made of the Purdue Poultry Department as one means of publicity for educational poultry work, in co-operation with the Poultry Division United States Department of Agriculture.

3. It is recommended that through the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, and in co-operation with the county agricultural agents, all counties of the State be organized in such a manner that the poultry interests of each county will be cared for in the best possible way, and these interests co-ordinated with the general poultry interests of the State.

4. It is recommended that Poultry Clubs among the school boys and girls be encouraged, as a means of increasing and encouraging poultry production.

5. It is recommended that the co-operation of the poultry produce buyers of Indiana, who are in close touch with the producers of poultry and eggs, be secured. They are a valuable means for the dissemination of education to the producer.

The special attention of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation is called to the hard coal situation as it affects the poultry industry. In the past few years the brooder stove, burning hard coal, has almost revolutionized the brooding of chicks. Unless such coal can be obtained for the mammoth incubators and brooder stoves, the poultry industry of this State, and hence the supply of poultry and eggs available as food, will receive a serious setback. Assurance that this coal can be obtained should be given at once.

Mr. U. R. Fishel of Hope, and LeRoy L. Jones of Purdue University are elected president and secretary respectively of the poultry sub-committee, and the support of each member is pledged to aid in carrying out the above program. (Signed)

U. R. FISHEL, President,  
H. PFEIFFER,  
A. G. PHILIPS,  
M. A. KENNER,  
S. E. SHIREY,  
A. D. GREENLEE,  
S. P. SMYTH,  
L. J. BROSEMER,  
H. A. McALEER,  
LEROY L. JONES, Sec'y.

To Our Mother, America:—We, your children, have now reached full maturity. We are willing and able to help you to the full extent of our ability. Will you not use us freely?

INDIAN CORN,  
IRISH POTATO.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 22

## Editorial Comment

## A PECULIAR OBLIGATION.

It is up to the American citizen of German extraction, in a very personal sense, to take every opportunity to show his loyalty to America, his whole-hearted devotion to American ideals, and his energized purpose to do his full part in helping America to win the war and make the world safe from oppression.

This kaiser-begotten war puts sacrifice and hardship on all. It places on the American citizen of German descent a peculiar burden and a particular duress. He is called on not only to renounce kaiserism and the brutal piracy which grows out of it, but he is required by the circumstances of ancestry to go out of his way to prove that he fully realizes his individual obligation to the United States Government, to the flag which gives him freedom and to the just and worthy cause in which the United States has enlisted.

The Americans are a patient, tolerant, sympathetic people. They have done their part. The citizen of German extraction rests under a direct and ever-increasing compulsion to do his present duty without fail and without complaint, to throw off unwarranted suspicion because of natural patriotic alliances.

The American citizen of German extraction who deliberately lays himself open to the charge of inactivity, indifference, resistance, sedition, treasonable words or acts, or pro-kaiser activities, not only puts himself in line for summary treatment at the hands of an outraged people, but he makes it increasingly difficult for all other citizens of German extraction to continue to live in the enjoyment of undisturbed American privileges, immunities and liberties.

In short, it is time to warn all persons who are inclined to dodge their war obligations, shirk their duties or to obstruct the war work of loyal men and women, that American patience must not be tested too far.

## MR. NICHOLSON'S OBSERVATION.

Meredith Nicholson, the well-known Indiana author, makes a timely suggestion in a recent letter, in which he discusses in a fair and sympathetic spirit the loyalty of the Indianapolis Independent Turnverein, which organization, following a clash with Uncle Sam, is now going through the processes necessary to change its name, to Americanize its title and its policies.

Mr. Nicholson says that the "atmosphere of suspicion" created by the conduct and speech of certain Germans of Indianapolis, working hardship on many innocent persons, "could have been dispelled at any time since last April by a public demonstration of loyalty by persons of German birth and ancestry."

In line with this practical and helpful suggestion, the Independent Turnverein, with the co-operation of the Marion County Council of Defense, the food administration and other patriotic agencies, is giving a very emphatic public demonstration of its loyalty by Americanizing itself thoroughly and whole-heartedly.

Members of the Turnverein individually have proved to be thoroughly American, and it is encouraging to note that they are to divest them-

selves of the false name and un-American atmosphere which since last April have caused the organization to suffer under general suspicion as to its Americanism. The example is a good one, and probably will be emulated all over the State.

Mr. Nicholson's letter, sent to President George Seidensticker of the Turnverein, is as follows:

"A month ago I resigned my membership in another club with a German name, and I was at the point of resigning from the Turnverein. I found, however, on inquiry among friends as thoroughly American as I am, that the spirit of the clubhouse is soundly loyal to America and against the kaiser's pretensions; that in a particular instance that you had expelled from the house, with considerable asperity, a solicitor for German magazines. I rarely visit the club, but the last time I was there I was struck by the great number of men present in uniform, soldiers of the republic. The service flag of the society is an eloquent expression of its Americanism.

"There are Germans in Indianapolis whose conduct and speech have created an atmosphere of suspicion that has worked hardship among many innocent persons. This might have been dispelled at any time since last April by a public demonstration of loyalty by persons of German birth and ancestry. Germans in Indianapolis who have suffered from this suspicion and hostility have to thank for it leaders among them who have refused to initiate any movement for a public expression that would have set at rest forever any question of the loyalty of persons of German blood living in Indiana.

"The pretense that no one has any right to question the loyalty of any member of the community is preposterous. I question the loyalty to America of a number of persons of Teutonic blood living in Indianapolis, and I shall continue to question it until I have reason to change my opinion.

"I am sincerely anxious that we may all live together here in Indianapolis in peace and amity, in a neighborliness keyed to the spirit of our common fellowship as citizens of America, unhampered by divided allegiance and animated by common hopes and aims for the perpetuation and widening influence of American democracy.

"When this war is done and world democracy is victorious, it will be our business to purge the human race of the poisonous hatreds which the kaiser has malevolently injected into it. Here I am confident you and I stand on the same platform.

"The incident at the Turnverein will prove fortunate if it shall have the effect of definitely establishing the club as an institution controlled wholly by the American national spirit. I very much hope that you will continue in the presidency. My only suggestion would be that the name be changed so that the last hint of Teutonism be removed."

## Peat Tells How It Starts.

Those yarns beginning, "A woman told me that a woman told her," about Red Cross sweaters being "sold" to soldiers have just about run their course, being entirely refuted, disproved, discredited and traced to enemy sources.

Private Peat, returned from the battle front, a speaker of reputation and a writer of unusual power, has explained in a few words how mistaken reports may have been started, and how stories of sweaters "sold" to soldiers might have originated in camp. Said Private Peat in a speech at Orchestra Hall, Chicago:

"I remember once I got broke in a little game and had to make a raise somehow, and so I sold my sweater, and the little son-of-a-gun who bought it wrote home to his maw he had bought a sweater, and she told it to Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Jones told Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Smith told somebody else that the Red Cross is selling sweaters."

The next time you hear one of those "a woman told me that a woman told her" stories of the Red Cross selling sweaters, remember Private Peat's words.

Potato and onion. What a salad for Saturday night when you don't expect company!

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 87

January 3, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

We are communicating today with the Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Clubs throughout Indiana, urging them to co-operate with the County Councils in making the War Conferences successful.

In many places this is being done already and the Chambers of Commerce are the most active influences. In others this is not yet done. Closer co-operation with the Chambers of Commerce is desirable, and they can be especially effective in aiding in these county conferences.

Use your good judgment in this, and have them aid as fully as possible in the efforts of the Council.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 89.

January 8, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

We know you are familiar with the necessity for holding county war conferences. It is the request of the Committee on Public Information and the Council of National Defense, in which judgment the State Council concurs.

The dates of the county conferences will be fixed very soon tentatively by the State Council and put up to the county councils for approval. The desirability of having the dates tentative is in order to help us route the speakers, as heretofore suggested, as it is our purpose to aid in securing speakers of national note.

Special organizers are to be sent out under the auspices of the State Council to go into each county to aid in the organization of the county conferences. Sixteen men have volunteered their services and expenses for this purpose, and it is possible they may be of some aid to you in coming into the county. The date of their coming will be announced very soon. These organizers will explain in further detail the purpose and methods of the county conferences. Enclosed is a tentative sketch of the plan and program with which we wish the chairman of each County Council would become familiar before the arrival of the special organizer. After the date is fixed the work of organization, publicity, etc., must be assumed by the County Council. The responsibility for the success of the conference rests on the chairman of the County Council in each county.

Following is the suggested plan:

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORGANIZERS OF COUNTY WAR CONFERENCES.

1. Purpose of county war conferences.
  1. To bring results of the state war conference to local communities.
  2. To stimulate popular interest.
    - a. Understanding of the nation's war aims, the issue at stake.
    - b. Realization of the individual and community tasks, i. e.—
      1. Food and fuel conservation.
      2. Support of Federal and State agents and agencies.
      3. Foster loyalty and unity of opinion.
  3. To assist County Councils of Defense
    - a. In understanding their functions and
    - b. In perfecting their organization.
    - c. In promoting popular support of measures taken on local initiative or at instance of State Council.
  4. To bring together the various war activity groups for closer co-ordination and co-operation.
2. Specific suggestions to organizer.
  - A. Organize conference committees.
    1. Notification of chairman of County Council of Defense of preliminary meeting—to call council members and sub-committees. Notification through State Council.
    2. At preliminary meeting—
      - a. Explain purpose of county conferences.



- b. Explain the outline of program prepared by the State Council.

1. Necessity of some unity of plan throughout the State.
2. Necessity of balanced presentation of all the war problems and local work.
3. Scope of assistance to be obtained from the State Council.
  - (a) Speakers.
  - (b) Official representatives for special conferences.

B. Assist in local preparation.

1. Have conference committees appointed and report the same back to council. (See "Plan of Program" attached.)
2. Have preliminary meeting of Program Committee. Give detailed explanation of the proposed morning special conferences, the afternoon sectional meetings, the evening mass-meeting. Make it clear that local committee should modify the program to meet local conditions and any abnormal situation; deviations from the outlined program should be reported.

- a. Special Conferences. These should be held in the morning and are more or less in the nature of sectional meetings, but the idea is that there may be a need for special conferences where the most vigorous workers may meet on different subjects. For example, the county councils will probably want to meet with the representatives of the State Council to discuss the organization necessary for holding war meetings in every part of the county; plans for campaign of education; co-ordination and harmonizing of the activities in the counties; the meeting of the workers from the different sections of the State Council, etc., etc. It may be that part of the sectional meetings will have to be held in the morning.

b. Afternoon sectional meetings.

It seems advisable to divide by topics rather than by persons, as it will secure a more automatic adjustment of attendance. Speakers sent by the State Council may speak at both sections, i. e., the Red Cross speakers at food meeting at 2:00 and at educational meeting at 3:30, etc., etc. These sectional meetings should give representatives of each war service agency an opportunity to present briefly the national and State aims and the local plans. Discussion should not be left entirely to chance. One or two responsible persons should be authorized to speak a few minutes, to ask questions and make practical suggestions or to present resolutions. Such arrangements might be made in the morning meetings.

There should be sectional meetings of every section of the war work, just as there were sectional meetings at the state-wide conference of the different sections. A friendly rivalry can be created between the sections as to which one has the best meeting, etc.

Attached, as Exhibits 1, 2 and 3, are special data furnished by the departments (1) Food Conservation, (2) Food Production and (3) Boys' Working Reserve, to which we call your special attention. Please go over these carefully.

As carefully should be organized all the other sections. Bulletins have been sent to the woman members of the councils and a bulletin to the chairman of each council giving them a general idea of the plan.

c. Evening meetings.

Speakers should be few, but effective.

One inspirational address; one general address on Food Conservation or Red Cross, or other special subject particularly needed in any community.

Music is essential.

Community singing is a powerful aid. It should be arranged for carefully, a director of community singing should be instructed to secure the help of choirs, to provide for rehearsal, to provide songs (words or music), etc.

PLAN FOR COUNTY WAR CONFERENCES.

1. Organizers and delegates.

A. The County Council of Defense.

1. Its executive committee and heads and members of all sections.
2. Chairman and members of its subordinate committees. (Members of the council to act as a large general committee, each to be responsible for securing attendance of members of clubs and other groups.)

B. Federal appointees.

1. Fuel Administration.
2. Food Administration.
3. Food Production and Conservation (county agent if Federal appointee.)
4. War Savings and Thrift Stamp Director.
5. Boys' Working Reserve.

C. State and county officials.

1. County superintendent of schools.
2. County and city boards of education.
3. Township trustees, attendance officers (poor relief).
4. County agent (if county appointee).

D. Voluntary group representatives.

1. Red Cross. All committee members.
2. Patriotic societies.
3. Chamber of Commerce.
4. Women's leagues, Federation of Women's Clubs, women's clubs, etc.
5. County agricultural societies.
6. Other similar groups; all organizations doing any kind of war work.

2. Committee organization for the conference.

A. Executive Committee.

1. To have charge of all financial obligations.
2. To appoint all special and sub-committees.
3. To receive reports from and to give directions to all other committees. (The council in some cases may want to act as this committee.)

B. Special committees.

1. Program Committee. (Members of the council and heads of other important war service organizations.)
  - a. To arrange details of evening program; secure speakers.
  - b. To arrange afternoon programs with aid of administrators and voluntary groups.
  - c. To arrange morning conference programs.
2. Publicity Committee. (Editors, ministers, etc.)
  - a. To prepare press material.
  - b. To prepare posters, handbills and other displays.
  - c. To run lantern slide announcements in motion picture shows.
  - d. To make four-minute talks in motion picture theaters, churches, schools, etc.
  - e. To secure personal workers to get out certain groups for the conference. (Farmers, merchants, laborers, women.)
3. Arrangements Committee.
  - a. To arrange for entertainment of speakers and for luncheons and conferences.
  - b. To secure halls for meetings and to see that they are in proper condition for these meetings.

- c. To make all necessary plans for handling the crowds at conference.
- d. To arrange for the distribution of war literature, for securing Red Cross members, the signing of food pledges, the sale of thrift stamps, etc. (Tables for literature, displays, attendants.)
- e. To provide for headquarters and enrollment of delegates.

3. Program.

A. Big patriotic meeting for the evening.

1. Two stirring addresses.

- a. Subject one: "The War, or Why America Went to War," or "Autocracy vs. Democracy," or a similar topic.
- b. Subject two: "What We Must Do to Win the War," or "Work for Folks at Home," or a similar topic.

2. Music.

- a. Special selections by quartets or choruses, or orchestra or bands.
- b. Community singing of patriotic selections.

B. Big sectional meetings of the afternoon.

1. Food. (For men and women.)

- a. Patriotic address.
- b. Short addresses on—
  - (1) Conservation.
  - (2) Production.
  - (3) Distribution.
  - (4) Labor.

2. Education. (Teachers, public speakers, parents.)

- a. Address: "The War and the Schools."
- b. Discussion: "War Service Work for the School."
  - (1) Junior Red Cross as applied in school.
  - (2) Thrift Stamps as applied in school.
  - (3) U. S. Boys' Working Reserve applied in school.
  - (4) Patriotic Service League.

c. Discussion: "Educational Campaign."

- (1) Public meeting and county-wide speaking campaigns.
- (2) Education through publicity, literature, exhibits and displays.

C. Forenoon conferences (small groups of interested workers).

1. Discussion of local plans and problems.
  - a. Food, fuel, etc.
  - b. County committees.

D. Luncheons (organization groups).

1. County Council of Defense.
2. Educational Committee.
3. Red Cross Chapter officers.
4. Other similar groups.

EXHIBIT 1.

FOOD CONSERVATION.

Food should have an important place on the program of the war councils. Food has already added from one to two years or more to the time that the United States will have to fight in the war. The recent Italian collapse and the withdrawal of Russia from the war were both caused primarily by food conditions. These two great misfortunes will cause the death of countless thousands of American soldiers in the long run. England, France and Italy need our food aid as much as, if not more, than they need our man power and ammunition.

A county war council which does not give a great deal of attention to food will be neglecting the most vital problem America faces in the war. The war councils are intended, primarily, to be educational; the work of the Food Administration is of more of an educational nature than that of any other department of the government. The Treasury Department, the War Department and even the Red Cross, all have a machinery for getting results directly, while the Food Administration must depend largely upon the spontaneous interest and spirit of the great mass of the general public.



We suggest that you call into conference the Federal Food Administrators for each county and the woman member of the County Council of Defense, who has conducted the pledge-card campaigns in her county.

Food program in each county will, as a whole, be in charge of the County Food Administrator. We suggest, however, that he work in this matter in close conjunction with the woman member of the County Council of Defense.

Impress upon these two persons the importance of arranging for good speakers on food conservation at the meetings of the war councils and of holding interesting sectional meetings of wholesale and retail merchants, hotel and restaurant men and housewives and of all other classes of people interested in and affected by the food control law and the food conservation movement.

Most of the speakers for these meetings will necessarily have to be local or from nearby counties. The Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, however (through the Speakers' Bureau of the State Council of Defense), will do everything within his power to help the County Food Administrator prepare an interesting food program for his war council. The County Food Administrator should not depend too fully on the Indiana Food Administrator, for there are apt to be many calls for speakers and few available speakers.

A team of three food administration speakers is to come to Indiana from the Food Administration headquarters at Washington. This team will work in Indiana twenty days. The team will consist of a leader, who was one of the six men recently sent by the Food Administration to study food conditions in Europe, of a woman member, capable of giving advice and suggestions to women, and of a speaker, a second man. The date of the arrival of this team in this State is not yet known. It is proposed to "book" these people at as many of the county war councils as possible. These county food administrators who ask first for this team will get it, or at least part of it, providing that it is practical to make such arrangements. Railroad connections and other limitations will have to be taken into consideration. The County Food Administrator should not depend too fully upon getting this team as a part of his food program, but should use these speakers from Washington as extra good measure if he is able to get them. Any County Food Administrator who wants this team should write to Dr. Barnard immediately after the dates of the war council for his county are set. The speakers will be booked through the Speakers' Division of the State Council of Defense.

#### EXHIBIT 2.

##### FOOD PRODUCTION.

Food production and conservation should play a most important part in the county war conference. In organizing for this you should take advantage of the forces already in the county. The Food Committee of the County Council should call together the County Agricultural Agent or the Emergency Demonstration Agent, the Woman Emergency Food Demonstration Agent and the officers of the Better Farming Association or the Food Production and Conservation Committees in the county. These people should organize so as to interest the men and women of the farm in the county war conference. It is important that these people hear the special speakers, and especially that relating to the food needs of our army and our allies for the divisional conference on food production.

It is desirable to have discussed the program presented by the Federal Department of Agriculture, which call for a material increase in production of all garden and field crops and the live stock of the farm, as well as dairy and poultry products.

A special feature of the program should be a discussion on the value and importance of war food gardens. Every home in both town and country can produce a large supply of foodstuff in this way and thus meet one of the largest of our war problems.

Help can be secured for these programs from Purdue University Agricultural Extension Department, which will send, so far as men and women are available, speakers on the subjects of food production, food conservation, gardening, etc.

## Save Your Pennies and Help to Win the War, Secretary McAdoo Tells the American Children

Secretary McAdoo has prepared the following address to "Young America," telling the children how they can help the government win the war by saving their pennies and investing them in thrift stamps. He says:

#### To Young America:

Nations have their childhood and their days of hard lessons just as children do. One hundred and forty years ago, when the first American Army marched to battle, our Nation was younger among nations than you are among your fathers, your mothers, and their friends. Our Army had drummer boys in those days, real boys of 10 and 12 who marched as bravely and as proudly into cannon fire as their great chief, Gen. Washington, himself. Our Nation had little girls, who laughed and cheered and loaded muskets for their fathers, who fired through loopholes in their cabin homes, when the painted Indians charged to the very doors.

Where many schoolhouses stand today American boys and girls may have helped to fight and to defeat the enemy, when our Nation, too, was young.

#### LIKE BOYS AND GIRLS OF '76.

We are in the greatest war of the world's history, and we must win this war. We can and we shall win, if the boys and girls of America say so, and mean it, and feel it, and live it, as the boys and girls of '76 lived and felt and helped.

The Nation needs that sort of boys and girls

today. Not to beat our drums, nor to load our muskets, but to start a great work which must be done. It is the part of boys and girls today to give an example of self-denial and sacrifice, to teach fathers and mothers, to teach the grown people of the Nation, that we still have in every young heart the spirit of '76, when boys led our soldiers into battle and girls fought beside their fathers at the cabin walls. The lesson is "Thrift"—saving to the point of sacrifice—self-denial of everything unnecessary.

#### CHANCE FOR EVERYONE.

If every boy and girl says at home tonight, "I will fight in this war," "I will save every penny and loan it to my government to help save the lives of the big brothers of America," "I will try to teach every American I see to do the same," then 20,000,000 homes, the homes of all America, will be filled with the spirit of '76, the spirit of the drummer boys, of the brave girls of those days. America will win again, as it has always won, through the splendid strength, courage, and sacrifice in the hearts of youth, that today will teach the Nation the lesson of saving and serving, which it must and will learn, through the message which its school children will carry home.

Through saving your pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, and buying thrift stamps, and then war-savings certificates, you will help your country and its gallant armies to win the war.

I know you will help.

Application for this help should be made direct to Purdue.

#### EXHIBIT 3.

##### BOYS' WORKING RESERVE.

Tentative plans of the United States Boys' Working Reserve for sectional meetings to be held in connection with county war conferences during January and February.

#### I.

##### WHOM TO INVITE.

County and city directors of the reserve.  
All enrolling officers.  
All school superintendents, principals and teachers.  
County agricultural agents.  
Chairmen of farmers' institutes.  
Officers of grange societies.  
Officers of local canning companies.  
Farmers who will need more labor next season.  
Rotary Club members.  
Boys who have enrolled in the reserve.  
Other boys who are eligible to enroll.  
Ministers.  
Y. M. C. A. secretaries.  
Boy Scout leaders.

#### II.

##### PROGRAM.

##### (1) ENROLLING THE BOY.

- (a) City and town boy. Why?
- (b) Country boy. Why?

##### (2) CONNECTING THE FARMER WITH THE BOY.

- (a) No other reserve reservoir of labor available.
- (b) Definite contract with farmer prescribing minimum wage.
- (c) Instruction of inexperienced boy.
- (d) Record made by city boys on farms last year.

##### (3) BOY WELFARE.

- (a) Co-operation of county councils of defense, Reserve directors and school authorities in finding locations for boys and placing them in wholesome environment.
- (b) Visiting boys after they have been placed.
- (c) Settling disputes that may arise between boy and farmer.

#### (4) SCHOOL RELATIONS.

- (a) Release of boys from school during planting season.
- (b) Release of boys from school during harvest season.
- (c) Standard of scholarship required.
- (d) Special instruction for boys released for emergency work in order that they may make up their studies.

#### (5) TRAINING BOY.

Week-end agricultural classes in each county to teach boys the nomenclature of farm life, etc., prior to April 1, 1918.

Note.—Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Lafayette and Columbus high schools will start such classes not later than February 1.

An especial effort should be made to secure the attendance of as many representative farmers to the sectional meeting of the Boys' Working Reserve as possible, and to urge upon them the necessity for their full co-operation in training these boys for agricultural work, pointing out that the constant tug of high wages paid in the factories in the city will attract many of their experienced farm hands, and in addition, the man-power required for the military and naval forces will further deplete the ranks of experienced agricultural labor.

These farmers should be made to feel that they are a part of this organization—in fact, the most important part, inasmuch as the efficiency of those boys engaged for the first time in farm work will largely depend on the patience and care the farmers exercise in instructing and training them for the various tasks to which they are assigned.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Patriotic Press Comment

### More Proof That Less Days Help

If there is any doubt as to the saving of meat and flour by the Hoover principle of meatless and wheatless days, the experience of the American Cafe during December should set all doubts at rest. In eight meatless days, 364 pounds of pork, beef and mutton were saved by substituting game, fish and chicken. In four wheatless days, 200 pounds of flour were saved. Multiply the experience of this one cafe by the thousands and ten thousands scattered over the United States and it is easy to see how a joint effort can make a great result out of small economies.—Rochester Sentinel.



## Organization Plan for U. S. Food Clubs in Every Community in Indiana

More than 400,000 Indiana women have signed the membership pledge card of the United States Food Administration.

These cards have been carefully sorted and classified and are now on file in the State House at Indianapolis in the office of the Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

These 400,000 women are willing to help Win the War.

It is proposed to organize these women in each neighborhood in Indiana (and it will be done, also, all over the United States) into small, compact, powerful FOOD CLUBS. These Food Clubs will fight a food battle AT HOME, in their own neighborhoods, that is just as important as the bullet and bayonet battle that American soldiers are about to fight on French soil.

It is proposed to organize the women of Indiana for the FOOD FIGHT so well that if Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, should get an important message from Herbert Hoover at Washington—something serious and important—that should be transmitted without delay to a large part of the population of the State he could get the word to every one of the 400,000 women members of the food administration in Indiana, and their families, in 24 hours.

This is how it can be done:

1. Dr. Barnard would telephone or telegraph the County President of U. S. Food Clubs in each of the 92 counties of Indiana. (Or he might communicate with the Federal Food Administrator in each county who would tell the County President of U. S. Food Clubs.)

2. The County President of U. S. Food Clubs would transmit the message to each Township President of U. S. Food Clubs in her county.

3. The Township President of U. S. Food Clubs would telephone or see the President of each of the individual Food Clubs in her township.

4. The President of each Food Club would telephone or see or otherwise communicate with each of her lieutenants.

5. Each lieutenant would be responsible for getting the word immediately to a list of fourteen other women members of the neighborhood Food Clubs.

It is improbable that any emergency calling for such rapid action will ever arise, but this outline illustrates the thoroughness with which the organization of food administration members is to be made.

Another way of putting it is that the 400,000 Indiana women who signed the food administration membership pledge cards are to be divided into squads of 15 members each.

These 15 women will be under the leadership of a Club Lieutenant, one of their own number.

The Club Lieutenants (one for every 15 members of the local clubs) will be under the leadership of a Club President.

The Club Presidents will be under the leadership of a Township President. (It may be advisable for a Township President to act also as a president of an individual club, in many cases.)

The Township Presidents will be under the leadership of a County President.

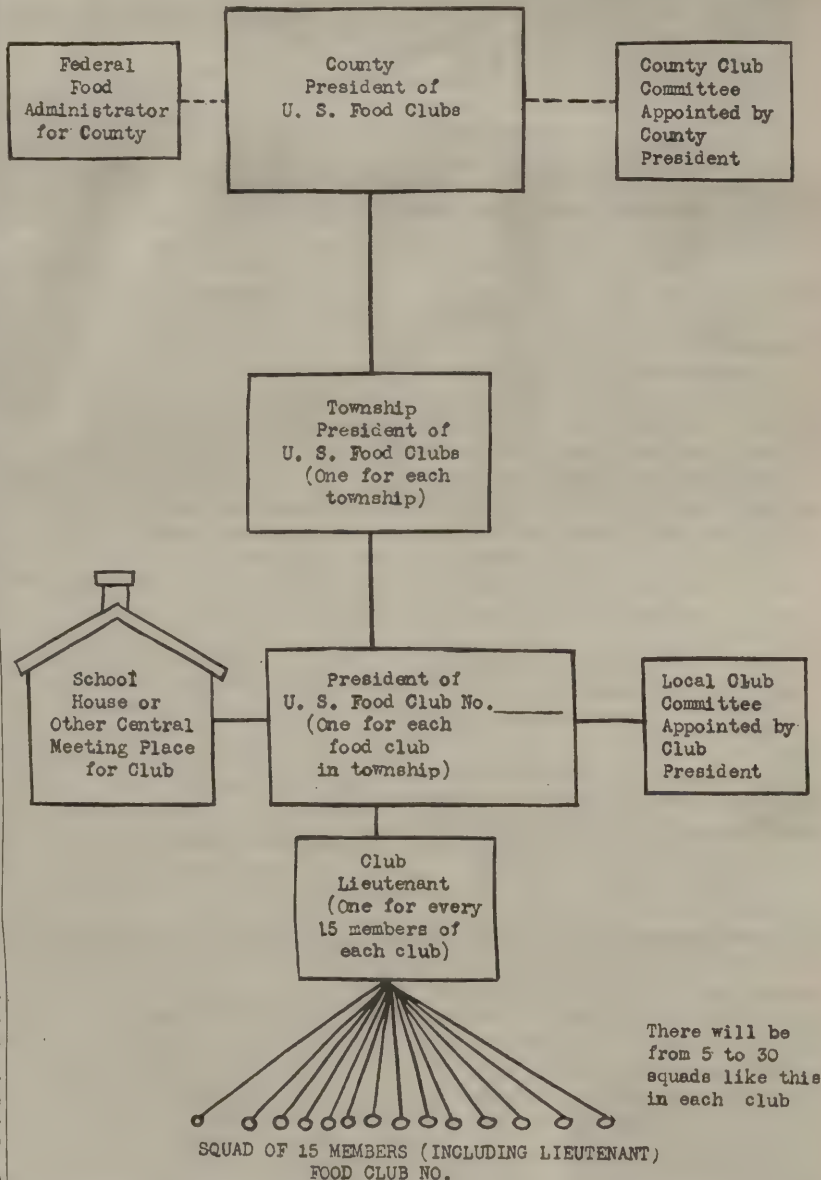
The County Presidents will be under the leadership of the Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, and will work in conjunction with the Federal Food Administrator for her county.

The German nation is organized as thoroughly as this for war. We must be even better organized for war in our own country if we want to defeat the German nation.

The services of all officers and of all members of this organization will be voluntary. No one will be forced to do anything that he or she is not willing to do.

Each County President will appoint an assisting club committee to help her in the work of running the food clubs in her county. Each individual club president will appoint a local club committee to help her plan and promote interesting programs at each meeting, to do special work and to head sub-committees.

### DETAIL PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF FOOD CLUBS IN EACH COUNTY



All members of families of which one woman member signed the food administration membership card shall be entitled to participate in the work of the clubs and to attend meetings of the clubs. It is thus estimated that about 1,600,000 residents of Indiana will be taking part in the work of the clubs from the very beginning.

The size of territory covered by local clubs shall be determined by the Township Presidents advising with the County Presidents. Each local club will have a distinct identity and bear a number different from that of every other club in the State, and will be given a charter signed by the Federal Food Administrator for Indiana. No club shall be so large as to be unwieldy. The membership of each club should be of from 75 to 200 actual members—perhaps fewer in thinly settled districts, perhaps more in towns and cities. A school house, church, or other meeting place should be designated as the regular meeting place of the club, and the charter of the club will be hung in such meeting place. It is proposed that regular monthly meetings, and such special call meeting as shall be found necessary, shall be held by each club, at which a program suggested by the Food Administration and worked out by a local club committee shall be given.

The entire map of each county shall be divided into club districts by the Township and County Presidents, and a copy of such map shall be furnished the Federal Food Administrator for In-

diana. Each club should be gathered around a school house or other meeting place, and the territory covered should be small enough to make it convenient for every member to come to the meetings even in winter weather. If it is thought advisable, the present division of townships into school districts may be followed in dividing the township into Food Club districts.

The 400,000 membership pledge cards are now being copied on small slips of paper, in the office of the Indiana Food Administrator, and the names for each county will be returned in this form as soon as possible to the County President of Food Clubs, who will in turn see that they are further distributed to their proper townships and districts. Each President of each individual club will be supplied with a pasteboard box in which to keep a careful file of the slips for her club members. Each club will be expected to make a systematic and continuous effort to get new members, and as new membership pledge cards are signed they are to be sent to the Federal Food Administrator for permanent filing. As the cards are received at the Indianapolis office the names will be transferred to slips, and the slips will be returned to the local club presidents.

THESE CLUBS WILL BE NO GOOD UNLESS THEY HAVE SOME REAL PATRIOTIC WORK TO DO, and here are some of the things that each club can do:

11. Distribute leaflets, pamphlets, cards, recipes, cook books, posters, and other printed mat-



ter from the Food Administration. (If the clubs do nothing else than this, this service alone will justify the formation of this gigantic organization in Indiana.)

2. Distribute word of mouth messages from the Food Administrator.

3. Wage a constant campaign for new members for the Food Administration, with the goal in each district of 100 per cent. membership of the families in that district.

4. See that all members have the "Kitchen War Creed," the book "Ten Lessons on Conservation," and clean unfaded copies of the window membership card, and that the window cards are prominently displayed in all homes of members.

5. Act as community exchanges for receipts, etc.

6. Report to the County Food Administrator cases of hoarding, profiteering, waste, and obnoxious and unpatriotic trade practices.

7. Act together to get merchants to institute the cash and carry system, force hotels and restaurants to observe meatless and wheatless days, etc.; induce merchants to broaden their trade (such as getting the grocer to handle fish and poultry, etc.)

8. Induce the public to patronize only stores and restaurants which have signed the membership card and which live up to it.

9. Make a complete list and census of all homes in the district through canvassing or from an assessor's list, and wage a campaign upon those which have not joined the Food Administration.

10. Act as a bureau for the registration of complaints; investigate them, and report them to the County Food Administrator.

11. Institute conservation measures, such as prompting the children to form "No-Candy Clubs."

12. Institute measures to increase production. Promote war gardens and community gardens. Work with the Department of Agriculture, and State and county farm agents and home-economics demonstrators.

13. Organize pig clubs.

14. Report where labor is scarce in the country. Assist in securing farm laborers in the city.

15. Arrange means for distribution of garden and farm products to avoid waste.

16. Hold call meetings and perhaps regular monthly meetings for: Presenting conservation news. Reading messages from State and County Food Administrators. Giving cooking demonstrations. Conducting recipe contests. Interchanging recipes. Reporting unpatriotic acts. Discussing necessity and methods of conservation. Music. Conducting a question box. Patriotic speeches, etc., etc.

This outline will be changed to fit conditions as they arise.

In different counties the method of organizing and of actual club work will vary. The Federal Food Administrator for Indiana will provide each club each month with a "ready made" program for its regular meeting. Local program committees can add local features.

In some counties it may be advisable to cooperate with the Parent-Teacher's organization or some other existing organization in perfecting the organization outlined herein. The exact method of organization will be left to the County President in each county.

### Showing of War Films.

Chairmen of County Councils of Defense are urged to give immediate attention to the request from the chairman of the Publicity Committee relative to moving picture theaters and the opportunities for displaying effectively the special films prepared and distributed under the direction of the Committee on Public Information. This is one of the most pretentious publicity efforts yet undertaken in connection with the war, and in order that its greatest value be realized it is essential that there be close co-operation between the State Council of Defense and the County Councils. George Ade, chairman of the Publicity Committee, has seen a sample bill of the war pictures and he is authority for the statement that they form a highly edifying entertainment.

If you have a sweet-tooth, pull it.

## High School Boys Make Fuel Saving

### Gwynnville Club Cuts 200 Cords of Wood Which Indicates Possibilities of Coal Conservation.

Gwynnville high school boys, directed by Principal E. P. Lowery, have cut 200 cords of stove wood since December 1, thus decreasing the demand for an equal number of tons of coal and releasing five coal cars which would have been required to transport that tonnage. Accepting as correct the estimate that one cord of wood equals one ton of coal, and using the prevailing coal prices for valuation on a utilitarian basis, this cord wood would be worth approximately \$1,000. By their patriotic activity these boys served a four-fold purpose: First, they helped relieve the local fuel shortage; second, they released domestic coal consumption in munition plants; third, they released five coal cars, thus helping to relieve railroad congestion and car shortage; fourth, they produced something essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

If every high school principal in Indiana could report a similar activity on the part of students since winter began, the approximate result would be: 160,000 cords of wood cut; 160,000 tons of coal saved; 4,000 railroad cars released.

Farmers and school authorities are urged by the Indiana State Council of Defense to see that every available boy devotes his spare time to this important work. If any farmer already has sufficient coal or wood for this winter he is asked to begin cutting his supply for next winter, in order that he will not need coal which may be needed in the more thickly-populated sections or in munition plants.

### THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM.

David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, discussing the farm labor problem, makes the following specific recommendations, including the utilization of boys of high school age who heretofore have not been regularly employed in farming operations.

"The farm labor problem has presented, and continues to present, many difficulties.

"However, it is well to recognize that the situation will continue to be difficult and that a satisfactory solution will require the best thought of the nation and the fullest and most complete co-operation of all agencies. To this end all plans which give any promise of real results must be carefully examined and put into effect so far as they are feasible.

"If we put our minds to the task and attempt to deal with it in a constructive way, there are many things which can be done to furnish relief. The Department of Agriculture, of course, will continue to do everything in its power to aid in the solution of the difficult problem. The most promising lines of effort seem to me to embrace the following:

"1. A systematic survey of the farm-labor situation in order to ascertain the possible needs of farmers and to determine ways of meeting them.

"2. The promotion of fuller co-operation in the utilization of labor among farmers in the same community.

"3. The further development of machinery for assisting in the transfer of labor from sections where the seasonal pressure has passed to regions where additional help is urgently needed.

"4. Making available labor which heretofore has not been fully or regularly utilized in farming operations, including boys of high school age who have had experience on the farm. (This is the function of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.)

"5. The releasing of men for agricultural purposes, as far as possible, by replacing them with women and by diverting labor from relatively non-essential enterprises are matters which demand serious consideration.

"6. Steps to see that any able-bodied men who are not now doing a full and useful day's work shall be fully and regularly employed. This, of

course, is a matter primarily for consideration by State and municipal authorities.

"7. The largest possible production and fullest use of farm labor-saving machinery.

"The whole subject, involving industry as well as agriculture, is being given serious attention by the Council of National Defense through its various agencies which are actively at work along many lines to formulate constructive plans."

### THE FARM BOY'S DUTY.

The farmer's son is in position to render splendid patriotic service and on his shoulders rests a tremendous responsibility, says Dean Eugene Davenport, University of Illinois.

"Nobody but the soldier and the experienced man of affairs can help more than can the boy on the farm, providing he stays with the land and works as he never worked before.

"How is it possible that a boy on the farm 3,000 miles from the fighting line can do anything toward winning this war—and by so common a job as following the plow, working in the harvest field, or riding the cultivator down the corn rows? It is because the world across the water has put so many men in the army and is getting so terribly hungry that every bushel of grain and every pound of wheat will help to win the war.

"But cannot the farm boy make more money by going into munition plants or other factories which offer exceedingly high wages? Certainly he can and so could the soldiers, but when our country is fighting for its life it is not a question of making money, but of defeating the enemy.

"The only time to fight is now. It is the last chance. The only way to win is to fight and to raise food, and that is why the boy on the farm has so good a chance to help. But besides raising food the farm boy can help in another way:

"The government, realizing the labor difficulty, has called upon the city high school boy for help and has organized the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. Some of these city boys will come to your neighborhood, perhaps to your own farm. They could all earn more money in the shops, but they have come at the call of their country to help raise food. They know little about farming, and you, the boy with farm experience, can help them in every way better than can anybody else. Now is your chance to do your bit."

### WARREN BOYS ORGANIZE.

Under the direction of Henry F. Shier the following Warren county boys of West Lebanon have organized a Saw Buck Club and are actively engaged in reducing dead and fallen timber to stove wood length for domestic consumption: Floyd Pugh, Fay Gullion, Burgess Hill, Dewey Benedict, Paul Beedle, Rex Reynolds, Chester Reynolds, Ora Lakin, Ora VanPelt, Newton Pence, Wilbur Astell, Boley Quarles, Cheesman Ahrens, Paul Clem, Lewis Clem, James Hoover, Lawrence Simmerman, Ralph Sims, Mikie Shaughnessy, Lee Williams, Herbert Brown and Howard Beedle.

### CANNERS IN NEED OF BOYS.

Harry McCartney, president of the Indiana Canners' Association, advises that Indiana Canners will need hundreds of boys this season and that the labor available through the Boys' Working Reserve will enable them to secure a largely increased acreage.

### FARMERS ASK FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

More than 300 Indiana farmers have filled in questionnaires sent out by the United States Boys' Working Reserve, asking them if they can use high school boys on their farms this summer. A total of 254 stated that they could use boys during the harvest season and eighty-eight stated that they could use them all summer. The first of the questionnaires were sent out December 1 and more are being sent almost daily. Several thousand responses are expected.

### WILL HOUSE FIFTY WORKERS.

The Greenfield Packing Company will build a camp near Greenfield to house 50 boys who will aid local growers in planting and harvesting the pea, bean and tomato crops.





We did not plunge into the conflict for revenge, for commercialism or because of race hatred. We drew the sword to protect American lives and American rights.—  
GOVERNOR JAMES P. GOODRICH.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JANUARY 18, 1918

Number 23

## Schools to Co-operate With Indiana Cannery

State Board of Education Makes Recommendations and Endorses Boys Working Reserve as Source of Labor Supply.

One of the most serious problems confronting educators at this time is the release of boys for agricultural work under such conditions that they may render a maximum of service with a minimum loss of time from their studies in the class room.

The Indiana Cannery Association, through its president, addressed a letter to Governor James P. Goodrich a short time ago from which the following is an extract:

"Hon. James P. Goodrich, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir—We need help. Last year the Government took 12 per cent. of our peas and corn and 18 per cent. of our tomatoes for the use of the army and navy. This year they will require probably two and one-half times as much and our allies can use any surplus that we can produce.

"The cannery have named prices to the growers that are very generally satisfactory, but the growers are afraid to contract liberally on account of the labor situation. Canning factory crops, especially tomatoes, require more labor per acre than regular farm crops and must be harvested promptly when ripe.

"I believe the Boys' Working Reserve can save the situation, but to make this force an effective argument with our growers we should have a statement from you, or from the school authorities that these high school boys will be available for use in May in putting out the crops and until frost, or about October 15 in the fall in harvesting these crops. Cannot a statement be secured from the State Board of Education on this matter? Let that statement be in writing so we can send it to our members and they get it to their growers.

Yours very truly,

"INDIANA CANNERS' ASSOCIATION,  
"By Harry McCartney, President."

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This letter was referred to Horace Ellis by the Governor with comment in part as follows:

"Dr. Horace Ellis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Dr. Ellis—The enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Harry McCartney, president of the Indiana Cannery Association, relative to the farm labor situation among growers of canning factory crops is of serious importance.

"I understand that the majority of boys who are not permanently employed, and who have enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, attend high school. To release these boys from school for short periods of time during the spring planting and fall harvest seasons will interfere somewhat with the regular school program. This situation presents a problem the solution of which falls naturally to the school authorities of the State, and therefore I am referring this letter to you in the hopes that you will bring it to the attention of the proper parties for their consideration and recommendation.

"I know that both you and the educational authorities throughout the State are in complete accord with the thought that increased food production in the State of Indiana during the coming year must not go by default on account of lack of sufficient labor, and that it will be both your pleasure and theirs to co-operate in every

way possible with the cannery in the State, and with the farmers as well.

"Very truly yours,  
"JAMES P. GOODRICH, Governor."

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These communications were presented by Dr. Ellis to the State Board of Education, which board at its regular meeting on January 11, 1918, took the following action, which assures growers and farmers of Indiana that they will have the unreserved co-operation of all the educators in Indiana:

### "ACTION OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

January 11, 1918.

"Owing to the necessity for an increase in the acreage of farm products, together with a growing shortage of farm labor, the State Board of Education, in regular session January 11, 1918, deems it advisable and therefore recommends:

"1. That the County Superintendent of Schools, together with the township high school principals, town and city superintendents and county agent of each county of the State constitute a board empowered to determine the advisability of maintaining in session the schools of their county during two or more Saturdays of each month for the remainder of the present school term, so as to close the schools sooner than the ordinary and accustomed date.

"2. That where the local school superintendents and high school principals determine that it is inadvisable to maintain their schools in session on Saturdays, they may at their discretion determine upon a plan whereby high school boys and girls of good standing may be released from school, not to exceed three weeks, prior to the closing of the school term to meet the exigencies incident to the shortage of farm labor and receive regular credit for the term's work.

"3. That in the event high school boys and girls are dismissed from school before the close of the present school term, such dismissal shall be made upon the condition that they are to be regularly and profitably employed to the approval and satisfaction of the local board, whose duty it shall be to keep in constant touch with each pupil released from school.

"4. That the board be empowered to devise a satisfactory plan for keeping in touch with the work for which the pupils have been dismissed to perform, and that the board require a written weekly report from the employe, giving the days, hour and character of the work done by the pupil.

"5. That the board be empowered to withhold credits from any pupil who is dismissed from school under this plan and who does not meet with the conditions and requirements fixed by the board, and that for any violation of the conditions agreed upon by the board, the pupil be required to make up for the time he has been absent from school as a result of this plan.

"6. That the local board co-operate with the Boys' Working Reserve of each county with a view of utilizing the services of the high school boys and girls to the greatest advantage."

### The Day of Atonement

"Every American and Canadian woman can bring the inevitable atonement for brutal outrage in Belgium, Armenia and Serbia, for the Lusitania and other horrors, a bit nearer by a day of food economy."—Lord Rhonda, British minister of food, in an address to representatives of the American, Canadian and Australian press.

## Johnson County Has First War Conference

Enthusiastic Mass Meetings and Educational Sectional Sessions Featured the Program.

Johnson county held the first county war conference held in Indiana. For two days, January 11 and 12, at Franklin, under the supervision of the Indiana State Council of Defense, and the direct management of the Johnson County Council of Defense, large and enthusiastic patriotic mass meetings were held and special or sectional meetings of war workers were successfully organized and carried through.

W. W. Aikens, chairman of the Johnson county chapter of the Red Cross, presided at the first meeting of the big conference. Music was supplied by the Juvenile band of Greenwood, and by vocalists.

Food and fuel conservation, patriotic activities of various sorts, Red Cross work, Y. M. C. A. war service, the Liberty Loan, and especially the thrift certificate and savings stamps movement were discussed.

Among the speakers at the conference were: Miss Eleanor Barker, Indianapolis, on conservation in the homes; W. G. Oliver on fuel conservation; H. Foster Clippinger, of Indianapolis, on the thrift campaign; Rev. Percy Epler, Indianapolis, on Red Cross work; Fred A. Sims of Indianapolis spoke for the war thrift certificate movement.

Gov. James P. Goodrich sent a telegram of greetings to the conference and expressed regret because of his inability to drop State business long enough to attend.

Speakers at division meetings the second day of the conference included Prof. James A. Woodburn of Indiana university, Bloomington; Prof. Charles Curry of the State Normal school; Isaac D. Straus of the State Council of Defense, federal state director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve in Indiana; Mrs. Hugh McGibeny and Judge Charles J. Orbison of Indianapolis and Miss Vida Newsom of Columbus.

The divisional meeting included conferences of workers in the fuel administration, food administration, war savings and thrift stamps, war mothers' division, educational section, fraternal orders, Red Cross section, religious workers' section, and others.

The war conference organization was headed in Johnson county by Eugene Pulliam. D. B. Kelly was chairman of the decorations committee. Otis White headed the ushers organization. The township chairmen were as follows: Harry McCartney, Elmer Boone, J. Wesley Paddock, T. C. Wyrick, Thomas Blackwell, Narel Boaz, Rev. E. G. Kneisley, Will Ray, Fred Vandivier, Rev. R. Glick, John A. Thompson, Prof. A. D. Montgomery, Rev. B. L. Scroggs, Rev. Thomas Gray, J. L. Griffith, Prof. Paul Linton, Watson VanNuys and James Covert.

Division chairmen were: L. E. Ott, W. G. Oliver, M. J. Voris, Prof. Warren J. Yount, Henry White, Rev. Rhys P. Jones, W. W. Aikens, Mrs. M. E. Crowell and Mrs. Luella K. Finkbiner.

### On Fault Finding

It has been wisely put that "When a man or woman finds fault with meatless or wheatless regulations, a presumption arises against the faultfinder's loyalty and the burden of proof is on the defendant."—Logansport Pharos-Reporter.

I 355  
I 385cd



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Fayette County.**—The Fayette County Council of Defense, actively and aggressively co-operating with an aggressive local press, and working through a large and growing organization of watchful and patriotic citizens, is driving home the truth about the war and is throwing a decided chill into a group of pro-kaiser spouters in and around Connersville. Officers of the Defense Council, notably C. S. Roots of the protection section, urges that every loyal citizen shall put the war issue squarely up to every "Hun-gabler" who is heard to utter false or seditious statements touching on the war.

F. I. Barrows of Connersville, formerly an officer in the Indiana National Guard, has organized a class of young men for free instruction in the rudiments of military duty, and invites men subject to the selective enlistment law to call upon him for assistance and instruction. The class meets Saturdays at the Commercial Club in Connersville.

A plan now is in operation in Fayette county for the posting in public places of the names of persons who peddle pro-kaiser falsehoods that tend to obstruct or confuse America's war work. Names of gossipers against the Red Cross and other war institutions are to be turned in to Chairman L. A. Frazee of the Fayette County Council of Defense, or to other members of that body.

Fayette county not long ago shipped, three days in advance of the time schedule, 6,400 surgical dressings for the Red Cross. High school girls made 2,400 of these dressings. The Red Cross shop at Connersville is in the Masonic banquet hall, and that order recently contributed \$85 to the cause.

**Floyd County.**—New Albany's numerous wood-using industries have been enforcing a general fuel-saving policy by burning refuse wood under their boilers in place of coal. Where these factories have a surplus of refuse lumber after supplying their special wood and refuse burners, the wood is sold to factory employees at nominal prices for use in the homes.

The Evangelical Church Brotherhood at New Albany, led by Rev. F. A. Meusch, is actively engaged in war work in response to a synodical appeal for a war fund. At the first meeting of the women at the home of Mrs. Charles Miller \$25 was raised. The auxiliary officers are: President, Miss Alinda Fleischer; vice-president, Mrs. Charles Miller; secretary, Mrs. George Lopp, and treasurer, Mrs. P. H. Schoen.

**Fountain County.**—Last June Fountain county women started knitting socks for soldiers, the county being asked to make 100 pairs as its quota of the supply needed for Indiana men going to the colors. At that time 144 pairs of socks were knit. Fountain county knitters did not quit work when the Indianapolis shop was closed, following completion of the first lot of socks. Last October the Fountain County Council of Defense decided to go on with the making of socks for Fountain county boys in the service. The women who had been in charge in the townships continued in charge of the knitting. From September 15 to December 24 562 pairs of socks were knit. Mrs. Dan C. Reed inspected all the work and assisted in financing and managing the campaign. Newspapers in Fountain county print a complete report of the knitting campaign, with a list of the knitters in Covington, Kingman, Roberts, Newtown, Wallace, Union Chapel, Mellott, Hillsboro, Attica and Veedsburg. The list is a long one, indicating that Fountain county women are enlisted in large numbers in war work. Mrs. Rachel Levor of the County Defense Council made the report which is offered through the press.

The National Car Coupler plant at Attica made an unusual record in the big Red Cross membership drive, enlisting more than 700 of its employees as members of the Red Cross. Many departments were able to put up the Red Cross flag with the star to indicate full enrollment. The organization worked under an executive committee as follows: Will Kirkman, chairman; Chester Dougherty, secretary and treasurer; Bert Maltot, Lee McGowan and Robert Lentz.

Attica has a new company in the Indiana State Militia with 74 men on the roster, and with Capt. Russell L. Smith in command. Joseph H. Stahl is first lieutenant and Ernest Rodenbeck is second lieutenant.

**Fulton County.**—The new committee on public policy created by the Fulton County Council of Defense has been active since the day it was appointed, organizing patriotic meetings, formulating the American idea for propaganda work through the schools, through speakers and through the press, and uniting the intelligent forces of patriotism for active work against insidious enemy propaganda and falsehood. The committee is as follows: George W. Holman, chairman; Enoch Myers, Otto McMahon, H. G. Miller and Grosvenor Dawe. Mr. McMahon is spokesman in the community for the Federal authorities. The leaders of thought, men and women, have been gathered together not only for speeches, but for written expressions of war topics to be used in various ways in Fulton county. A formal policy statement has been prepared for use in all the county.

One plan now working out is to hold special patriotic meetings in January in all the churches of the county, each meeting to be addressed by a speaker representing the Defense Council and its public policy committee.

An effort is being made to get an emergency home demonstrator for Fulton county. Meetings recently held at Akron, Kewanee and Rochester aroused general interest among the women of the county. Mrs. Eva Robb of Walalah, speaking under the auspices of the Purdue Extension Department and the Fulton County Council of Defense, told of emergency war work for the women

and informed the women how they might get a home demonstrator.

**Gibson County.**—Discussion of the use of tobacco in the army at a recent meeting of the Gibson County Council of Defense led to public misstatements as to the position of Rev. M. S. McMillan, chairman of the public morals committee of the Defense Council. The council is out with a formal statement refuting the charge that Rev. McMillan had criticized the Red Cross. Rev. McMillan asked if it were true that Red Cross money was being spent for cigarettes for soldiers. This inquiry led to the circulation of untrue statements attributed to Mr. McMillan. One of the practical and necessary items in handling soldiers and in caring for them is the cigarette. The Red Cross does not put by cigarettes, but it does not hesitate to distribute smoking materials to smokers, who demand and need the supplies when in hospitals. It has been shown that instead of discouraging members of his congregation from joining the Red Cross, Rev. McMillan has helped with the membership campaign, and the members of Mr. McMillan's church are all Red Cross members. The Gibson County Council of Defense has published vigorous resolutions strongly vindicating Rev. McMillan.

Mrs. O. M. Kolb, chairman of the food committee of the women's section of the Gibson County Council of Defense, is in charge of the work of gathering and marketing the surplus of canned goods put up by the women of the county. This work will be bigger than ever in 1918.

Miss Ruth Maxan, woman member of the Gibson County Council of Defense, is out with an urgent appeal asking the women of the county to do away with refreshments at entertainments except where such refreshments can be made to take the place of a regular meal.

**Grant County.**—For the benefit of the Red Cross Marion people recently gave a benefit two-night performance of "The Masquerade Party," the affair being highly successful. A feature was a short address by Capt. A. Lays Brown of the Canadian forces, who paid a high tribute to the Red Cross.

The Grant County Ministerial Association, in a recent meeting, took measures to demonstrate that the church is being kept active and increasingly helpful in war work. Armenian relief and work for the French war victims are especially being looked after by the church folk of the county.

**Greene County.**—Mrs. J. B. Young has reported to the Greene County Council of Defense that more than 500 service cards have been signed by women in the county in addition to 4,567 food conservation pledge cards.

J. Frank Cravens and James L. Smith have been recommended by the Greene County Council of Defense to the Food Administration to handle the food problems of the county in place of Allen Williams, formerly appointed, but who was not able to serve.

In resolutions passed by the Greene County Council of Defense it was suggested that the miners' examining board, which issues permits to coal miners, might hold adjourned sessions in order to be accessible to miners who seek permits for emergency work.

Frank R. Wall, a Spanish-American war soldier, is organizing a company of Liberty Guards at Worthington. An effort is being made under the auspices of the Greene County Council of Defense to organize a company of the Indiana State Militia in the county.

**Hendricks County.**—Retail grocers of Plainfield met in the office of Dr. Amos Carter, local representative of the Food Administration, and took action pledging themselves by resolution to whole-hearted support of the nation's food conservation plans. Officers have been named as follows: President, W. B. Elliott; vice-president, O. P. Duckworth; secretary, Ira M. Holselaw. These officers were named by the food administrator. Groceries are to be closed at 7 p. m., Saturdays excepted, during January, February and March, as a fuel conservation measure.

Plainfield club women are taking active part, as clubs, in Red Cross work, and various clubs have been assigned days for duty at the Red Cross Shop. Among these organizations are: Friday Club, Union Home Economics Club, Methodist Ladies' Aid Society, Home Economics Department, Literary Department, Mothers' Department, Civic Department and Music and Art Department of the Department Club.

**Henry County.**—Robert S. Hunter, a Newcastle attorney, has accepted the captaincy of the Newcastle company of the State militia, succeeding John Robbins, who resigned because of physical disability. Allen Mettert is first lieutenant and Chalmers Brown is second lieutenant.

Twenty-two Aberdeen-Angus calves have been allotted to boys and girls of Henry county who are members of a calf club organized by County Agent Joseph Prigg. Other boys and girls who already own calves have been asked to join the club. The calves are to be fed and cared for by the boys and girls until the time of the Henry County Fair, when the animals will be exhibited and awards will be made. It is expected the calf club will number more than fifty members. The Henry County Aberdeen-Angus Association supplies the calves at cost, and local banks have agreed to help the young folk finance their venture into business. County Agent Prigg, Harry Modlin and Leonard Clawson of Newcastle are leaders in the movement.

Dr. F. A. Bolser, chairman of the Henry County Council of Defense, and County Agent Prigg are active in placing orders for ewes to be brought in as part of the movement to increase the wool and mutton production of Indiana in the coming year and during the period of the war.

**Howard County.**—With a population of 40,000, Howard

county shows 3,000 subscribers to the Y. M. C. A. war fund, giving \$24,269.31, where the quota set for the county was \$20,000.

A successful meeting has just been held at Greentown, in Howard county, to organize the women locally for war work under the women's section of the State and County Defense Councils. Mrs. Julia Jones Davis presided. The meeting was under the auspices of the Research Club. Lloyd McClure made a patriotic address. Mrs. Alfred Snook, secretary of the Howard County Council of Defense, was one of the speakers. Chairmen were chosen as follows:

Enrollment and Woman's Service—Chairman Howard county, Mrs. A. H. Hunt; sub-chairman Liberty township, Mrs. H. H. Weaver.

Food Production—Chairman Howard county, Mrs. Harry Meek; sub-chairman Liberty township, Mrs. Frank Cates.

Child Welfare—Chairman Howard county, Mrs. W. G. Kittelman; sub-chairman Liberty township, Mrs. F. P. Seegar.

Women in Industry—Chairman Howard county, Miss Bernice Haynes; sub-chairman Liberty township, Mrs. E. E. Freeman.

Health and Recreation—Chairman Howard county, Mrs. M. F. Brand; sub-chairman Liberty township, Mrs. E. U. Powell.

Educational Propaganda—Chairman Howard county, Mrs. Edgar Apperson; sub-chairman Liberty township, Miss Minnie Parsons.

The Howard County Chapter of the Red Cross has expended in the last year \$7,758.96, and the sum of \$7,917.15 has been raised to carry forward the chapter's activities.

**Huntington County.**—Ruth and Armin Bohn, twin daughter and son of the Rev. and Mrs. George Bohn of Bippus, were enrolled in the Red Cross when six days old by their father, who has enrolled his entire family of fourteen. The Rev. Mr. Bohn is pastor of a German Evangelical church at Bippus. Nearly all the residents of Warren township, in which Bippus is situated, are of German descent. The township, however, has 500 Red Cross members, 200 more than its quota.

Three little Huntington girls gave a circus for the benefit of the Red Cross. Following a highly successful exhibition the young patriots reported at the Red Cross Shop and turned over the entire proceeds, a shiny nickel.

## Merchants' Economy

The report of the several Chairmen of the Merchants' Economy Committee, Indiana State Council of Defense, show that excellent progress has been made throughout the entire State in following the recommendations of the Council of National Defense relative to lessened deliveries, return of merchandise and C. O. D. orders.

The Merchants' Economy Committee is headed by Mr. F. M. Ayres of Indianapolis, Chairman. The State is divided into eleven districts, each district represented by its Chairman appointed by the General Chairman. These Chairmen not only want to secure the co-operation of the merchants in their cities, but have organized the territory adjacent to their city. In every instance, with the exception of a few isolated cases, the Chairmen report they have had no material difficulty in getting the retailers of their districts to comply fully with the recommendations made by the Council of National Defense, and that the suggestion concerning deliveries, returned merchandise and C. O. D. orders is now in a much better shape than it has ever been.

In a number of instances they report the release of a number of men formerly connected in the delivery service and which men are now being used for more important service to the country.

The percentage of merchandise which they have been asked to accept on return has been materially decreased and the custom of ordering goods sent out C. O. D. has been reduced to a minimum. The movement has been given wide publicity throughout the State, the Chairmen of the Merchants' Economy Committee reporting that in a number of instances display ads were run in their home papers as well as the papers running strong editorials advocating the public following these recommendations.

The outlook for 1918 is very bright to the end that this movement be made even more universal.

During the first week of the drive for memberships in the United States Food Administration's organization of retail grocers 2,325 Indiana men enrolled. It is believed the retailers' organization in the State will reach every community of the State.

In the matter of food do not mistake substitution for starvation. The United States Food Administration asks you for the former in order to guard against the latter.



## Food Administration

To County Federal Food Administrators:

I am going to leave it to you to see that the subject of FOOD is given the consideration it deserves at the War Council, which is soon to be held in your county.

Food should have an important place on the program of every County Council.

Food has already added from one to two years or more to the time that the United States will have to fight in the war. The recent Italian collapse and the withdrawal of Russia from the war were both caused primarily by food conditions. These two great misfortunes will cause the death of countless thousands of American soldiers in the long run. England, France and Italy need our food aid as much, if not more, than they need our man power and ammunition.

A County War Council which does not give a great deal of attention to food will be neglecting the most vital problem America faces in the war. The War Councils are intended, primarily, to be educational; the work of the Food Administration is more of an educational nature than that of any other department of the government. The Treasury Department, the War Department and even the Red Cross, all have a machinery for getting results directly, while the Food Administration must depend largely upon the spontaneous interest and spirits of the great mass of the general public.

We suggest that you call into conference the woman member of the County Council of Defense who has conducted the pledge card campaign in their county, and that you work in this manner in close conjunction with her.

Arrange for good speakers on Food Conservation at the meetings of the War Council and for interesting sectional meetings of wholesale and retail merchants, hotel and restaurant men and housewives, and of all other classes of people interested in and affected by the Food Control Law and the Food Conservation movement.

Most of the speakers for these meetings will necessarily have to be local or from nearby counties. This office, however (through the Speakers Bureau of the State Council of Defense), will do everything within its power to help you prepare an interesting food program, but you should not depend too fully on us for there are apt to be many calls for speakers and few available speakers.

**IMPORTANT!** Within the next few weeks, a team of three Food Administration speakers is to come to Indiana from the Food Administration headquarters at Washington. This team will work in Indiana twenty days. The team will consist of a leader, who was one of the six men recently sent by the Food Administration to study food conditions in Europe, of a woman member, capable of giving advice and suggestions to women, and of a speaker, a second man. The date of arrival of this team in this State is not yet known. It is proposed to "book" these people at as many of the County War Councils as possible. Those County Food Administrators who ask first for this team will get it, or at least part of it, providing that it is practical to make such arrangements. Railroad connections and other limitations will have to be taken into consideration. The County Food Administrator should not depend too fully upon getting this team as a part of his Food Program but should use these speakers from Washington as extra measure if he can get them. Any County Food Administrator who wants this team should write to Dr. Barnard immediately after the dates of the War Council for his county are set. The speakers will be booked through the Speakers Division of the State Council of Defense.

Within a short time an organizer from the State Council of Defense will visit your county to help organize the County War Conference. Please co-operate with him. And don't forget this:—Make FOOD the big feature of your War Council.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. BARNARD,

Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.  
January 5, 1918.

## The Price of Mill Feeds.

BULLETIN NO. 18.

It is suggested that Under Rule 19, Circular 6, U. S. Milling Division, the prices of mill feeds quoted below be agreed upon as reasonable and just.

Mills that do not have a jobbing department under a jobbers license, must limit their prices on bran in car lots, bulk and f. o. b. mill to 38 per cent. of the average previous month's cost of wheat, including administration fees. For example:

Wheat cost \$2.16 permits bran price.....	27.36
Wheat cost 2.13 permits bran price.....	26.98
Wheat cost 2.10 permits bran price.....	26.60
Wheat cost 2.07 permits bran price.....	26.22

When making bran, that remaining part of the mill run feed, may be called flour middlings and sold at \$9.00 over bran price. Mixed feed is all the feed mixed and can be sold at \$4.00 over bran price. To these prices may be added the cost of sacks, tax, tags, and drayage, if any, and 50 cents per ton in less than car lots or mixed car lots.

A jobbing department operating under a jobbers license, may not pay the mill more than the above carload prices, and it may add a sum sufficient to cover the actual expense of doing the jobbing business and a reasonable profit, which sum must not exceed 50 cents per ton on split cars, \$3.00 per ton or less than car lots of one ton or more, and \$4.00 per ton on less than one ton.

The above prices and differentials are based on cash transactions, reasonable interest charges may be made when sold on credit.

Please give the prices above quoted general publicity throughout your county.

H. E. BARNARD,

Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.  
January 8, 1918.

Indiana retail grocers are organizing county associations for the purpose of co-operating with county food administrators. They are adopting the cash and carry system of merchandising, eliminating useless deliveries and curtailing credits. Later they will set aside a special day for the encouragement of the use of potatoes, at the suggestion of the United States Food Administration.

Food administrators are asked to give attention to Bulletin No. 22, which calls for information as follows:

1. How many papers are published in your county?
2. How many use food copy?
3. Do they like it, or has running it become a routine matter?
4. Do they run the copy in display form, boxes and the like?
5. Would they use more copy if it were furnished them in plate form?
6. Do they give you frequent editorial mention?
7. How can we use them to better advantage than now?

Reports should be made promptly to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

County Food Administrators are urged to report to Dr. Harry E. Barnard at once the names of chairmen of last year's home garden activities in their county. In order to stimulate interest in the home garden movement and co-operate with it, County Food Administrators are asked to determine:

1. Was every community organized?
2. Are such organizations still effective?
3. Has your County Council an active garden committee?
4. Can it handle the work without your aid?
5. Can you help it, and how?
6. Are funds available for preparing ground for the poor?
7. Have land owners offered their lands for prospective gardens?
8. Are there any means at hand in larger communities, such as community kitchens, municipal driers or canneries, kitchens in churches, high schools, lodges, etc., for utilizing surplus products?
9. Have plans yet been made for forming canning clubs, etc.?

## Americans of Other Tongues to Be Taught

Indiana Leads Nation-Wide Movement for the Proper Patriotic Education of Those Speaking Foreign Languages.

American citizens of German, Austrian and Hungarian extraction are to be organized for patriotic propaganda work throughout the nation. Already the Indiana State Council of Defense has taken preliminary steps to counsel with leaders among the people who are descended from German-speaking parentage.

It is the purpose in Indiana, and the idea promulgated here has been adopted by the Council of National Defense, to enlist loyal men and women of German, Austrian and Hungarian extraction for war work on behalf of the American cause. Leaders are to be called into conference, and these leaders of the German-speaking peoples will offer suggestions and assist in carrying out plans for extending American educational propaganda to groups that heretofore have not been reached. Persons of German extraction, of Austrian lineage, liberty-loving citizens who honor the memory of Kossuth, are to be given the opportunity not only to "get 'right' for America, but to stand out for liberty, justice and civilization.

Students of the situation in Indiana and in other states have found a psychological condition which, they believe, makes a general movement among the foreign-born population both timely and advisable. It is generally believed that the hour is at hand for those of foreign extraction to demonstrate their Americanism in spirit, word and action, and that now they must be helped get into the war work. It has been found that a large per cent. of the foreign-born already are ready to assert themselves on the side of America and her associates in the war as against the piracy and brutality of the kaiser, the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs and the Turk.

Students of Hungarian history are calling especial attention to the fact that the citizenship of Hungarian extraction in the United States offers a splendid field for educational propaganda.

From an Indiana source comes the suggestion that an immediate survey be made of the Hungarian press in this country with a view to suppressing such papers as are dominated and misled by the House of Hapsburg and pro-kaiser agencies. This movement is to be followed by intensive educational and patriotic activities among the people of Hungarian descent. The history of the Hungarians has been a prolonged tale of brave struggle against the House of Hapsburg and Austrian tyranny. It is being pointed out that the Russian menace has been removed and that Hungary now can with safety stand for the liberty her people in the past have been willing to fight for.

Pro-kaiser influences have been at work through a subsidized and controlled foreign-language press in this country to keep the people of Hungarian extraction in the dark as to the war, its causes, its purposes, and as to the motives of America in meeting the arrogant attacks of the war lords of Pan-Germany.

With leading citizens of foreign extraction interested in war work, it is believed they will be able to assist materially in stamping out sedition among their own people, who are especially anxious to be relieved of the opprobrium that has attached to the silence that so often has been misconstrued as treason. They will have first hand information whereby they may identify and point out all not in sympathy with American aims and purposes and educate those who are inactive wholly through lack of enlightenment.

As usual, Indiana takes the lead. Special action already has been taken for active organization work among those elements which up to now have been more or less neglected by patriotic propagandists.

Practice food conservation for the sake of your stomach, for the sake of your pocketbook, for the sake of your country or for any other reason under the sun, but—BE SURE YOU DO IT.



# INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 23

## Editorial Comment

### THE MORAL IS PLAIN.

The fat man took his seat in the cafe car and with an air of anticipatory determination grabbed a menu card. Just out of Chicago, on the way to Indianapolis, many hours late, the fat man apparently was in a state of appetite and in a mood thoroughly to enjoy his "eats."

A dusky servitor stood at attention, head bent, and heard the demands of the hungry fat man. One thing after another did the fat man order, with growing asperity as the obsequious but entirely serene waiter solemnly shook his head, explaining repeatedly and patiently that the dishes so imperiously demanded were not to be had.

The fat man saw one substantial dish after another vanish from his hopeful vision away as the colored man at his elbow explained that the derangement of traffic had interfered with the ordinary supplies on the cafe car. Finally, with a snort, the fat man insisted:

"Well, what in thunder have you got?"

The waiter respectfully bent, placed a long finger on a menu page the fat man had ignored, ran the finger down the page and said with dignity:

"We have all dem, and dem is what Mistah Hoovah wants you to eat."

What could the fat man say? What could the fat man do?

He took the hint.

### THE LAND OF OUR CHILDREN.

Suppose, neighbors, we try to get this thing right. A lot of us have come from Germany where the government, the social and economic systems, are different than they are here in America.

We left the land of our fathers for very good and sufficient reasons.

Perhaps with most of us the chief reason was that we hoped here in America to get ahead faster than we could hope to do in the old country.

Perhaps, too, some of us had friends over here who wanted us to join them, and in order to get us to come perhaps they laid the bright colors on with a vigorous brush, and perhaps to some of us the bright visions have not all been realized.

And some of us came to escape military service; some of us to keep out of the political prisons that welcome people who do not agree with the chosen of God; some of us as children, because our fathers came.

In thinking of our fathers we forgot our sons.

Are we going to make the future hard for our American children—we who freely chose America for ourselves as well as for them—by casting over them the cloud of disloyalty to America in this, her time of supreme testing?

Do you want for them the rule we left behind us when we chose for them the place to be born?

Do we hope the kaiser will win this war?

Do we want Canada a German province?

Do we want German forts and armies as next-door neighbors?

Do we want German laws and regulations here in America?

Then why in the name of William Hohenzollern did we not stay where we already had just what we wanted?—Farm and Home.

## Wheat Situation Now Appallingly Serious

### Dr. Barnard Reports Observations During Conference of Food Administrators —Other Council Matters.

Reporting to the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, January 16, James I. Keach told of the food show at Chicago and of the meetings held in connection with that show. He said a representative of National Food Administrator Hoover conferred with the dealers, especially on the proposition of the proper substitution of perishable foods for wheat and meats; on the problem of moving and distributing commodities, and on the matter of using cars for the shipping of non-essentials that ought, he said, to be employed in distributing plain and necessary foods, such as potatoes, which properly can be substituted for the cereals that must be sent abroad. Mr. Keach reported good feeling, a co-operative purpose, and the absence of friction as between food men and the food administration.

Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, reported the results of a conference at Washington of the food administrators from the various States. He reported that while the sugar situation is improved, and while the meat supply is becoming more satisfactory, the wheat situation is "appallingly serious." He predicted early action to bring about an absolute cut in the allowance of wheat, saying that the conditions were such as to compel the people to use 70 per cent. of the normal wheat consumption all along the line. It has been found that while 30 per cent. of the people observe wheatless rules, and while 30 per cent. of the people use no more wheat than formerly, some 40 per cent. of the population actually uses much more wheat than ever before, this being due to the fact that a large foreign element, drawing increased pay, is consuming wheat at a rate never before known, and absorbing the wheat saved by the 30 per cent. who practice patriotic conservation.

Frank Wampler, James I. Keach, George Ade and William G. Irwin were named on a special committee to consider the question of approving and establishing supervision of a State movement to bring in ewes and lambs from other States to increase the wool and food production of Indiana in the war emergency.

William Holton Dye of Noblesville and Indianapolis has been working on a project for the introduction into Indiana of 30,000 ewes this year, encouraging sheep-raising and increasing the wool supply to help meet the demand for wool for clothing for the huge armies of the United States and her associates in the war.

Chairman Will H. Hays reported to the State Defense Council that the State Veterinarian and the State Food Director had found good in the more-sheep project and in the plans now being worked out. He informed the members that Mr. Dye had suggested that the State Council of Defense create a department for the promotion of the sheep production industry on the lines already started, with proper State supervision of the animals shipped in and co-ordination of activities in connection with the large business project involved. They plan the organization and maintenance of an immense business in addition to increasing the mutton and wool supply. It was shown that a considerable increase already had been made in the number of sheep in the State. Mr. Hays named the special committee to work out details and to adopt plans looking to the proper co-ordination of the work being done by Mr. Dye and others, and to recommend whether or not the sheep stimulation work should be approved and made a part of the program of the State Defense Council.

A letter from Ernest N. Smith, secretary of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, was read. In the letter Mr. Smith explained the workings of the bureau maintained by the Chamber at Washington for the booking of war contracts for Indiana manufacturers. It had been reported that this bureau had charged 3 per cent. brokerage charges for service rendered to Indiana manufacturers seeking war work. Mr.

Smith sent papers showing that the charges or fees thus collected ranged from one-half of 1 per cent. to 1 per cent., and that such charges were made, as he said, to cover the cost of maintaining the bureau. The contract provides for a pro rata redistribution of any money received by the bureau in excess of the cost of maintaining the bureau. On the basis of business already done, it was indicated, the customers of the bureau would be entitled at this time to a refund of 50 per cent. of the fees paid in.

The Scientific Research Committee of the State Council of Defense, through its secretary, Daniel B. Luten, recommended that the Indiana Council of Defense urge, by resolution, the enactment of a daylight-saving measure now pending in the House, which bill would provide for action all over the country setting the clocks forward one hour the last Sunday in April, the system to continue until the last Sunday in September. Dr. Charles P. Emerson, George Ade and Charles Fox were named as a committee to investigate the workings of the daylight saving plan and to recommend action later.

The public hearing at which employers and labor union men were to discuss reports of discrimination against union labor in Indianapolis plants doing war work was postponed a week to enable all parties involved to be present.

The matter of raising a fund with which to pay for tickets to be used by soldiers in taking advantage of entertainments to be given at cantonment or army theaters was turned over to the camp recreational activities committee under H. McK. Landon of Indianapolis, with the proviso that in case Mr. Landon's committee deems it advisable to carry the matter forward as suggested by the national authorities; the question is to be submitted to the Defense Council's committee for the consideration of solicitations for war funds.

A request from the Salvation Army for permission to raise \$50,000 in Indiana, as the State's share of the one million dollar war fund proposed to be raised in the United States, was referred to the committee on solicitations.

Arrangements for a private showing of eight reels of moving picture films from an Indianapolis theater during the week of January 28 were reported by Mr. Ade of the publicity committee. The reels are the first of the thirty to be distributed over the State for patriotic education, under the auspices of county councils of defense.

Chairman Hays announced the assignment of Bert Hendren of the State board of accounts to the position of assistant manager of the speakers' bureau of the council. Mr. Hendren was in charge of the speakers' bureau of the Democratic State committee during two campaigns and has thorough knowledge of the work, gained from experience. He will assist Prof. J. J. Pettijohn, of Indiana university, who has been in charge of the bureau and who has been burdened with the demands growing out of the county war conferences.

An invitation to attend the Kentucky state-wide war conference, patterned after the Indiana conference of December 13-14, was received, but owing to the traffic conditions deranged by inclement weather the council was unable to send a representative. The Kentucky conference was held January 16 and 17.

### Why Farmers Should Raise More Chickens and Eggs.

More chickens and more eggs will release more meat for our armies and the Allies. They can not get our chickens and our eggs—we can, and like to eat them.

Poultry can be increased more rapidly and more economically than any of the meat animals.

Chickens will live largely, grow and prosper on waste that never otherwise would be of use, and will eat the infant bugs, particularly orchard pests, before they have had opportunity to do great harm.

Chickens require a minimum of attention. Most of it can be given by women and children. No heavy labor is required.

Chickens will help win the war.



## Women's Section

The organization committee of the woman's section of the Indiana State Council of Defense has set April 19 as the date on which a new registration of Indiana women for patriotic service will begin. The registration will continue for ten days. In the meantime a course of instruction covering the registration card and its meaning will be given the registrars. This preliminary training, it is believed, will prevent the confusion that attended the previous registration in a number of counties.

Not all county council women have nominated a member of the educational propaganda committee. Mrs. Carlisle requests that this action be taken at once. Names should be reported to her at Room 83, State House.

"The importance of the public libraries in spreading all kinds of information relative to war work, especially as pertains to food conservation and educational propaganda, has not been thoroughly appreciated," says Mrs. Carlisle in a special message to the women of the State.

"The schools have been used freely for the purpose of reaching the homes wherein the children will become teachers to the parents; but through the libraries both children and adults may be reached first-handed. The public libraries offer to circulate pamphlets, recipes for the use of substitutes in food conservation, etc., just as they circulate books. Libraries in many smaller communities, too, are available for patriotic meetings, usually without charge."

In reference to the approaching county war conferences Mrs. Carlisle addresses the following to the women war workers of each county:

"The women war workers in the county should be most active at these conferences, of course. There should be a meeting of the women during the afternoon if possible, just as there was a sectional meeting of the woman's section at the state war conference.

"This as a suggestion: it would seem that there should be general discussion of the woman's part of war activities, possibly led by the woman member of the council; talks by sub-chairman; special emphasis given to the registration and food activities, together with discussion of the plan of the woman's organization."

Mrs. Carlisle has just received a letter from Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, in which Mrs. Lamar compliments very highly the "splendid spirit and enthusiasm displayed by the woman's section of the Indiana State Council of Defense."

Mrs. Lamar represented the Council of National Defense in an address to the women's section of the Indiana Council of Defense at the recent State-wide war conference.

### Mrs. Mott's Message.

Mrs. L. A. Mott, Publicity Chief of the Jackson County Council of Defense, has sent the following address to the women of her county. Mrs. Carlisle commends it to the attention of all Indiana women:

"Do the women of Jackson county realize that this war is getting personal? Do they realize how essential they are to it? Without them there will be chaos. We do not want any slackers in our country. So every one must use her utmost endeavor toward universal peace.

"Have you been called upon to be chairman in your township or town for the distribution of the service cards which are to be signed early in the New Year? Did you gladly accept the opportunity for service or did you give some flimsy excuse and say it would be impossible for you to serve?

"We all realize this work is not easy. It requires time and money and strength and patience on our part to carry this thing through. But remember the boys at the front are offering their lives in our behalf while we are at home comfortable and well cared for.

"I call upon the women of our country to be loyal. At this Christmas time make one great

gift to your country and the boys who are fighting to save humanity by giving yourselves in every possible way to service at home. Let us all put our all into this issue if such a sacrifice be required of us.

"This Christmas was the finest Christmas we have ever had because we are a bigger, better people than ever before. We have put behind us thoughts of self and ease and the enjoyment of wealth we have piled up. We are giving our best in men and money—let us do our best as women. Let us demand the privilege of having a part in this great enterprise. Let us do it now."

Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle has urged the women members of County Councils of Defense to participate actively in the county war conferences. She is endeavoring to secure the engagement of Miss Helen Fraser of London for addresses on what the women of England have been and are doing toward helping win the war.

Women having a particularly close association with the armed forces of the United States through near relatives being in service, are being organized into a War Wives' Club, to be a part of the women's section of the State Council, under Mrs. Carlisle's direction.

The "Fourteen-Minute Women," an organization of women speakers on topics of special interest to their sex, will be made a part of the women's section. The "Fourteen-Minute Women" was conceived after the style of the "Four-Minute Men." The first organization in the State was formed by Mrs. Julia Henderson, in Marion county, who will represent Mrs. Carlisle's executive committee at the head of the State-wide organization. County chairmen have been asked to report the names of ten women for this organization, who will receive suggestions and information for their talks from the State Council headquarters.

### 16,000,000 New Members Added to the American Red Cross.

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, sent the following New Year's message to the Red Cross division managers throughout the country:

"The latest reports available indicate that the Christmas drive for 10,000,000 new members for the American Red Cross has resulted in the addition of fully 16,000,000 names to its rolls. This number added to the more than 6,000,000 members before the Christmas campaign makes the total present enrollment fully 22,000,000. This is a magnificent fact—an expression not alone of the patriotism, but of the fine sympathy and idealism of the whole American people.

"The Red Cross War Council congratulates and welcomes every new member of the American Red Cross; likewise it congratulates the officers and old members of the organization who have given unstintingly of their time and effort to make the membership campaign a success.

"But the wonderful achievement of enrolling one-fifth of the entire population of the United States as members of the American Red Cross is less a triumph than it is a call to greater service. The Red Cross is not merely a humanitarian organization separate and distinct from others, but it is the mobilized heart and spirit of the whole American people. The American Red Cross is carrying a message of love and sympathy to American soldiers and sailors and to the troops and civilian population of our allies in all parts of the world. It is seeking to shorten the war and it is seeking to lay a foundation for a more enduring peace when the war is over. As we stand on the threshold of a new year in this hour of the world's tragedy there can be but one thought in the minds of the 22,000,000 members of the American Red Cross, and that is to serve and sacrifice as never before."

Corn this year will serve two main purposes. It will help to feed us so that we can reduce our consumption of wheat and send more to Europe, and it will feed hogs for both ourselves and our associates in the war.

## Patriotic Press Comment

### As to Suffrage.

The Indiana State Council of Defense does not urge upon Congress and the Council of National Defense the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution giving women the right to vote as a war measure. It does favor extending the right to vote, however, as "a matter of sheer right and common justice," with which most of us agree.—Rochester Sentinel.

### The Council of Defense.

The Cass County Council of Defense is the United States Government speaking direct to the people of the county. It is a legalized body, created by government statute, appointed and operating by authority of the United States Congress. So don't make mouths at the Council of Defense, or perchance you may find yourself fighting your Uncle Samuel, and Samuel is a husky individual.

Now the Cass County Council of Defense has upon it the carrying to the people the wishes of the government in these times of war. Please get that. The nation is at war, and this is a war measure, this creation of the Council of Defense. War in which the nation is engaged requires certain duties from the citizen, and if the citizen be loyal and not a slacker, or an open or covert enemy of the flag, he will stop, look, listen when the Council of Defense speaks, or it is humanly possible that the unruly individual may get onto the track and get severely disfigured.

War is war, and in time of war, when the life of the nation, of your future liberty and well being and mine is to be won or lost, the lines must be tightened and some things must be required of us that in time of undisturbed peace would not be asked. But war makes changes in the mode of living of the nation and the individual, and in the hour of dire necessity the individual who refuses to do his little share in thoroughly right and reasonable things which come in earnest requests from the government that is trying to protect him, asks him to be loyal and faithful and helpful until the war is won, must feel the edge of the law and make matters somewhat and perhaps frightfully unpleasant for himself.

This may sound a little vigorous, but what's the use of talking in circles when the necessity lies straight down the road?—Logansport Pharos-Reporter.

### What a Single Church is Doing.

Can any church show a record excelling that of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J.? The membership is 1,200, comprising 381 families. Of these, 222 families returned the weekly report card, and the summary showed 1,727 wheatless meals, 2,976 meatless meals and 4,955 wasteless meals. This proves what can be done if a church really appreciates the necessity of food conservation and takes hold of the matter in earnest.

The reports of two of the families were especially interesting. In one of them a woman who has two sons in the army served 21 wheatless and 18 meatless meals; and in the other a woman with one son in the army served her family with 21 wheatless and 15 meatless meals.

If all the churches came up to the standard set by this church, it is estimated that the wheatless meals would mean a saving of not less than 130,000,000 bushels of wheat—and that would go a long way toward supplying the need of our allies.

### If They Were All Like Jimmy.

A new war propaganda that is certain to be taken up enthusiastically by young America was given a start in Huntington, W. Va., by Jimmy Wallen, a school boy, who has been active in the different war activities. Wallen, who is always spick and span, suggests a "soapless day," saying it is easy to keep clean without using soap one day a week. The "soapless day" would help conserve fats so badly needed by the allies, Jimmy declared.



## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 92.

January 10, 1918.

To the County Councils of Defense:

At a recent meeting of the State Council of Defense the following resolution was passed:

The special committee appointed at the meeting of November 14, 1917, to consider the matter of licensing or otherwise regulating the solicitation of war funds reports as follows:

We believe that the appeals to the people of our State for funds or property to aid in or to alleviate the consequences of the war should receive some form of official or quasi-official approval before being regarded as entitled to public support and confidence.

In the case of the broader movements, such as the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and the Camp Recreations Fund, approval is given by the President, the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy. In those cases no other approval is of course required. In the case of solicitations by churches, lodges, clubs, and other like bodies of established standing, the appeal is primarily to their own members or adherents, and approval from without the organization would seem to be unnecessary and uncalled for.

There is, however, another large class of appeals for direct contributions, or for the support of enterprises, the proceeds of which are partly or wholly to be devoted to war purposes, which are now almost altogether unsupervised. These appeals are of different grades of worthiness and wisdom. The average citizen has little opportunity to ascertain the merits and the need of all these demands upon his purse and time, but hesitates to refuse to respond to any. The attempt should be made to separate those solicitations, which are clearly both worthy and wise from the questionable ones, so that our citizens may have some means of guidance among the manifold calls for war contribution.

The plan of centralizing all contributions by forming an organization in each community to which all gifts should be made, the organization through a representative board to distribute the funds collected among the various activities as the board might deem proper, has been suggested. Your committee does not, however, recommend that plan for general adoption, although in some communities it might work satisfactorily. Your committee fears that that plan would have a tendency in most communities to render giving for war purposes mechanical, and to chill the spirit of benevolence on the part of that numerous class to whom one cause appeals strongly while another evokes no enthusiasm.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the following plan:

The creation by the Council of a committee consisting of, say, five members, the duty of which shall be to ascertain the merits and wisdom of any appeal to the public for war contributions, particularly those of a State-wide character, not including, however, those publicly approved by the President, the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, or those by churches, fraternal organizations, clubs or other similar bodies of recognized standing. The inquiry of the committee should be made on application of the activity proposing to solicit, or, if the committee saw fit, without application. To any activity which it approves, the committee should issue a certificate of approval, and in other cases the committee should give such publicity to its investigation and determination as it deems proper.

In addition to the committee representing the State Council, a committee of, say, five members should be appointed by each County Council of Defense. The State committee should keep the county committees informed of the results of its examinations. The county committees should take the proper steps

to advise the public in their respective counties of the action thus taken. Proposed solicitations not passed on by the State committee should be examined into and approved or disapproved by the county committees, which should have the same functions to perform with respect thereto in their respective counties as the State committee has within its field.

Due publicity should be given to the plan herein outlined.

The plan thus proposed is purely voluntary in character, thus differing from that in use in Illinois. No plan other than a voluntary one can be made effective in Indiana under the present law, but we see no reason why a voluntary plan should not in its practical operation be reasonably effective.

In line with this resolution a committee of five has been appointed by the State Council, of which Mr. William G. Irwin of Columbus is chairman, the chief purpose of which will be to so censor solicitations in line with this resolution.

Further in line with this resolution we urge the County Councils to forthwith appoint a similar committee of five to co-operate with the State Council in censoring all solicitations of war funds, all of which is in line with the wishes of the Council of National Defense.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

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GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 93.

January 12, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

No doubt you realize that the first essential to the success of your county war conference is that the conference have proper publicity. Permit us to suggest that you concentrate upon this important matter until you are confident that the public is prepared, understandingly, for what you are offering them—a practical short course in patriotic education and inspiration.

Our Publicity Bureau has offered the following suggestions that may be of value if adapted to your particular situation:

1. Make it clear that the war conferences are a part of the plan of the Council of National Defense, which is headed by Secretary of War Baker, and they are endorsed and supported by the Committee on Public Information as necessary to a proper enlistment of popular support in all war activities.

2. Emphasize that the recommendations that come to the County Councils are to all intents and purposes the orders of the commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the United States enlisted in battle against a powerful enemy and to disregard even the least suggestion is a form of insubordination that will serve only to defeat the cause and bring aid and comfort to the enemy.

3. These war conferences are educational, patriotic propaganda. If persons are not interested in the war here is a fine opportunity for them to find themselves and learn how essential it is that all Americans work in the same efficient harmony that has rendered autocratic governments so formidable.

4. The speakers assigned to these conferences are responsible men, selected for their tasks because of their pre-eminent authority in the matters they will discuss. Many of them are of sufficient reputation to justify their assignment to State or national programs.

5. Remember that this is the people's first concern—to win the war. Those who will not help are in the way. They must get out.

6. Note carefully the suggestions in the other bulletins and urge that the newspapers give prominent space to the detailed plans and, where opportunity presents, lend editorial assistance.

7. The proper publicity will make your conference a success, the lack of it makes failure certain. For except that you stimulate patriotism—the spirit of sacrifice and loyalty—you have wasted your time. And this can be done only by securing the largest attendance at all your meetings, which can come only of the widest publicity, through newspapers, posters, lodge and church announcements, etc.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 95.

January 14, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The following is just received from the Council of National Defense:

"The Council of National Defense desires to inform the people of the country that abundant food is supplied to the soldiers and sailors in the camps and cantonments, and that the sending of food to these men by their friends and families is not in any respect necessary; that the aggregate quantity of food thus privately sent is enormous, and that much of it, having been conveyed long distances in heated express or mail cars, is more or less spoiled, and consequently injurious to the health of the men. Therefore, in the interest of the conservation of food, and also the health of the men, the Council of National Defense requests the public to discontinue the sending of foodstuffs to the camps."

In the interest of food conservation and health you will appreciate the importance of giving wide publicity to this message in your county. The waste referred to can be checked only by getting each soldier's family and friends to realize that they individually are the persons asked to stop.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

### Helping Kaiser Bill!

The new food card says: "Any person in the United States who buys more foodstuffs than he customarily keeps at home in peace times is defeating the Food Administration in its purpose to secure a just distribution of food and in its great endeavors to reduce prices. The hoarding of food in households is not only unnecessary, as the Government is protecting the food supply of our people, but it is selfish and is a cause of high prices. There is much insidious propaganda in the country against conservation and increased production. All opposition to these services is direct assistance to the enemy."

### Parcels for Soldiers.

Washington, D. C., January 8, 1918.

With reference to notice of this office dated the 22d of December, 1917, to the effect that parcels for the American Expeditionary Forces, addressed "care of Commanding General, Post of Embarkation," have not been accepted for dispatch at said port by the military authorities since the 5th of December, and that such of the parcels as exceed seven pounds in weight would be returned to the senders, postmasters are directed to give the widest possible publicity to the fact—

That parcels addressed to the care of the Commanding General, Post of Embarkation, whatever their weight, can not be accepted.

That parcels not exceeding seven pounds in weight may be sent direct through the mails as heretofore if properly addressed to a member of the American Expeditionary Forces.

That while such parcels must be securely packed, there is no specific requirement for the use of wooden boxes, and—

That the sender of any parcel failing to conform to the above requirement will be notified by the superintendent of the Railway Mail Service at New York, if the parcel bears a return address, to furnish return postage.

OTTO PRAEGER,  
Second Asst. P. M. Gen.

### Housewives' Scrapbook.

The federal food administration has published hundreds of excellent receipts by the use of which housewives can prepare food more economically and with the use of less of the foodstuffs Americans are asked by the government to save. The food administrator has suggested that women clip these from newspapers and preserve them in scrapbooks for future use.

Farm machinery is the artillery of agriculture. In what condition will your "field pieces" be for the spring drive?



## Educational Section

A report showing the progress made in the task of providing 900 telegraphers requested by the War Department from Indiana to be secured outside the ordinary sources of supply has been prepared by the educational section of the State Council of Defense. It shows a total of 33 schools with 679 students enrolled and 11 schools in the process of organizing. The further training of these students and the organization of classes has been turned over to the newly organized National Vocational Education Board.

A report of the work already done by the Educational section of the Indiana State Council of Defense follows:

### PERSONS IN CHARGE—SCHOOLS OPERATING.

Anderson public schools, enrollment 25; N. F. Fultz, Voc. Dir.  
Aurora public schools, enrollment 20; Supt. J. R. Houston.  
Bedford public schools, enrollment 35; Supt. E. W. Montgomery.  
Bloomington, Indiana university, enrollment 24; Prof. F. A. Molby.  
Crawfordsville Community association, enrollment 14; John C. Snyder.  
Elkhart Y. M. C. A., enrollment 23; Secretary, A. H. Beisner.  
Evansville public schools, enrollment 15; E. C. Graham, Voc. Dir.  
Goshen public schools, enrollment 18; Supt. Jas. Wilkinson.  
Greencastle public schools, enrollment 18; Supt. E. C. Dodson.  
Huntington public schools, enrollment 38; Supt. J. M. Seudder.  
Indianapolis public schools, enrollment 43; A. S. Hurrell, Voc. Dir.  
Indianapolis Y. M. C. A., enrollment 22; G. A. Nawcarrow.  
Kokomo public schools, enrollment 37; Supt. C. V. Haworth.  
Lafayette public schools, enrollment 7; Supt. R. F. Hight.  
Madison public schools, enrollment 20; Prin. M. R. Schnaitter.  
Marion public schools, enrollment 15; Supt. A. E. Highley.  
Monticello public schools, enrollment 28; Supt. Harry Elder.  
Muncie public schools, enrollment 35; Prof. H. M. Anthony.  
Needham Beechwood academy, enrollment 3; Prin. J. G. Lamson.  
New Albany public schools, enrollment 12; Supt. H. A. Buerk.  
Peru public schools, enrollment 14; Supt. E. B. Wetherow.  
Princeton public schools, enrollment 20; Supt. J. W. Scott.  
Rensselaer public schools, enrollment 20; Supt. C. R. Dean.  
Richmond public schools, enrollment 32; K. V. Carman, Voc. Dir.  
Salem public schools, enrollment 7; Ass't Supt. C. O. Thompson.  
Seymour public schools, enrollment 15; Supt. T. A. Mott.  
South Bend Y. M. C. A., enrollment 18; F. B. Curtis.  
Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, enrollment 21; C. Fred Knight.  
Valparaiso, Dodge's institute, enrollment 28; Pres. G. M. Dodge.  
Vincennes public schools, enrollment 17; Supt. E. O. Maple.  
Wabash public schools, enrollment 22; Supt. Owen J. Neighbors.  
Whiting public schools, enrollment 15; Prin. L. C. Grubb.  
Winona Lake, Winona college, enrollment 3; W. E. Oustott.  
Total, 679.

### SCHOOLS REPORTED ORGANIZING.

Bluffton public schools, Supt. P. A. Allen.  
East Chicago public schools, Supt. E. N. Canine.  
Elwood public schools, Supt. A. W. Knold.

Lebanon public schools, Supt. H. G. Brown.  
Michigan City public schools, Supt. L. W. Keeler.

North Vernon public schools, Supt. W. F. Vogel.  
Plymouth public schools, Supt. O. W. McDowell.  
South Bend public schools, Supt. J. F. Miner.  
Terre Haute public schools, Supt. C. J. Waits.  
Terre Haute, Brown's Business College, President Brown.

Washington public schools, Supt. E. D. Merri-man.

\* \* \* \* \*

The following recommendations were made by the State Board of Education at its meeting January 11:

Owing to the necessity for an increase in the acreage of farm products, together with a growing shortage of farm labor, the State Board of Education in regular session January 11, 1918, deems it advisable and therefore recommends:

1. That the county superintendent of schools, together with the township high school principals, town and city superintendents and county agent of each county of the State, constitute a board empowered to determine the advisability of maintaining in session the schools of their county during two or more Saturdays of each month for the remainder of the present school term, so as to close the schools sooner than the ordinary and accustomed date.

2. That where the local school superintendent and high school principals determine that it is inadvisable to maintain their schools in session on Saturdays, they may at their discretion determine upon a plan whereby high school boys and girls of good standing may be released from school not to exceed three weeks, prior to the closing of the school term, to meet the exigencies incident to the shortage of farm labor and receive regular credit for the term's work.

3. That in the event high school boys and girls are dismissed from school before the close of the present school term, such dismissal shall be made upon the condition that they are to be regularly and profitably employed to the approval and satisfaction of the local board whose duty it shall be to keep in constant touch with each pupil released from school.

4. That the board be empowered to devise satisfactory plan for keeping in touch with the work for which the pupils have been dismissed to perform, and that the board require a written weekly report from the employees giving the days, hour and character of the work done by the pupil.

5. That the board be empowered to withhold credits from any pupil who is dismissed from school under this plan and who does not meet with the conditions and requirements fixed by the board, and that for any violation of the conditions agreed upon by the board, the pupil be required to make up for the time he has been absent from school as a result of this plan.

6. That the local board co-operate with the boys' working reserve of each county with a view of utilizing the services of the high school boys and girls to the greatest advantage.

### How Steady Teamwork by Home "Fans" Wins a Baseball Game, Also It Can Help a Nation Win Big War.

The following article by Grantland Rice is issued by the Committee on Public Information:

Every one knows about what the fighting man has ahead. His business, in the main, is to fight. But how about the work of those back of the lines?

I have in mind, as a prelude, two major league ball clubs. The first team had the leadership and the material to win with. There was no question of this. But the fan support at home was lacking—both in the way of attendance and direct encouragement. The home fans apparently took it for granted their club would win the pennant and for this, or other reasons, were lukewarm in their support, and over-critical of any managerial or playing mistakes.

### PLAIN HUMAN NATURE.

The result was a purely human turn. The club finally became discouraged, began to sag in morale, began to wonder just what the use was in playing for that type of support. Needless to

say, it lost the flag. The second team had good, average material, but nothing bordering upon the invincible. But it carried the full and complete support of its home fans who paid their money at the box office and who stood back of the club on the field, as loyal in defeat as in victory. Back in the grand stand and the bleachers they helped to fight for their club. This team, with its morale finely molded by such support, fought its way to the front, and held the peak against better-looking clubs.

These are not hypothetical cases. They are not what might have happened. They are what actually took place.

War is only a game upon a mighty scale. Like any other game, it requires leadership, material, team play, training, sacrifice—and support back of the lines.

### CASE OF NERVE BEHIND THE LINES.

What are the concrete, definite ways of giving this "support back of the lines"?

"This war," remarked Ian Hay (Major Beith) recently, "will be won by the Allies to a certainty, if the nerve and nerves of the people back of the lines only hold out."

Nerve and the control of nerves is needed back of the lines fully as much as in the field.

What other ways are there?

There is an old golf maxim which advises, "Keep your eye on the ball." This maxim is incorrectly arranged. It should read, "Keep your mind on the ball."

There are too many who keep their eye on certain injunctions to "Help Hoover"; "Cut down the meat supply"; "Economize"; "Buy Liberty Bonds"; "Help the Red Cross," etc., etc.

Their eye is focused properly, but their mind is not yet rightly adjusted.

Those back of the lines who are not in position to serve at the front can help immeasurably to win this war and end it with greater speed if they will only keep their minds upon the injunctions of the day—if they will keep their minds upon economizing, upon sacrificing, upon swinging into line with the most effective team play the world has ever known.

The entry who "does his bit" on the ball field never wins a pennant. It is the one who "does his all."

There isn't an American who doesn't wish down through the depths of his soul for a swift and proper ending of this war. This goal can only be reached by united team play back of the lines, by united sacrifice, united economy, united aid, united loyalty, united concentration upon the main object ahead, the winning and the ending of the war. The longer citizens put off their day of complete sacrifice, of needed economy, of complete team play, the longer this war goes on and the greater the sacrifice that waits ahead.

### HOW TEAM PLAY COUNTS.

Many a pennant has been lost—many a football game has gone wrong—because each man thought the other fellow would make the play or do the work. Team play is built of no such thought. It is made up of opposite ingredients—it is made up of each man taking upon himself the job of doing his full and complete share, leaving nothing to fate, luck or destiny, taking nothing for granted but the accomplishment of the job at hand.

United for team play back of the lines, as it will be at the front, the United States will have the impetus to carry it to the greatest goal the world has ever dreamed of—a swift and proper peace.

### Eward Volunteers to Aid.

Fred Eward of Marion, Ind., a volunteer worker, has taken up his duties at the headquarters of the Indiana State Council of Defense and will assist the office force in handling the ever-increasing business of the State defense body, working under the orders of Chairman Will H. Hays. Mr. Eward already has done much patriotic work, being active in organizing the ice manufacturers and the ice cream manufacturers of the State for conservation work, and in helping to enlist a battery of artillery at his home city.

Remember that being a slave to your eating habits is one way of helping the kaiser.



## Public Service Reserve

The attention of county directors is called to the following communication just received by N. E. Squibb, state director of the reserve, from W. E. Hall, national director:

"Upon the decision of the adjutant-general's office to try to get the men required, not through the selective draft, but by volunteering, they asked us to carry on a recruiting campaign for them.

"This is pursuant to a general understanding between the War and Labor Departments, the purpose of which is to recruit mechanics for volunteer units in such a way that due consideration will be given to the needs of essential industry. We believe that these men may be secured without taking any from jobs at home which are of vital importance in conducting the war. If this wise policy of co-operation is to be continued we must make an immediate success of this first attempt.

"The need is urgent. General Pershing wants these men for use in France. Our aviation program requires the service of many mechanics. Airplane service is foremost in the assistance we can give in this war. No need is more pressing; no form of service more valuable.

"The men selected will go at once for training to Fort Hancock, at Augusta, Ga. When trained they will realize the desire of every man who has red blood in his veins—service abroad in the capacity for which he is fitted by training. They will work chiefly in the airplane repair shops and camps, closely connected and in touch with the most thrilling form of modern warfare.

"Over 50 per cent. of the men found fit will rank as non-commissioned officers. It is a great opportunity for mechanics who are free to take it. Rates of pay range from \$30 for privates up to \$100 for men especially qualified, plus family allowances for dependents running from \$5 to \$50 per month, according to the number of dependents.

"Owing to the urgency of the demand, speed being essential, we shall not stop to enroll in the Reserve men who will enlist. Enrollment agents and others who help will, whenever possible, accompany the recruit to the nearest recruiting station and see that he enlists for the Motor Mechanics' Regiment. If he is not accepted for any reason he should then be enrolled in the Reserve, for he may be valuable elsewhere later on.

"We want to get these men through any and all agencies available; through your State Council and its branches, as well as through all other committees and other organizations which can exist. Many such bodies have heretofore assisted in recruiting.

"We shall give this need as much publicity as possible from Washington. So much goes out from here, however, that you can reach your local papers better than we can.

"Emphasis should always be laid on protecting essential industries. Especially should men available for shipbuilding be encouraged to await the drive for shipbuilders which will be made throughout the country next month.

"We are enlisting through the international unions and otherwise, the assistance of all labor unions in the trades involved.

"We enclose a list of the exact number and kinds of men wanted.

"Owing to the need for haste no quotas are being apportioned by the army or by us on this call. Every State should furnish every man possible until the ranks are filled. A balance can be struck later on in following campaigns.

"The kind of auto and gas engine men needed are those who understand, and can work on high class engines—they are wanted to repair airplane engines. Such men are scarce. Most of these will probably have to be secured from men of from 18 to 20 years of age. Military age is from 18 to 40 inclusive. For these positions, men of draft age cannot enlist. They had their chance before December 15.

"This campaign will be of more than immediate service. Through it you can build up your organization so that it will be efficient for the big work which is coming next month.

"It is not desired, however, to emphasize the Re-

serve at any cost of efficiency in meeting an immediate National need. I suggest that you get in touch, if possible, with the heads of the Army recruiting service in your State so as to co-operate fully."

### TRADESMEN REQUIRED AS PER CLASSIFIED LIST IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

3. Auto and gas engine men .....	3,262
3. Auto and gas engine men (c) Ignition .....	300
4. Auto and motor truck driver .....	194
8. Blacksmith and forger .....	220
13. Canvas worker (airplane) .....	100
14. Carpenter (b) Cabinet worker .....	504
19. Cook .....	200
35. Harness maker .....	20
44. Machinist (b) General mechanic .....	400
44. Machinist (d) Lathe .....	160
44. Machinist (e) Milling and planer .....	160
44. Machinist (f) Tool maker .....	640
51. Painter (a) House .....	40
51. Painter (b) Signs .....	40
65. Sheet Metal Worker .....	460
85. Welder, acetylene, etc. ....	80
86. Wheelwright .....	220

7,000

Recruiting stations in Indiana are located at the following cities where application may be made:

Evansville, Vincennes, Fort Wayne, Elkhart, Gary, Hammond, Hartford City, Indiana Harbor, Kokomo, Logansport, Marion, Michigan City, Portland, Rochester, South Bend, Indianapolis, Anderson, Bedford, Bloomington, Columbus, Connersville, Greencastle, Greensburg, Huntingburg, Lafayette, Madison, Muncie, New Castle, Paoli, Richmond, Seymour and Washington.

## The War Is Coming Home

In Michigan William K. Pruden, State Fuel Administrator, has announced that he will close moving picture theaters and other places of amusement if necessary to assure to private homes an adequate coal supply.

Permission to sell bread by the slice has been granted dealers in lower East Side, New York. This is in order that the very poor may be kept from starvation.

The executive committee of the Indiana Patriotic League has passed resolutions urging societies and organizations bearing German names to Americanize in name, policy and principle.

When the Independent Turnverein of Indianapolis neglected to observe the food regulations and gave a heavy midnight spread New Year's eve, the Marion County Food Administrator, Stanley Wyckoff, called the organization sternly to account. Explanations and apologies were made by George Seidensticker, president of the society, with pledges of future obedience to war regulations, and steps have been taken to Americanize the name of the society and its policies.

A coal dealer in northern Indiana offered to sell coal to a stranger at prices much higher than those set by the government. When it was suggested that the fuel administration price was lower the coal dealer swelled visibly and declared: "I'm running this coal business, not the government." Whereupon the stranger showed a Federal badge and asked the coal dealer to take a short vacation and a run to Indianapolis. It is reported the coal dealer supplied a \$5,000 bond, and that he is still worried over the cost of finding out that the government means what it says about coal prices and other war matters.

Maximilian Von Hosgen of New Haven, Conn., an insolent pro-kaiserite, wrote across his conscription questionnaire the Hohenzollern slogan, "Deutschland Uber Alles," asserting further that he wished to see the kaiser win the war. A party of loyal citizens called on Von Hosgen, who ended by proclaiming his loyalty to the United States, to the flag and by saluting the colors of America. Following the little patriotic session Von Hosgen took to his bed, where he still remains, a warning to others of his sort.

G. Jeffrey Smith of Springhill, Decatur county, a native of France, recently received word that his brother, Lester Smith, had been killed in battle on the west front. Mr. Smith's father and another brother also have been killed in the war. Mr. Smith has enlisted and is now waiting for a call to service in the mechanical or motor department of the United States army. He is the owner of a garage.

The Switzerland County Council of Defense recently passed resolutions of respect and condolence in recognition of the patriotic sacrifice made by Edwin C. Danner of Switzerland county, who died in line of duty at Camp Taylor.

Loyal workmen took Charles Best, a "Hun-gabber," summarily in hand at Indianapolis and turned him over to the authorities for seditious and treasonable talk. Best was discharged by the Columbia Harness Company when his fellow-employees declined to continue work with him.

Gustav Deppe of Indianapolis, charged with being a dangerous alien, was arrested at Montgomery, Ala. Deppe had been refused an alien enemy permit for the reason that he had been guilty of sedition through a pro-kaiser paper printed in Illinois and there suppressed by the government. Deppe is a German reservist. He had posed as salesman for a pump concern and was taken by military police at Camp Sheridan, suspected as a spy.

John Schnake of Evansville, Ind., accused of pro-kaiserism, was severely beaten by workmen, who demanded that Schnake salute the American flag. John saluted.

A Richmond (Ind.) minister publicly counseled his congregation to the effect that the food conservation movement was "unconstitutional." He was promptly called before the Wayne County Council of Defense and there promptly changed his attitude, declaring that "under the circumstances the food conservation principle is correct." This "constitutional" quibbler has been working systematically in accord with the country's war campaign ever since his timely warning.

L. A. Frazee, chairman of the Fayette County Council of Defense, has issued a sharp and pointed public warning to "Hun-lovers" and the peddlers of "Hun-gabble" in his community. Mr. Frazee has obtained a mass of evidence against a group of disloyalists at Connersville and is taking drastic measures to bring offenders to justice with a view to interning some of the worst cases until after the war.

### Sending Food to Camps.

The Indiana State Council of Defense gives publicity to the following resolution adopted by the Council of National Defense:

"The Council of National Defense desires to inform the people of the country that abundant food is supplied to the soldiers and sailors in the camps and cantonments, and that the sending of food to these men by their friends and families is not in any respect necessary; that the aggregate quantity of food thus privately sent is enormous, and that much of it, having been conveyed long distances in heated express or mail cars, is more or less spoiled, and consequently injurious to the health of the men. Therefore, in the interest of the conservation of food and also the health of the men, the Council of National Defense requests the public to discontinue the sending of foodstuffs to the camps."

### Blanks for Food Survey.

Blanks of the food survey questionnaire may be obtained in Indiana from the Field Agent in Marketing, Purdue university, Lafayette, Indiana, and the office of Federal Grain Supervision, 827 Board of Trade building, Indianapolis Ind.





"If Prussian militarism should be permitted to dominate, then the Anglo-Saxon fight for free institutions and liberty, persisting from Runnymede to Yorktown \* \* \* would have been made in vain."—DAVID F. HOUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JANUARY 25, 1918

Number 24

## Indiana Asked for 10,847 Ship Workers

**Committee Named to Assist in Recruiting  
Skilled Laborers for Pressing  
Duty.**

Indiana's quota in the shipbuilding army is 10,847. A recruiting of mechanics for this service through the Public Service Reserve and the local army recruiting stations will be encouraged and assisted wherever possible by the Indiana State Council of Defense and County Councils of Defense, as requested by the United States Shipping Board. Following the recommendation of E. N. Hurley, head of the board, Chairman Will H. Hays named the following committee to assist in recruiting, by process of education, throughout the state: L. C. Hehsmann, Frank Duffy, W. C. Bobbs, Meredith Nicholson, Indianapolis; Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, Evansville; and George L. MacIntosh, Crawfordsville.

Food administrators have been authorized to deliver live stock in danger of freezing or suffocation for shipment via interurban lines, even through municipalities, where such transportation is necessary, according to announcement made to the State Council by Dr. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana. Dr. Barnard stated that he had secured the co-operation of traction presidents and mayors of cities and at the consent of the Public Service Commission to effect the results asked by P. D. Brown on Decatur county in a communication to the State Council.

Chairman Hays announced the appointment of Dick Miller, recent Democratic candidate for mayor of Indianapolis, as chairman for the "Smileage books." The council unanimously approved the appointment of Mr. Miller, and his committee will endeavor through the sale of "Smileage books" to raise a fund for the entertainment and recreation of soldiers in the training camps and cantonments. Among those who have been named to assist are Dr. William L. Bryan, Bloomington; Mrs. Isaac Born, Indianapolis; Mrs. L. G. Cox, Terre Haute; L. G. Ellingham, Fort Wayne; Edward Fogarty, Michigan City; Fred Hoke, Indianapolis; James Lilly, Evansville; W. H. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg; W. F. Roach, Indianapolis, and Mrs. Horace Stillwell, Anderson.

The need of the Patriotic Gardeners' Association for funds to continue this work on a scale much larger than last year was stated to the council by Samuel Rauh and Harry Meise of Marion county, who said \$5,000 will be required to plow up gardens, buy seed and fertilizer in order to help the poor to help themselves. The informants were assured that the council will investigate through a special committee with a view to making a recommendation on the subject to municipal and Federal officials.

Recommendation was withheld on the Salvation Army's proposed campaign for a \$1,000,000 war fund. It being a national movement, the committee reported its opinion that national endorsement should precede action of the State.

Following a statement by James Dillon, representing the Pattern Makers' Union, Louis Schwartz, representing the metal workers and H. G. Schafer, general superintendent of Nordyke & Marmon, Indianapolis, the controversy over the alleged discrimination against organized craftsmen in factories holding government war contracts, was continued in the hands of a joint committee. The committee includes Chas. Fox, chairman of the labor committee, and Frank Wampler,

head of the Employers Co-Operation committee, who were asked to make a recommendation at the next meeting of the council.

## The Food Campaigners

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, has received the following telegram from the federal food administration at Washington, relative to the speakers who have been assigned to the county war conferences in Indiana, during the next six weeks:

"The six United States food administration commissioners have arrived from France and given their message; the latest, most eloquent and most authoritative that has reached this country. Here in Washington they are strong and thrilling, giving a graphic picture of England and France, a clear, good argument, throwing the entire responsibility for winning this war on the American people. It is of the utmost importance that they reach the maximum number of people on their tours through the middle West. Please review personally all arrangements made for them in your State and make certain that posters have arrived, that all items of local publicity have been attended to well in advance and that the most complete and detailed arrangements have been made for their traveling, entertainment and hotel accommodations."

This is taken to indicate the importance that attaches to the assignment in Indiana, by these commissioners, on the part of the federal food administration. It puts it squarely up to the members of the Indiana county councils that are being favored with the engagement of these speakers to their county war conference, to see to it that there is no disappointment either as to audiences or the fullest opportunity for the people to receive the important and inspiring messages that are thus rendered available.

## Dr. Lyman P. Powell Speaking in Indiana

Dr. Lyman P. Powell, who has recently returned from the war zone, is now speaking in Indiana under the auspices of the Speakers' Bureau of the Council of Defense. Dr. Powell is a well-known educator, and is president of Hobart College. He has contributed many articles to the magazines and newspapers of the country since his return and has been active in urging America to hurry up if she is going to meet the coming onslaught of Germany. Dr. Powell has talked with many officials, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. workers, as well as private citizens of France, and he says all agree that Germany has undreamed of powers of recuperation which the allies must take into account. While he was in France Dr. Powell was put in charge of a French army officer who took him in an automobile all through the war zone. Hence he has many interesting experiences to relate and is in a position to speak with authority of conditions in France. Dr. Powell is especially anxious that the allies should understand each other better and has been waging a campaign for "reciprocity in education" between the different countries. In order that it may be easy for French young women to secure an education in America he urges the establishment by American universities of generous scholarships.

About October 1, 1917, butter was selling in Berlin at \$2.25 per pound, sugar at 56 cents per pound, and ham and bacon at \$2.11 per pound. This information was received by the U. S. Food Administration through a reliable source.

## Liberty Guard Lights

Following the Governor's proclamation calling out the sedentary militia under the name of Liberty Guards, fully 180 companies are now in the process of organization in Indiana. In addition to the regular State Council organization, more than 200 postmasters have been appealed to to aid in locating men with military training, who would take up the work of getting a company of the Liberty Guard in these localities. The chairman of the military section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, E. M. Wilson, expects to have fully 200 companies subject to the call of the Governor by April 1. Instructions and mustering blanks for the use of recruiting officers will be furnished upon request of the State Council. Fifty men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five constitute a company.

Seventy-five members of provisional company No. 5, of the Liberty Guard at Dunkirk, Indiana, have volunteered to cut wood on the Monday holidays to relieve the coal shortage.

Judge Raymond S. Springer, Judge of the 37th Judicial Circuit of Indiana, residing at Connersville, laid aside his ermine long enough to take up the work of organizing Fayette County Liberty Guards. The judge was gratified to know that more than 360 of his fellow townsmen volunteered to join with him in the company. On account of the splendid showing made it is planned that a full battalion will be made out of the volunteers in this community, and Fayette will no doubt stand as a model for a complete organization of this great asset of her State.

Members of County Councils of Defense have been asked to co-operate with police officers and postmasters in the registration of aliens. In communities of five thousand or less this registration is in the hands of the postmaster; in larger cities, the police are responsible for the enrollments.

Captain E. Towne, of Argus, Indiana, proved the usefulness of his new Indiana State militia company by voluntarily saving nearly one thousand steers from freezing during the recent blizzard. Captain Towne's company removed the steers from a stalled train and re-loaded them, working thirty hours in the blizzard but saving much valuable property.

## War Savings Thrift Stamps.

Every man, woman and child is expected to be represented by a \$20.00 purchase of war saving and thrift stamps, in Indiana. County apportionments have been made on this basis.

Newspapers of Indiana have encouraged the habit of saving among their carrier boys, by organizing "Thrift Clubs." Instead of the usual prizes and bonus for creditable showings, the papers have arranged to present thrift stamps to their boys, making favorable showing.

The plan has the approval of the Indiana war saving committee, which is endeavoring to have it adopted universally.

Mail carriers are authorized sales agents for the thrift stamps and war savings certificates. A friendly rivalry has sprung up between the postoffices of Indiana cities and the mail carriers have kept alive a friendly contest that has helped them through many a deep snow-drift during the recent blizzard.

The entire wheat crop of France has been requisitioned by the French government.

555  
785cd



## Patriotism in Indiana

Clay County.—Chairman M. H. Johnson of the Council of Defense is arranging for the county war conference in Brazil, January 29. . . . County Agent Crowe is arranging for the seed corn and farm census of the county. He attended the Purdue short course last week. . . . Clay county's Red Cross membership totals 9,292, against an apportionment of 7,500. It is believed the total enrollment will reach 10,000 before the end of the month.

Delaware County.—Schools of this county, outside Center township, have inaugurated a six-days-a-week program, which means that they have school on Saturdays. County Superintendent Black says the plan of thus providing a means for releasing the pupils earlier for work on farms or elsewhere has met with general approval among school patrons. The plan means that Delaware county rural schools will adjourn for the summer vacation about April 1.

Fayette County.—Connersville club women last week turned into the Red Cross treasury \$82.25 collected at card club gatherings through a chain organization, since July 16, 1917.

Henry County.—Dr. Bolser secured the permission of the Indiana Public Service commission to make an arrangement with the Indiana Union Traction Company, whereby hogs have been transported via interurban cars through the streets of cities, even where franchise agreements had expressly forbidden such practices. The result has been a very general movement of hogs, including shipments that have gone through the streets of Indianapolis. Mayor Jewett is said to have consented to the arrangement as an emergency war measure, which is to be abandoned as soon as traffic conditions on the railroads become normal. Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, is said to have influenced President Arthur W. Brady of the Indiana Union, who is a member of the Indiana State Council of Defense, to furnish the cars that were required to prevent many hogs from freezing before they could be got from stock yards to the slaughter pens.

Howard County.—Committees to make arrangements for the Howard county war conference, January 30, include the following: On Publicity, W. H. Arnett, E. M. Souder, V. J. Obenauer, C. H. Havens and W. O. Tarkington; program, C. V. Haworth and Lloyd E. McClure; churches, Rev. D. H. Shields; Red Cross, Mrs. L. M. Kneppie. Other committee members are to be selected by those appointed. It is expected the conference will include every war worker in the county. The conference will be held in the Kokomo high school building.

Jackson County.—High school pupils in Jackson county are organizing for war service under the leadership of Miss Kate Andrews, principal of the high school, who is president. Miss Katherine Quinn is vice-president of the defense council of the Seymour high school, and two students, Glen Keach and Loretta Bollinger, were elected, respectively, secretary and treasurer.

Approved by the Jackson County Council of Defense, the following committee has been named to serve with County Food Administrator Joseph M. Robertson in carrying out the conservation and food substitution program: Isaac Smith, Freetown; John W. Fountain, Mooney; John Hamilton, Medora; George F. Turmalt, Valonia; Ralph Johnson, Tampico; Howard Rider, Crothersville; Frank Linke, Seymour, R. R. 5; Layman Gruber, Redding township; Holmes Thompson, Cortland; Harry Miller, Seymour, and Harry Wallace, Brownstown.

Rev. F. A. Hayward of Seymour is the head of a new committee of the Jackson County Council of Defense for moral and religious activity. County Superintendent Harry B. Henderson and Albert Walters, head of the Seymour Business college, have been named to act for the Defense Council in extending educational work to various parts of the county where civil service preparatory work is desired.

Jasper County.—The Jasper County Council of Defense is quartered in the armory at Rensselaer, including two office rooms and a lower floor room used by the Red Cross shop. It is the purpose to rent the armory room for dances, entertainments and the like, the proceeds to go to the county treasury to be applied in meeting the rent.

Mayor C. G. Spiller of Rensselaer, county head of the Red Cross, has been recognized for splendid activity by election to membership in the Jasper County Council of Defense.

A special committee has in hand the task of card-indexing citizens of Jasper county as to the sums the citizens have invested in the Liberty Loan, in the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., war fund and other patriotic enterprises. On the committee are B. F. Fendig, L. H. Hamilton and George H. McClain.

The Jasper County Council of Defense has gone on record against the teaching of German in the schools of the county. The Defense Council has approved the plan of holding school six days a week, where possible, in order to speed up school work and release pupils early for spring farm work. The Liberty Guards in Rensselaer are being temporarily equipped under the auspices of the Defense Council, working through the military section of which J. M. Sausser is chairman.

Jay County.—W. H. Hickman, Pennville, Jay county, recently took the lead in a movement to meet slacker

propaganda and seditious chatter in his community by organizing a big, patriotic demonstration at which, he suggested, the roll of honor of the community should be read, and citizens should be exhorted and inspired to devote themselves in every way, wholeheartedly to adequate support of the men who have gone to the colors and to loyal backing of the national war administration, Commander-in-Chief Wilson and the American cause in the war. In the Pennville Journal Mr. Hickman clearly outlined the situation and called on patriotic citizens to meet and stamp out the smoldering fires set by disloyalists and slackers. This patriotic movement at Pennville started definitely several weeks ago, will be greatly stimulated by the approaching county-wide war conference at Portland, February 5, when not only Pennville but all parts of Jay county will be represented in a school of war work and patriotic aggressiveness.

Jefferson County.—School children and loyal citizens of Madison have been doing their parts in support of the Red Cross and other war activities. The grammar school at Madison, organized solidly as a Junior Red Cross unit, turned in \$25 in membership dues to the Red Cross Society, Jefferson county chapter. Homer Long, superintendent of the Madison schools, is taking active lead in patriotic service in the schools and in the community.

The grammar school also gave a successful patriotic benefit entertainment which netted the Red Cross cause \$150.

The sum of \$50 was raised through a benefit bazaar given by the Ladies' Aid Society of Trinity M. E. church, the money going to the Red Cross.

Johnson County.—The Johnson County Council of Defense, acting through its military and protection divisions, is actively interested in organizing units of the Liberty Guards. State Senator Thomas Dorrell of Greenwood is now a member of the Johnson County Council of Defense, taking the place of the late Frank P. Smith. Senator Dorrell is active in war work, and the fact that he has five nephews in the service gives him an especial incentive.

The good work of the Johnson County Council of Defense recently received hearty commendation at the hands of Judge Deupree of Franklin, who assured Chairman Will H. Hays of the State Council of Defense that the Johnson county defense body had fully earned the praises extended by the State Council of Defense.

A distinctly good general effect has followed the recent county-wide war conference in Johnson county, the first of the ninety-two county war conferences in Indiana. There has been a decided awakening of patriotic spirit and a quickening of interest and effort on the part of all loyal citizens. The divisional or sectional conferences of war workers were especially helpful and the information and instruction received at the State-wide war conference were extended very effectively to the workers in the county and in all sections of the county. Johnson county folk now have a fuller conception of their own duties in the war period. Township war meetings are next in order.

Knox County.—A recent patriotic meeting at Lincoln high school, Vincennes, was unusually successful and inspiring. Speeches were made by Sergeant L. N. Smith, Thomas H. Adams and Miss Margaret Holland. Prof. J. V. Foreman was in charge of the demonstration. The high school orchestra rendered patriotic music. Mr. Adams, who is chairman of the Knox County Council of Defense, told of the record made by Knox county in sending the largest county delegation to the big State war conference at Indianapolis. The high school pupils rose in salute to Sergeant Smith of the Canadian forces. Miss Margaret Holland, secretary of the Council of Defense, spoke to the pupils on Red Cross work.

It has been found that one of the most effective methods of spreading the gospel of Americanism among the homes is by means of patriotic meetings in schools, from which the young folk bear the word to the family.

Knox county war workers are still referring with pride to the record of 9,000 members in three days' campaigning for the Red Cross. Thorough organization did the business. As usual, the women proved very effective, among the active workers being the following Vincennes women: Mrs. W. T. Heinkeamp, Miss Martha Emlson, Miss Mary Frances Glass, Mrs. George Graham, Miss Louise Bierhaus, Mrs. A. A. Clark, Mrs. J. L. Bayard, Jr., Mrs. Claude Duffer, Miss Marie Simon, Miss Lou Cracker and many others.

Following the plan of the Vigo County Council of Defense, the Knox County Council has planned to establish a community fund, from which all war contributions asked of the county will be paid. The chamber of commerce and other civic organizations will assist in soliciting the subscriptions to the fund.

Kosciusko County.—In a systematic effort to conserve the fuel supply in Kosciusko county, Charles H. Kerr of Warsaw, county fuel director, has issued a public appeal and has organized the merchants, in co-operation with the merchants' economy division of the State and County Councils of Defense, to close all stores at 6 p. m. excepting Saturdays. Mr. Kerr has pointed out that this method employed during January, February and March means a large saving of fuel. He obtained ready co-operation from merchants in Warsaw, Claypool, Mentone, Burket and Akron, the action being voluntary on the part of the patriotic merchants.

Lake County.—Lake county, through the County Council of Defense, co-operating with police departments and other authorities, has put in force a drastic policy of deportation of idlers and chronic loafers, or slackers. Gary officers took steps some time ago to rid that city of more than 200 parasites in human form. The policy is in line with a general program laid down by the State Council

of Defense on the theory that with the nation at war and with tasks at hand for every citizen to do, there can be no further toleration or immunity for the loafer.

Laporte County.—The Laporte high school military company has drilled regularly since last fall, and has proved to be an effective agency for the promulgation of the doctrine of military training as a patriotic duty of citizenship. The school authorities have taken an active interest in the organization, providing equipment and every encouragement to the 112 boys who are profiting by the training. . . . A group of elderly, gray-haired women of Springville, got together recently at the home of Mrs. Hibbard and cut wood sufficient to last all concerned for a week, regardless of the coal shortage or traffic tieups. Uncle "Billy" Shoemaker acted as boss at the chopping bee.

The school at Waterford, Laporte county, has a 100 per cent. enrollment in the Red Cross. The nineteen pupils in the advanced grades are working Red Cross members, both boys and girls. The work is done under the leadership of teachers, Miss Nora Sullivan and Miss Emma Youngstrom, aided by Mrs. M. D. Barker, who is director for the Red Cross at Michigan City.

Marion County.—In June, 1917, the Red Cross class of Whittier school, No. 33, Indianapolis, was organized by Miss Edith M. Lanham, teacher. It started with thirty members. In June the people of the district responded to a call for old linen and muslin. The Red Cross girls worked through the summer vacation, one morning each week and made about twenty-three dozen articles for the Red Cross. Knitting has developed rapidly, and between October 1 and January more than seventy hanks of yarn have been used. The children were not required to pay dues, but contributions accumulated so that in November money was on hand to pay for a comfort kit as a Christmas present for a soldier. . . . Whittier school has adopted a French orphan. A Christmas box containing a present from each room in the building was sent to the French child.

Indianapolis hotel and restaurant keepers have formed a patriotic association to see to the strict observance of the food administration's war regulations.

The Marion County Council of Defense has been active recently in the fuel conservation campaign, helping trace coal cars and to divert fuel to the consumer in need. The Defense Council took an active hand in compelling a universal observance of lightless nights, bringing about an order shutting off current from one large electric sign. . . . Women in war work who wear overalls are being protected in their rights against silly criticism set afoot by pro-kaiser propagandists. This word has gone forth in Indianapolis, where a large number of women are working in factories and shops in the places of men who have been called to the colors. The county Defense Council and the authorities are backing the war workers and are seeking slanderers with a view to closing their mouths effectually.

Miami County.—As a part of the Miami County Council of Defense, the Four-Minute Men of Peru have organized, and have been speaking in the movie houses of Peru since mid-December, twice each week. The Four-Minute Men are: Claude U. Andrews, chairman; A. H. Cole, Rev. O. L. Monahan, E. P. Kling and John F. Lawrence. These speakers get their subject matter and suggestions from Washington and the Committee on Public Information. . . . Miss Harriet Henton of Peru has been made chairman of the speakers' bureau of the women's division of the Miami County Council of Defense. Mrs. Jessie West, the woman member of the Defense Council, has been at work since the first of the year organizing the women of the county.

Enemy propagandists near Chili, Miami county, put out a false story to the effect that Mrs. Jessie H. West received \$75 a month for service with the Defense Council. Judge Charles A. Cole and County Auditor Frank McElheny promptly and officially refuted the falsehood by publishing a statement declaring the facts, which are that the Defense Council Members do not receive pay in any form, but do duty absolutely on a patriotic basis, paying their own expenses.

The County Council of Miami county appropriated \$2,500 to be used in defraying the expenses of war activities carried on in 1918 by the Miami County Council of Defense. The money is expended under a voucher system as is done in county offices.

The Miami county war conference is to be in a mammoth tabernacle specially erected for a religious revival. In charge of the conference is a committee including W. A. Hammond, chairman; Dr. W. R. Meeker, Dudley H. Brattin and Omer Holman.

Monroe County.—Dr. C. H. Taylor of Bloomington has been called on to aid in the big State-wide patriotic drive which has taken form in ninety-two county war conferences held under the direction of the State Council of Defense. The Red Cross drive in Monroe county obtained 2,100 new members, giving the county more than 4,500 Red Cross members in all. The Reformed Presbyterian church, Bloomington, was the first church in the county to get the white star, signifying a 100 per cent. membership in the Red Cross.

Council of Defense patriotic meetings are being held in schools and churches throughout the county. Dr. A. S. Hershey's booklet, "What the Germans Say and Do," a document issued here, is proving to be a valuable educational work and is in general demand. It is being put out free by the Defense Council.

Montgomery County.—Food Administrator William Endicott of Montgomery county is especially emphasizing the importance of the "cash and carry" system among retailers as a war-time economy measure. . . . Superintendent Coons of the Darlington schools is active in helping work out the plan under which high school boys,



in sawbuck clubs, are cutting wood to be used for fuel in place of coal. . . . An influential factor in the success of the Y. M. C. A. war fund campaign in and around Waveland, Montgomery county, was an address at a patriotic meeting by Raymond Roos, a Hoosier, who told of his own service with the aviation forces of the French army on the west front. Mr. Roos was especially convincing in his report of the good work done in the war by the Y. M. C. A.

Morgan County.—Miss Mary Bain, of the women's section of the Morgan County Council of Defense, has taken the lead in the county in the movement to do away with refreshments heretofore served at entertainments, parties, club meetings and the like. The rule now generally adopted in Morgan county under Miss Bain's suggestion, bars refreshments at entertainments except where such refreshments actually take the place of a regular meal. There are no more four-meal days in Morgan.

Randolph County.—A mass meeting in the Main Street church of Christ, Sunday, was disappointed at the non-arrival of Lieut. Paul Perigord, who was unable to make the schedule prepared for him. However, the patriotic success of the meeting was great. Community singing was followed by addresses by the Rev. Foster of Union City and Judge Caldwell of the Indiana appellate court, whose home is in Winchester. Judge Caldwell scored the teaching of German in the schools of the State. Will White of the Delaware County Council of Defense told what has been done by the County Council of Defense there, and Lee Driver, superintendent of the Winchester schools and a member of the educational section of the State, spoke briefly.

Walsh County.—Arrangements for the county war conference to be held in Walsh, January 28, are in the hands of an executive committee as follows: Dr. Frank E. Jaynes, Milo R. Meredith, Mrs. James Wilson, Dr. James Wilson, Wilbur A. McNamee, Ephraim Holloway, Fred I. King, James A. Almond, Mrs. Isaac Beltman, Mrs. V. A. Place, Mrs. E. B. Rhobock, Mrs. Frank Henley, Mrs. Ed Lower, Mrs. Dr. Jordan, Mrs. M. C. Honeywell, Mrs. John A. Bruner, Frank Plummer, Dr. L. O. Sholtz, V. A. Place, James Chapter, J. T. Mills, Elmer Vrooman, Henry New, Rev. J. L. Gillard, A. B. Oswolt, F. B. Walters, James D. Adams, Charles Latchem and W. Scott Davis, all of Walsh, and Frank Ireland of Laketon, John W. Winesburg and Mrs. M. R. Gardner of North Manchester and Morris Ragan of Lagro.

Wayne County.—An audience estimated at 3,000 heard Lieutenant Paul Perigord's message from the French front, at the Coliseum Sunday evening. Community singing was a feature of the evening's program. . . . The Wayne County Council of Defense is calling on volunteers to assist in the registration of aliens. . . . Mrs. E. W. Shirk is filling out 13,000 membership cards for distribution in Wayne county. Children from the city schools, closed by order of the fuel administration, assist at the Red Cross shop, making snippings for pillows. . . . An order for 100 sets of pajamas, 100 hot water bottle covers and 100 bath towels was forwarded from the Richmond office last week.

## Scientific Research

At a meeting of the Scientific Research Committee on Saturday, January 19, an executive committee was organized of which Dr. John White of Rose Polytechnic institute, of Terre Haute, Indiana, is chairman, and the other members are Dr. F. R. Eldred, of Eli Lilly & Company, O. H. Skinner of the Prest-o-lite company, and Daniel B. Luten, all of Indianapolis. Dr. Arthur L. Foley, professor of Physics at Indiana university, Bloomington, Indiana, is chairman of the Scientific Research committee and Daniel B. Luten, of Indianapolis, is its secretary.

The Scientific Research committee of the State Council of Defense has appointed a committee on inventions, consisting of H. O. Garman, chairman, and O. H. Skinner and W. H. Wright. Mr. Garman is chief engineer of the Indiana Public Service Commission. Mr. Skinner is superintendent of the Citizens Gas company and its Prospect street plant.

The work of this committee will be to investigate proposed devices and inventions that may be submitted by residents of Indiana to be used in the war or any related industries, and to give encouragement to such as can prove their merit, especially with a view to bringing them to the attention of the proper authorities at Washington.

The official hotel flag of the U. S. Food Administration has a white body bearing in crimson letters the words, "Food Will Win the War," and also the administration's seal. Hotel, restaurant, dining car and steamship companies which are members of the Food Administration, may fly this flag and the administration has arranged to supply it at cost to such hotels if they desire it.

## Food Administration

Profiteering in storage eggs is defined in a bulletin, No. 24, just issued by Dr. H. E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana. Urging the need for putting storage eggs immediately on the market, while their food value is still high, Dr. Barnard at the same time announces that county food administrators will notify grocers and egg-dealers that the public must get the storage egg while it is in good shape, and at a reasonable cost. The poultry and egg section of the food administration puts out regulations as to wholesale prices for storage eggs now in stock as follows: "For Chicago, 40 cents per dozen for storage firsts and 41 cents for extras." It is the purpose to keep profits above these figures on a reasonable basis.

Retail grocers of Indiana are to meet in State-wide conference January 30 at 10 a. m. at the State house, to discuss the war-time problems which are being worked out in co-operation with the food administration. Dr. H. E. Barnard, federal food administrator, in Bulletin No. 25, just sent to food administrators in the counties, urges that grocers' delegates already chosen be urged to attend the State conference, and that where grocers' delegates have not been named, local meetings be called at once to select delegates. Dr. Barnard says he wants delegates present from every county and he puts it up to the county food administrator to see that the delegates appear.

Commencement week this year will not be a period of festivities, and there will be no round of refreshments, parties and spreads attending 1918 graduations in Indiana. The food administration has called off the festivities, in advance, to save foods. Though the commencement season is yet afar off, inquiries as to graduation banquets have reached Dr. Harry E. Barnard, the federal food administrator for Indiana, and he has put the ban on such affairs in a communication sent to students and educators over the State. Dr. Barnard asks that the banquets be omitted as a war measure. He says the need for this action will be more apparent at graduation time than it is today. Dr. Barnard asks schools and colleges to co-operate and to give publicity to his ruling.

In order to clear away confusion as to the food administration's ruling fixing the prices of mill feeds, Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, has put out a revised, explanatory bulletin to county food administrators. In substance the bulletin follows:

Some confusion exists regarding the price fixation on mill feed. The following information is taken from circular 6, under Rule No. 19 and Bulletins 34 and 35.

Milling Division, Rule 19.—"No licensee engaged in the business of milling flour and feed from wheat shall after December 25, 1917, sell wheat mill feed at any price in excess of the following prices:

"Bulk price per ton of 2,000 pounds at mill in carloads in no case shall exceed 38 per cent. of the average cost to such mill of one ton of wheat at the mill, which cost of wheat shall be the average cost as shown by the previous month's record of said mill and shall include the 1 per cent. administration fee paid by the mill on all wheat ground."

Example:

Wheat cost \$2.16 permits bran price.....	\$27.36
Wheat cost 2.13 permits bran price.....	26.98
Wheat cost 2.10 permits bran price.....	26.60
Wheat cost 2.07 permits bran price.....	26.22

Milling Division, Bulletin 34.—"For less than carload lots and for his local trade he cannot charge a price in excess of 50 cents per ton over the carload maximum. These maximum prices include his allowable profit of 50 cents per ton. He can add nothing to these prices except the cost of sacks and a delivery charge or a freight charge.

"When making bran, that remaining part of the mill run feed, may be called flour middlings and sold at \$9.00 over the bran price. Mixed

feed is all the feed mixed and can be sold at \$4.00 over bran price."

Milling Division, Bulletin 35—TO THOSE MILLERS WHO HAVE SEGREGATED THEIR JOBBING AND MILLING BUSINESS.

"If prior to December 17, 1917, you had segregated your jobbing and milling business and if you have been reporting monthly under BOTH A JOBBING LICENSE AND A MILLING LICENSE, you are then entitled to sell feed of your own manufacture to your jobbing department for local distribution at the maximum prices fixed by Milling Division, Circular No. 6 for carload quantities."

State Regulations—A jobbing or retail department operating under a jobber's license, may not pay the mill more than the above carload prices, and it may add a sum sufficient to cover the actual expense of doing the jobbing business and a reasonable profit, which sum must not exceed 50 cents per ton on split cars, \$3.00 per ton on less than car lots of one ton or more, and \$4.00 per ton on less than one ton. To these prices may be added the cost of sacks, tags, and drayage.

Milling Division, Bulletin 35 — "MILLERS WHO HAVE NOT SEGREGATED THEIR JOBBING AND MILLING BUSINESS PRIOR TO DECEMBER 17th, MAY NOT DO SO AT THIS TIME."

"The miller who has not prior to this time separated his jobbing and milling business, cannot sell the mill feed at the jobbing or retailing prices but can only sell his mill feed at the maximum prices specified in Bulletin No. 34."

State Regulations—The above prices and differentials are based on cash transactions f. o. b. mill or storehouse door in bulk, to which may be added reasonable interest charges when sold on credit and drayage if feed is delivered.

Mill feeds on hand that were purchased before December 25, 1917, may be closed out at the old rate.

Extract from letter No. 1216, Milling Division—"It has been found advisable, in view of the increasing necessity for conservation of wheat, to place all mills under a milling license. Therefore, all mills having less than a seventy-five barrel capacity MUST MAKE APPLICATION for milling license AT ONCE. Such mills having a grain storage license may relinquish such license when making application for milling license (which license will carry storage privilege)."

Attention of all dealers in feeds and malt; salt water fishermen, cannery, manufacturers of tomato, wheat and dry products and other food commodities is directed to the proclamation of President Wilson, which requires that they take out license under the food control law as had been required of other distributors of food commodities, manufacturers, etc. These additional licenses shall be given until February 15, 1918, to secure the necessary legal permit to continue their business.

## The United States Public Reserve

The United States Public Reserve will be the official agent for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the United States Shipping Board is registering 250,000 laborers of various kinds into a reserve force of ship builders.

From January 28, and continuing for three weeks, the registration of men desiring labor in the United States shipyards will be conducted in every county in Indiana by the enrolling agent of the Reserve.

All information regarding the drive should be in the hands of the agent, otherwise it is available through M. E. Squibbs, Room 83 State House, who is the Indiana director of the Reserve.

Indiana's quota is 10,847 and it is thought there will be no great difficulty in getting this number of men to signify their willingness to take employment when called upon by the government.

No branch of the service is more important than ship building. The maintenance of our armies in Europe is solely dependent upon our ability to furnish adequate tonnage. This is the purpose of the registration.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 24

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 96.

To County Councils of Defense:

The Navy Department has requested the Council of National Defense to distribute through its subsidiary organizations a large number of posters asking the public to loan to the navy binoculars, spyglasses and telescopes.

We have made arrangements with the Navy Department to have these posters mailed direct to you from Washington and you are requested to distribute them, when they arrive, where they will produce the best results, keeping especially in mind theaters, clubs, railway stations and large stores.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 97.

January 16, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Several days ago inquiry was made of us by the National Council as to whether or not the County Councils of Defense were dependable as means of learning just what pro-German propaganda was attempted through our public libraries.

We promptly advised the Council of National Defense there was no better avenue of information, suggesting the especially effective work which has been done by the Marion County Council of Defense in this regard.

Today we received from the Council of National Defense a request that we obtain from the County Councils a report at once, after investigation by them, showing whether or not there were any pamphlets, magazines or books found by them in the various public libraries which might be spreading pro-German propaganda.

Please make such investigation at all public libraries in your county, using your own good judgment as to the way to do this, then send us a report immediately as to what you find. It is probable that such propaganda will be found only in a very few places, but we want you to make this investigation thoroughly and advise us fully. If such a thing is going on in Indiana, as seems to have been attempted elsewhere, the Council of National Defense plans action in the premises.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 98.

January 18, 1918.

IMPORTANT.

To Chairmen County Councils of Defense:

Referring again to the designation of some one who might quietly aid in the income tax matter, those counties which have not designated some one should do this as quickly as possible, as the Council of National Defense is again requesting haste in this matter.

Will you please nominate some one to aid in this, having them work with the revenue officers in that connection, and advise us immediately this action is taken?

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 101.

January 22, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The Council of National Defense desires us to immediately call to the attention of the farmers their duty in so ordering fertilizer that this commodity can be shipped in MAXIMUM instead of MINIMUM car load shipments. The average car load has heretofore been about twenty-one tons, while the standard box car may be loaded to fifty tons.

We ask that you give this matter your best attention, and through your various committees, publicity, and every other means, urge the farmers in your county to order fertilizer at the earliest possible moment, and, as far as possible, make their orders cover their total requirements. In addition urge the dealers to take advantage of such action by the farmers and order shipments of fertilizer in MAXIMUM car loads.

One of the paramount duties of the hour is the conservation of the transportation equipment of the country, and concerted efforts of consumers and dealers can and must do much to relieve the difficult transportation situation.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

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GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 102.

January 22, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Plans are nearing completion for a State-wide survey of seed stocks on Indiana farms and it is important that every county officer and organization co-operate in this big work.

The State Council of Defense has set aside the week of February 4 to 9 for the making of this survey and a meeting to organize your county for this work will be held within a few days.

The survey is absolutely necessary in order to supply the farmers' needs for the 1918 crops. It will show where surplus seed stocks are and where shortages exist.

You are urged to take an active interest in this matter and to give the government agricultural agents such aid that a complete and perfect survey may be made within the week designated.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Business In War Time

Editor Indiana Bulletin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Mr. Editor—January is fast passing and February, with its short twenty-eight days, will soon usher in March—the month of spring and budding nature. With it is due another season of commercial and industrial activity.

Also with it will come new calls for Liberty loans, Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross drives, etc.

There is a disposition on the part of some to cry Halt! to "Business as Usual," with the admonition that we must scrimp and save for bonds and other war-supporting funds.

It seems to me time to call "Halt!" to this kind of talk. We must buy bonds or give to Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross funds from wealth—either active or inactive!

If all bonds and contributions are to be paid from wealth inactive, it is clear that we are eating up our reserves.

If wealth is kept active—therefore becoming working capital, we will be able to buy bonds from profits and pay contributions with newly-earned money. As millions, if they continue to buy bonds or give money to Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross funds, must first earn not only a living but a surplus, and as such as these have no inactive capital which is only another name for wealth, the halt to business means a reduced ability to buy bonds or give to Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross funds on the part of a great mass of people.

The rich can be forced to buy bonds and give to Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross funds out of their accumulations, but it means an accelerating loss of resources and constant minimizing of ability to buy. They will be trying to borrow on bonds bought in former issues to pay for new bonds, and their success will depend upon a better interest rate to be paid by the government.

It is my conviction since reading Charles W. Mears' address before the business organizations of Cleveland, Philadelphia and other cities that

everything should be done to keep business going as usual.

In short, if we are to win this war we must pay its cost out of profits and not out of static capital.

"The war," said Mr. Mears, who by the way is connected with the selling end of the Winton company, "is an extraordinary expense which cannot be met by business as usual, but must be met by business MORE THAN USUAL. . . . Our people have never been able to save except when money was being freely spent. Every year when business is active savings deposits increase. Active business alone is the source of increased savings. But when people begin deliberately to stop spending, woe begins. Merchants are forced to buy less and to let out some of their help. Then manufacturers are forced to buy less, to manufacture less, and to let out some of their help. Then, in no time, so many workers are out of employment that if you have a heart in your bosom you are compelled to give away more in charity than you have saved by pinching, and your charity helps to make beggars of men and women who would much prefer to work for an honest living. Therefore, the outstanding character of this 'stop spending money' cry seems to be its satanic iniquity."

Halt! To business! That means that soon the American people will have to turn aside from fighting the war to take care of those out of work at home, whereas if all are kept employed millions more will be able to contribute their portion to the war and the war will end sooner and with better results to the American people.

The call should be to increase business. Mr. Mears points out that England could not keep at business as usual because she did not have resources enough for so long and so great a war and for business also. But that is why England should have our help, for with England out of it, it would be only a QUESTION OF A FEW MONTHS UNTIL SUBMARINES WOULD BE EXACTING TRIBUTE OF OUR COAST CITIES.

One of the banks of Fort Wayne refused to supply the money promised to finance the building of five homes because it needed the money to buy Liberty bonds. The same sort of policy among all the banks, if continued, will soon exhaust all available money to buy bonds. People cannot buy if they cannot earn, and it is strictly in the interest of Germany to strangle business into idleness here during this good year 1918, which ought to bring victory to the cause of civil liberty.

Spend up and not down.

Spend profits and earnings for bonds and for Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross needs. There is a limit to wealth, but not for the activity of capital.

The banks say they have not the money. But they have good paper which the Federal Reserve banks were created to issue on, when extreme need develops. The law wiped out the national bank circulation based on Government bonds because it was not "elastic." Remember the word?

Well—our currency will not gain elasticity by choking business and industry to death. Anything that chokes business as usual chokes Uncle Sam. With good commercial paper as a basis for expanded circulation there is no danger of inflation, but there will soon be no market for commercial paper unless business is kept up as usual.

C. R. LANE,

Secretary Allen County Council of Defense.

## Country People Are Being Told of the War

Believing that future patriotic drives for war funds may be conducted easier if the people living outside the cities are given an opportunity to learn more about the war needs of the country, the permanent committee in charge of all war fund drives plans to hold patriotic meetings in all sections of Knox county. Several of these meetings have already been held and it is hoped that the entire county will be covered before the next Liberty Loan drive. No funds of any kind are solicited at these meetings. Good speakers simply tell of the patriotic needs of the country. There is no question but what the value of these meetings will be reflected in the next big drive.



## Food Production Is Object of Big Drive

### Every County in the State Included in Plans for Seed Stocks and Farm Labor Survey.

A food production drive which will eclipse all previous efforts, was launched in Indiana, January 21, under the direction of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation. Again Indiana is first in this undertaking, setting a pace for the entire country.

In every county of the State, within the next week or ten days, will be held meetings to make plans for "Seed Stocks and Labor Survey Week," February 4 to 9. This survey is Indiana's first big step in the 1918 food production drive, which will by far surpass previous efforts in this line.

The survey is all that its name implies. Its purpose is to make a complete survey of seed stocks and labor needs on every farm in Indiana in order that the seed and labor shortages may be filled. In addition to ascertaining the labor needs for the coming spring, the data, when collected, will show the sources of supply of seed corn, oats, clover, potatoes, soy beans and cow peas for every community, every township and every county in the State. Then through a system of exchange, started at Purdue University and which will reach into every county, the man who has a surplus of seed will be brought in touch with the man who needs the seed, and the situation remedied in this way. The labor problem will be solved in the same way.

At the county meetings to be held this week township leaders will be named, and these men, in turn, will name community leaders, one man for every two square miles. These community leaders will make the survey of the farms in their territory to get the desired information. In each county the county or emergency agent will be the directing force. To facilitate the work the entire State has been divided into eighteen districts, with a leader, usually a county agent, for each.

The districts and the various leaders are as follows:

No. 1—Lake, Porter, Laporte and Starke counties; J. S. Bordner, South Bend, leader.

No. 2—Elkhart, Marshall, Kosciusko, Pulaski and Fulton counties; G. E. Metzger, Elkhart, leader.

No. 3—Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, Dekalb, Whitley, Allen, Wells and Adams counties; H. R. Smalley, Angola, leader.

No. 4—Huntington, Wabash, Miami, Cass, Howard and Grant counties; V. A. Place, Wabash, leader.

No. 5—White, Jasper and Newton counties; Stewart Leaming, Rensselaer, leader.

No. 6—Vermilion, Fountain, Warren and Benton counties; G. W. Rosencrans, Covington, leader.

No. 7—Tippecanoe and Carroll counties; Otis Crane, Lafayette, leader.

No. 8—Montgomery, Boone and Clinton counties; R. A. Chitty, Crawfordsville, leader.

No. 9—Tipton, Hamilton, Madison, Delaware, Hancock and Henry counties; L. O. Chasey, Fairmount, leader.

No. 10—Blackford, Jay, Randolph, Wayne, Fayette and Union counties; A. T. Morrison, Connersville, leader.

No. 11—Rush, Decatur, Franklin, Ripley, Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland counties; P. D. Brown, Greensburg, leader.

No. 12—Hendricks, Marion, Shelby, Johnson, Morgan and Owen counties; G. A. Ellis, leader.

No. 13—Putnam, Parke, Clay and Vigo counties; B. B. Adams, Rockville, leader.

No. 14—Sullivan, Knox, Greene, Daviess and Martin counties; L. M. Butler, Vincennes, leader.

No. 15—Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Lawrence, Jackson and Jennings counties; Q. O. Rainbolt, Bloomington, leader.

No. 16—Jefferson, Scott, Clark and Floyd counties; H. A. Stevens, Jeffersonville, leader.

No. 17—Orange, Washington, Crawford, Harrison and Perry counties; R. M. Roland, Paoli, leader.

No. 18—Dubois, Pike, Gibson, Spencer, Warwick, Vanderburg and Posey counties; T. S. McCulloch, Mt. Vernon, leader.

### GREATER TOMATO ACREAGE ASKED.

An open letter to Indiana farmers to help bring the tomato acreage of this State from 35,000 to 50,000 was issued today by G. I. Christie, State Food Director, who points out the important place held by tomatoes on the menus for the soldiers. The letter follows:

"The government, through the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is calling for an increased food supply for 1918. The shortage of food among all the warring nations is such that the United States must produce an excess of foodstuffs in 1918 if the demands of our peoples and armies are to be met. Especially are our people interested at this time in food for the boys who are in the trenches and on the seas. It is interesting to note that tomatoes have been given an important place on the menu of our army. For this article of diet the War Department accepts no substitute. The tomato, in addition to furnishing food value, quenches the thirst of the men and thus serves a dual purpose. It is universally liked and can be easily transported and saved under all climatic conditions. This past season the U. S. Government took practically 20 per cent. of the entire pack of the canneries. Next year, with largely increased military forces, the government will require a still larger amount of tomatoes. During 1917 Indiana farmers produced 36,000 acres of tomatoes. This acreage, according to government requirements, must be increased to 50,000 acres for 1918.

"Indiana farmers are interested in producing crops that are needed to meet the demands of our boys at the front. Surely no farmer can serve in a more direct way than by growing a few acres of tomatoes and supply foodstuff that is needed and which will serve so valuable a purpose. As State Food Director for Indiana I urge Indiana farmers to give consideration of these problems and that they exert every possible effort to produce in 1918 the largest quantity of tomatoes ever grown in the history of the State. With the spirit of service and an attempt to meet the program of the government, we can back the boys in a way that will bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion.

### FIVE-ACRE CORN GROWING CONTEST.

Spurred on by determination to produce more food to help lick the Kaiser, 330 farmers in 29 different counties of the State successfully finished in the five-acre corn growing contest, in defiance of the most unfavorable corn growing season ever recorded.

Mr. J. A. McCarty, who was placed in immediate charge of the work, announced the winners last week during the Farmers' Short Course held at Purdue.

The following five men won gold medals by producing 100 bushels or more of corn per acre on a five-acre tract:

W. E. Browne, 101.2 bushels, Fayette county, Connersville, R. R. 9.

Guy P. McKinnis, 100.9 bushels, Tippecanoe county, Lafayette, R. R. K.

Elmer Sefton, 100.5 bushels, Decatur county, Greensburg.

J. G. Miller, 100.3 bushels, Decatur county, Greensburg.

V. D. Sexson, 100 bushels, Greene county, Switz City.

In addition to these five winnings forty-five farmers received silver medals by growing 85 to 100 bushels to the acre.

The yields of each five-acre field is calculated upon a dry basis. A ten-ear sample of corn is taken from the field at harvesting time and sent to the laboratory at Purdue for the moisture determination.

The average yield of corn in Indiana is less than 40 bushels per acre. An increase of but five bushels per acre, which is easily possible, would mean an addition of over twenty-eight million bushels to the corn crop of the State. Possibly no other one activity of the agricultural work of the State demonstrates in as forceful way the opportunity to increase the food supply through the increased yield per acre, as does the five-acre corn growing contest.

### POULTRY INDUSTRY FACES CRISIS.

The following letter has just been received by the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation:

The poultry industry of Indiana is facing a crisis. Here is the way one of our good poultrymen expresses it: I am somewhat "up in the air" just now in regard to what to do next year—just keep the chickens I have or increase. All farmers and poultrymen around here are decreasing their flocks.

"All farmers and poultrymen around here are decreasing their flocks." And this in the face of the world-wide appeal for increased production!

Were similar reports coming in from only one locality there might be little cause for alarm. But these reports are general over the State, and unless such actions are checked quickly, a great shortage of poultry products will result.

The facts are that the farmers and poultrymen are being scared out because of the high cost of feeds. They are afraid they are going to lose money on their chickens and believe the disposal of their one little flock will not make much difference to their country anyway.

Such people are wrong, absolutely. Chickens, properly handled, are still paying a good profit, and each flock is needed, for it is the total of the small farm flocks which makes Indiana one of the foremost poultry States of the Union.

Most farmers keep no accurate records of their chickens and have to "guess" whether or not they are paying. The Purdue University Poultry Department, in co-operation with a few of the wide-awake farmers of the State, has been securing records of farm poultry for a number of years. These records prove that poultry is paying, which fact should be spread broadcast.

Contrary to general belief, eggs have been advanced in proportion to feed. Three-year records from a number of Indiana farms show an average price received for farm eggs as follows: September, 1915, 17 cents a dozen; September, 1916, 25 cents a dozen, and September, 1917, 36 cents; in December, 1915, the prices per dozen were 32 cents; 1916, 40 cents, and 1917, 50 cents.

On farms where chickens are well tended it takes about six pounds of feed to produce one dozen eggs, average for the year. When eggs were bringing the farmer around 20 cents a dozen they cost, for feed, about 10 cents a dozen, leaving a profit, over feed, of 10 cents for each dozen eggs. The pessimist now claims feed has doubled in cost while eggs have not doubled in price, hence there is no money in eggs. One big factor is overlooked. Eggs can increase only 50 per cent. in value, while feed is doubling in cost, and not materially change the profit per dozen eggs.

To make this clear take the example given. Let the feed cost double and the eggs will then cost 20 cents instead of 10 cents a dozen. If the price goes up only 50 per cent. they will be worth 30 cents a dozen instead of 20 cents. The eggs will still be produced at a profit over feed of 10 cents per dozen.

Taking the actual prices of eggs from the newspaper quotations to the farmers of Tippecanoe county for the past 36 months, taking the grain cost for the same period, using the prices paid to farmers, and figuring the amount of feed and number of eggs laid from accurate farm records on file in the Purdue University Poultry Department office, and further conclusive proof is given that hens are paying. For from October 1, 1914, to October 1, 1915, the profit per hen over feed was 76.1 cents; in 1915-16 it was 97.8 cents; and this past year of 1916-17 it was \$1.31. Thirty-three cents per hen more profit this past year than the year before. Does this look as if hens did not pay?

During the period covered in the above figures the average yearly prices, taken from the daily papers of Lafayette, show that corn averaged 66 cents a bushel in 1914-15; 63.1 cents a bushel in 1915-16, and \$1.21 a bushel in 1916-17. Wheat was \$1.65 in 1914-15; \$1.09 in 1915-16 and \$1.97 in 1916-17.

These figures back up records from individual farms and prove conclusively that poultry does pay now. Furthermore they give the intelligent farmer every encouragement that poultry will pay this coming year. Eggs have gone up enough to more than care for the increased cost of feed, and all indications are that they will stay there.



In the face of such facts the farmer or poultryman who sells off producing hens, or who cuts down production by not feeding, is not only reducing the profits from a paying business, but is certainly unpatriotic. The culls, the over-fat hen, the old hens, the surplus males and the very late hatched pullets—these should be sold or eaten. But the early hatched pullets, and in many cases, the one or two year old hens must be kept.

The Poultry Department of Purdue University respectfully calls the attention of your committee to these matters, and requests that it do all in its power to encourage the keeping, not selling off, of good poultry. Yours very truly,

A. G. PHILIPS, Chief in Poultry.

LE ROY L. JONES, Extension Poultryman.

## Women's Section

To the Woman Member of the County Council of Defense:

I trust you are making arrangements to have meetings during the county conference. I would advise morning meetings of women, one to two hours, say from 10 o'clock to 12, in which to discuss woman's work, and registration particularly. This would release the women for any special sectional meetings in the afternoon which they may desire to attend and which would be of value to them in their special committee work. Where it is possible we will have some prominent woman speak on woman's work for a few minutes in the evening, but it is not the intention of Mr. Hays to have the sections represented in the evening, as a prominent State man and a man from out of the State will give the two addresses.

Very truly yours,

ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,  
Chairman Woman's Section, State Council of Defense.

\* \* \* \* \*

Each county will be expected to furnish ten women speakers for the fourteen-minute woman's organization. Mrs. Henderson, who will be in charge of this phase of the activity, is particularly anxious that the best speakers who are patriotic enough to inform themselves and accept the assignments be in the organization. Demands for speakers from any county will be supplied as nearly as possible by members of the woman's fourteen-minute organization of that county.

\* \* \* \* \*

### TO PATRIOTIC STUDENTS.

Boys and girls of America are being urged to continue in school and to go on with the work of preparing for college and for intelligent and useful citizenship.

It is being pointed out that true patriotism calls not only for service in war time, but calls just as strongly for high-grade, educated, efficient and thoughtful citizenship.

Enclosed with a bulletin sent to chairmen of women's sections of the County Councils of Defense, Katherine Merrill Graydon, chairman of the women's committee for educational propaganda, State Council of Defense, sends a message from the Council of National Defense, from the Indiana Department of Education and the Indiana State Council of Defense, and this message is for the boys and girls of Indiana, urging them to stay in school and to intensify their industry in the necessary work of getting the best possible education. It is asked that this "Appeal to the Patriotism of Students" for increased school application shall be posted and generally used as an educational document. The bulletin follows:

"The Executive Committee of the Department of Education of the Indiana Council of Defense (woman's section) is sending to the county chairmen of the Department of Education this letter, using the form of a circular to economize in the time required to write in ninety-two names.

"Please them, consider this as a personal letter and be sure that your replies will be anxiously awaited and individually considered.

"The object of this committee is to strive to counteract the anti-war feeling and an existing apathy toward the war.

"The ignorance of women concerning the war is appalling—why we are in it, what it signifies,

what we are trying to do, and the means we must use.

"How can the government expect every woman in America to do her part when there are thousands of them who do not yet really understand it, and when at the same time they are delayed with the most pernicious lies.

"Therefore, it is information—authoritative information and more of it that this committee seeks just now to spread. We make the following suggestions as a basis of work:

"1. We hope to send you soon a copy of a reading list of books and articles on Patriotism. We are anxious that this list shall be used in connection with English departments of schools of all grades; as literature, as subjects for compositions, and as material for declamation. Our object in presenting the list at this time is to impress upon the young people the meaning of the war and to turn their thoughts not only to questions of patriotism involved in our entrance into the conflict, but also to the world-wide point of view that must attend any successful, lasting solution of the whole tragedy of war.

"2. As another means to the same end, we believe that students of every school should listen at least once each term to a stirring address on patriotism or some subject pertaining to the cause for which the allies are fighting. We, therefore, ask that you will help to arrange and to place in the hands of the proper school officials a list of able speakers from your locality. We should like a copy of this list; should you be unable to secure speakers we may be able to help you.

"3. We enclose a copy of a self-explanatory Appeal to Students. We ask that you will have it conspicuously posted in different school houses and placed in the school and town papers. You may have as many copies as you need.

"4. We urge the forming of classes for the study of current topics and the vital questions of the war. Why we are at war and what winning it or losing it will mean to this country and to civilization. Such classes will do much to counteract the anti-war propaganda of alien enemies and peace-at-any-price friends—propaganda which disheartens our armies and, if continued, may make all sacrifices vain.

"In connection with classes, we mention clubs. There should be no assembly of women this winter that does not have some bearing upon the war. It is not necessary to picture always the horror of it, but it is necessary to make the meetings of women the means of spreading knowledge about the war and stimulating the right kind of feeling toward it.

"The committee offers assistance in the preparation of class and club programs. Your chairman will see that you are provided with official publications upon request.

"5. Watch your local papers. Are they giving your women the news and information about the war you ought to have? If not, see your local editors, and we feel sure you will find them glad to co-operate with you in publishing more information about the women's end of this war.

"6. If your county holds many of foreign birth, it is imperative that they be taught along lines for the making of American citizens—women as well as men. What Americanism really is should be taught as definitely and as effectively as once it was to the little Mary Antin in the Boston public schools. And she has told us, 'There are many Mary Antins here.' Let us find them.

"7. A series of addresses by noted speakers might be arranged through our committee for current topic classes, as mass meetings, or both, in towns willing to defray expenses or to charge a small entrance fee. In this way large numbers of people could be reached and, it is hoped, influenced to give whole-hearted, loyal effort to the government and the cause that MUST BE WON.

"If wise, you will constantly remind your women that this is everybody's war. Captain Kuyket, the Australian hero, called it 'A woman's war.' John Barrett said recently in Chicago: 'This war will be won or lost according to the attitude of the women of the country.' This is the opinion of the greatest statesmen and generals of England, France and Italy.

"This war work must be on a democratic basis,

without selfishness or narrowness. There must be a true conception of what patriotism and service mean. It must be absolutely impossible for an American-born teacher, the daughter of American-born parents, to utter in Indiana, 'The Belgians ought to be thankful for the infusion of German blood.'

"Upon the activities mentioned above, the Chairman wishes definite information as to your interest and your willingness to co-operate.

"For any suggestions concerning this work she will be grateful. Keep her informed as to what you are doing. Sincerely yours,

"KATHERINE MERRILL GRAYDON,  
"Chairman Committee on Educational Propaganda, State Council of Defense.  
"303 Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Ind."

## "Town to Trench"

The special committee of the State Council of Defense, of which A. W. Brady is chairman, submitted the following report on the "Town to Trench" movement, which was adopted and will constitute the policy of the State Council of Defense on this subject:

TO THE INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE:

Your committee appointed to consider the "Town to Trench" movement presented by Mr. James Edward Rogers, made an oral report some weeks ago, but was directed to continue its work with a view to the formulation of a practical plan to meet the situation presented by Mr. Rogers.

The matter of Mr. Rogers' communication was taken up with the War and Navy Commissions on Training Camp Activities, of which Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick is chairman, and also with the section on co-operation with the States of the Council of National Defense. Our purpose was to ascertain whether the plan proposed met the approval of the Federal authorities directly interested, and if not, to ascertain whether any other plan had been devised which those authorities recommended for adoption. A negative response was returned to both inquiries.

An essential feature of the plan proposed by Mr. Rogers was that the work of keeping in communication with the men of the army and navy be done through a committee or committees of women, the Women's League for Service being especially mentioned. A copy of Mr. Rogers' communication presenting his plan is attached as a part of this report.

Comment on a somewhat similar plan is found in the Official Bulletin of December 1, 1917, as follows:

"Neither the War Department nor the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense is furnishing names of soldiers for godmothering," says Mrs. Philip Moore, chairman of the health and recreation department of the woman's committee. She says that this practice has not been found to be practicable.

### "MORE HARM THAN GOOD."

"While the War Department appreciates deeply the fine spirit in which the women are offering to write to soldiers at the front," says Mrs. Moore, "the experiences of France and England have proven that the plan ultimately works more harm than good. Gen. Siebert has recently issued a statement from France to this effect, showing his marked disapproval of the idea. We receive so many letters asking for the names of soldiers that a statement should be made through the press stating that we are not endorsing the plan. We have sent out to all our State committees a plan of organized work which is being done under the direction of the commission on training camp activities."

Your committee feels that the merits which the proposed plan would have in some instances are not sufficient to overcome the objections to it which would exist in many others, and therefore that they cannot recommend that the plan be adopted. Your committee regards it, however, as a matter of great consequence that every man in the military and naval service of the country be kept closely in touch with the people at home. Every such man should be kept aware of the fact that his home community is interested in his welfare, takes pride in his achievements, and is grateful to him as a defender against the common foe.



That this should be done is not merely performance of patriotic duty on the part of those who stay at home, but is also a powerful means of preserving the morale of our army and navy.

It is probably true that the relations and friends of far the greater number of the men in service will, through correspondence, gifts, the sending of newspapers, etc., keep those men thoroughly in touch with home. There is, however, another not inconsiderable portion of the men who by reason of their lack of near relatives or friends or of the indifference, neglect or ignorance of those they have will be distinguished by an absence of the letters and packages that mean much to one surrounded by strange faces, scenes and customs. A way to supply this deficiency should be found. Your committee recommends the following plan as simple and workable, although requiring intelligence, tact and industry to make it produce the desired results:

The first requisite is to have a complete register of all the men from each county in Indiana in the military and naval service. The second requisite is to provide the means for ascertaining the men requiring attention and of actually keeping in touch with them. These two phases of the subject are so closely related that they can probably be handled better by one committee than by two. Proceeding on that theory, the plan proposed is this:

1. Form a committee under the direction of the State Council to be called, say, "State Committee on Home Relations," which shall have general charge of carrying out the plan.

2. Form a local committee in each county under the direction of the County Council of Defense to be called, say, "County Committee on Home Relations," which shall have charge in its county of carrying out the plan, co-operating in so doing with the State committee. The committee should consist of at least one member from each township, and perhaps be supplemented by township committees where advisable.

3. The county committee should make a complete card catalogue of all men in military and naval service from its county. The preparation of such a catalogue involves the gathering of information from the records of the recruiting officers of the new national army and of the national guard, and from various other sources. The catalogue should show more than the mere names. It should contain reference to relations, close friends, church and lodge affiliations, vocation before entering the service, etc.

4. The careful investigation by the county committee of each of the names catalogued for the purpose of ascertaining which men do and which do not receive proper attention from home.

5. Select persons, preferably men, of good standing in the local community and properly qualified in judgment and tact, who will see that the man or men assigned to them, frequently receive letters, newspapers, and such other communications as will assure the man addressed that he is remembered and appreciated by the folks at home. Such persons should stand ready also to attend to such matters of business as the absent soldier or sailor may desire to have looked after.

6. Check up all work assigned once each month, at least, and replace all negligent representatives of the local committee with persons who will perform the duties assigned to them.

It will often be found that the persons to represent the committee may be procured through churches, lodges, or other organizations. The character of the communications sent is of great importance. We quote from a report of the Henry County Council of Defense, which is of especial value because of the experience of Capt. Albert D. Ogborn, one of its members in the Spanish-American war:

"All will agree that it is of first importance to keep the army clean and fit. To do this all citizens must keep constantly in mind the real welfare of the soldiers. 'We are our brothers' keepers' in this regard. In addition to the matters named it is equally necessary that everything it is possible to do be done to ward off discontent, depression, and resulting homesickness — the worst thing by all odds with which a soldier has to contend. A homesick army is not a victorious army; the army which reflects the soul of a mighty people is invincible. Neglect by friends of soldiers to write them frequent letters is bad,

but it is infinitely worse to write doleful, over-sympathetic messages, or 'highfalutin' gush which tends to make a soldier think he is a hero with a halo before he has ever seen a German or fired a gun. Soldiers are just folks; a man's nature is not changed when he takes the soldier's oath of fealty and service. Cheerful letters should be written; none other; and they can be; there is always something to be thankful for. A soldier most enjoys hearing the intimate homely things which would be talked about if he were at home; not gush, nor mush, and certainly not moralizing."

A suggestion was made by Mr. Ade at one of the meetings of the council to the effect that in the local newspapers to be sent to the men in service there should be a letter addressed to them giving the items of local news ordinarily regarded as not of sufficient importance to appear in the news columns. That letter would tell of the weather, the crops and the thousand and one minor happenings of daily life which interest men far from home. We heartily commend the carrying out of this suggestion to the county committees which our plan contemplates.

Massachusetts and Connecticut have done much to keep a complete record of all men from those States in service. In Connecticut, at least, bulletins are erected throughout the State on which the names of the men in service are given. In Bartholomew county in this State a similar work is being done by Mr. Will G. Irwin. In Steuben county the County Council of Defense has not only undertaken the work of securing a complete register of the men in service from that county, but also that of seeing that letters are written much as proposed in this report. We have also been aided by a communication on the subject from Mr. J. O. Beck, of the Tippecanoe County Council of Defense.

#### THE TOWN TO TRENCH MOVEMENT.

(By James Edward Rogers.)

At the present time in Indiana there are numerous sporadic movements on foot to keep the soldier in the trench or the camp in touch with his home community. Among these are the "Sammy Backers," promoted by certain of the newspapers, various Christmas-present clubs organized by some of the churches, letter-writing groups among the women's clubs, and many others. Admirable as all these activities are in idea and in spirit, they suffer from two main objections: lack of proper organization and lack of adequate responsibility. Both of these lacks are so obvious as to need no argument. The lack of organization is especially harmful, as it leads in many cases to the very men being overlooked who are most in need of some tie to keep them bound to their home communities. It is the man of foreign birth, the man without relatives or without any social connections who will be overlooked. The lack of adequate responsibility will manifest itself in a lot of maudlin and pernicious sentimentalism that will in time shift over to the other extreme of absolute neglect.

A plan has been worked out and submitted to the State Council of Defense which it is believed will take care of the problem presented while at the same time escaping the objections mentioned above. Briefly this plan will place back of the soldier in his home town a responsible person who will see that he is furnished with home news, is provided with entertainment, is not forgotten at festival and holiday seasons, and who will act as a business representative. Mere letter writing is a very small part of this program.

Such a representative will furnish the soldier in the briefest possible time with home papers, magazines, pictures, cartoons, baseball scores, Easter cards, holiday remembrances, inexpensive and amusing little presents, and an occasional letter that will give the home-town bits of news that the soldier wants. The representative can also look after business matters, such as often arise suddenly in case of death in the family, transfers of property, etc. Such a representative is absolutely invaluable in cases where the parents or relatives are unable to write, and in cases where there are no home ties whatever.

The organization proposed is, briefly, as follows: The entire plan is to be handled by the State Council of Defense through its women's committee, who will make use of the organiza-

tion, already perfected, of the Women's League for Service. The names and addresses of all soldiers absent on service will be furnished by the State Council of Defense. The names will be sent to the various County Councils and County Chairmen of the League for Service, who, in turn, will see that they are sent to the local chairmen of the League in the various communities represented. These local chairmen will appoint captains, say one for each letter of the alphabet, from the representative women of the community. Each one of these captains will distribute the names in her group among the responsible women of her acquaintance, not more than two or three names to each woman.

Such an organization is thorough, simple, representative and responsible. It will take care of every man. It is probable that the plan will be tried out locally in Indianapolis at once.

#### Merchants' Economy

Whereas, The National Council of Defense, through its committee, known as the National Economy Board, has at a conference of the National Economy Board and representatives of the State Councils of Defense of the different States east of the Mississippi, held in Washington, January 15, 1918, requested the State Councils of Defense to co-operate with the National Economy Board in bringing about reforms in the delivery of retail merchandise; and,

Whereas, The National Economy Board recommends that these reforms be as follows:

1. That delivery service in retail stores be restricted to not more than one delivery a day over each route.

2. That the time privilege for returning goods be restricted to not more than three days.

3. That special deliveries be eliminated as far as possible.

4. That the custom of sending goods on approval be discontinued.

5. That co-operative delivery systems should be introduced wherever practicable.

Whereas, This matter has already been referred by the Indiana State Council of Defense to a sub-committee, known as the Merchants' Economy Board of the State Council of Defense; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Indiana State Council of Defense authorize the Merchants' Economy Board to put into effect as soon as possible the above recommendations; and be it further

Resolved, That the Indiana State Council of Defense request the different County Councils of Defense in the State of Indiana to co-operate and assist the Merchants' Economy Board to bring about this result.

The above resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote by the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting, January 23. The resolution was introduced by A. E. Reynolds in behalf of the Merchants' Economy Section of the State Council. Mr. Reynolds, at the request of Chairman Will H. Hays, accompanied Ferd M. Ayres, Chairman of the Merchants' Economy Section, to Washington, where they attended a meeting of the National Economy Board. Here it developed, from statistics covering the subject, that immense possibilities exist for saving both in cost and man power from the reforms proposed. In a discussion of the matter considered by the conference, Mr. Reynolds stated that it had been shown that the cost per ton mile per railroad transportation in this country averages 34 cents, while cartage such as is required by retail merchandisers runs as high as 16 cents per ton mile. It was the sense of the State Council that the importance of this matter be impressed upon County Councils, who will be asked to co-operate to the best of their ability with the local representatives of the Merchants' Economy Section. Efforts of this section up to this time have been handicapped, the Council was informed, by the absence of definite suggestions as to the policy the government desires retailers to pursue in reference to the subject-matter in hand.

British Food Controller Rhondda declares: "The food position in England, and as I understand it, in France also, can now without any exaggeration be described as critical and anxious."



## Enrollment in the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve for 1917

Census of boys enrolled in Indiana Division United States Boys' Working Reserve based on duplicate cards received in office of Federal State Director, Indianapolis:

By Counties.			
County.	Divisional Number.	Quota.	Per Cent. of Quota Enrolled.
Adams .....	1	430	00
*Allen .....	2	210	121
Bartholomew ..	3	430	69
Benton .....	4	230	83
Blackford .....	5	290	28
Boone .....	6	450	40
Brown .....	7	100	00
Carroll .....	8	330	00
Cass .....	9	680	40
Clark .....	10	540	1
Clay .....	11	560	1
Clinton .....	12	480	31
Crawford .....	13	200	30
Daviess .....	14	480	58
Dearborn .....	15	390	74
Decatur .....	16	340	108
DeKalb .....	17	450	58
Delaware .....	18	1000	180
Dubois .....	19	290	33
Elkhart .....	20	900	203
Fayette .....	21	260	31
Floyd .....	22	540	5
Fountain .....	23	360	141
Franklin .....	24	270	49
Fulton .....	25	260	13
Gibson .....	26	650	12
Grant .....	27	920	12
Greene .....	28	630	4
Hamilton .....	29	490	13
Hancock .....	30	340	00
Harrison .....	31	290	407
Hendricks .....	32	300	150
Henry .....	33	630	16
Howard .....	34	600	9
Huntington .....	35	340	69
Jackson .....	36	400	55
Jasper .....	37	290	96
Jay .....	38	500	218
Jefferson .....	39	360	46
Jennings .....	40	230	23
Johnson .....	41	360	71
Knox .....	42	630	83
Kosciusko .....	43	500	10
Lagrange .....	44	270	70
†Lake .....	45	1350	221
Laporte .....	46	900	239
Lawrence .....	47	500	47
Madison .....	48	1500	00
*Marion .....	49	500	00
Marshall .....	50	400	46
Martin .....	51	220	6
Miami .....	52	530	6
Monroe .....	53	380	00
Montgomery .....	54	530	133
Morgan .....	55	350	8
Newton .....	56	180	35
Noble .....	57	440	456
Ohio .....	58	80	7
Orange .....	59	270	17
Owen .....	60	230	00
Parke .....	61	360	00
Perry .....	62	260	00
Pike .....	63	280	10
Porter .....	64	360	38
Posey .....	65	350	30
Pulaski .....	66	190	5
Putnam .....	67	370	97
Randolph .....	68	530	00
Ripley .....	69	350	37
Rush .....	70	350	00
*St. Joseph .....	71	400	12
Scott .....	72	140	32
Shelby .....	73	500	86
Spencer .....	74	340	00
Starke .....	75	160	9
Steuben .....	76	310	77
Sullivan .....	77	530	708
Switzerland .....	78	180	6
Tippecanoe .....	79	800	3

Tipton .....	80	300	52	17
Union .....	81	150	42	28
*Vanderburgh ..	82	80	2	02
Vermilion .....	83	350	32	09
*Vigo .....	84	250	140	56
Wabash .....	85	500	11	02
Warren .....	86	200	3	01
Warrick .....	87	360	18	05
Washington .....	88	280	23	08
Wayne .....	89	800	00	00
Wells .....	90	360	6	02
White .....	91	300	18	06
Whitley .....	92	310	49	16

\*Exclusive of enrollment in county seat.  
†Exclusive of Gary.

### BY CITIES.

Additional to number enrolled in respective counties:			
Evansville .....	93	1450	142
Ft. Wayne .....	94	1450	130
Gary .....	95	700	98
Terre Haute .....	96	1400	377
South Bend .....	97	1200	8
Indianapolis .....	98	5300	208

Grand total enrollment for entire State during 1917, 6,690.

Quota for State, 50,000.

Percentage of quota enrolled, 13.

Many cards were received too late to include in this report. In some counties new directors have lately taken charge of the enrollment and have not had sufficient time to make much progress. In other counties the delay in traffic and mails caused by the blizzard, as well as the closing of schools, has prevented the local directors from securing cards of boys who have enrolled from the various enrolling officers.

It is regretted that the actual enrollments secured in certain counties cannot be given in full in this report, owing to the failure of local directors to forward duplicate enrollment cards to the office of the State Director. It is understood in Washington that any report of enrollment which is rendered shall be supported by duplicate cards actually on file in the office of the Federal State Director at Indianapolis.

## Samuel Gompers in Address to Council

### Head of Labor in America Tells of His Purpose in Helping to Assure Victory in War.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, was a visitor at the meeting of the State Council, January 23. Mr. Gompers was in Indianapolis for the purpose of addressing the convention of miners. He said, in part, to the council:

"I am serving to the best of my ability. My one regret is that I cannot fight. We must each take our place and serve as best we can where we are best fitted to serve. Congressman Gardner's overzealousness to get to the trenches lost to our country the services of a great man. I am doing my level best without restraint, without stint. I am having some success in appealing to our working people to give their whole hearts and souls to support our country. There exists no group of citizens as well organized as the workmen. They are three and three-quarter millions in the unions of America, and the movement is growing. Notwithstanding war and its counteraction on them, the unions have gained three-quarters of a million since war began.

"In behalf of labor in the national army, I designed the compensation law for soldiers and sailors, applied along the lines of the workmen's compensation in industrial pursuits. The justice

of this feature of our army regulations is now recognized by army men and leaders in civil pursuits everywhere.

"I am informed the result of this war depends as much on production and transportation as it does upon the furnishing of the men in the trenches. If we are to get the best from the workers for a long period, we must not permit them to suffer from the poison of industrial fatigue. If we will have the second day's work as good as the first, it must be because the workmen are in fit condition. I hope the necessity will not come to suspend either the laws or the standards under which our people have been laboring, but should the emergency come, when a great drive is necessary, then fatigue counts for nothing. Life itself counts for nothing. The safety of the republic and her ideals are first—they count for everything. I had preferred that the decree shutting down industrial activity every Monday for several weeks be deferred. A holiday from Saturday to Tuesday is not conducive to increased production or the morale of our people. Daylight saving, in line with the same provision, would make for conservation and would do more to stabilize work and commerce, than an additional holiday in the week. I find an antipathy on the part of some employers to take council with labor. I want the workers of the country to give their very souls, if necessary, that we can win. I want their employers to take them into council, to advise with them, be fair with them, if we are to work shoulder to shoulder and fight with all in our power, to make an assured triumph, to secure the things for which we are fighting."

Following Mr. Gompers, Chairman Hays made the following expression:

"Mr. Gompers, I know I express the unanimous mind and heart of the council when I say to you, as I do, that we very greatly appreciate your coming over here, and we thank you for that, and for what you have said.

"It is the very mature judgment of this council that the matter of labor is the greatest problem in the country—entirely so—in connection with the conduct of the war. We recognize that your position and potentiality in the situation is second to no man's—the greatest element in the matter entirely.

"Now, we trust, we pray, Mr. Gompers, that you may have that characteristic breadth of vision and keenness of mind and strength of arm that will enable you to go forward and carry this burden, and do this great service which you are doing, and which we know that you will continue to do, and when you have finished, you will not only be the Grand Old Man of Labor, but by reason of these distinguished services, you will be the Grand Old Man of America! We thank you very sincerely for coming here and addressing the Council this morning."

### Lake Division Knitting.

Already more than 119,000 knitted articles have been sent by the Red Cross to cantonments and barracks in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, Manager James R. Garfield of the Lake division announced today.

The items have been as follows:

Sweaters, 71,580; socks, (pairs) 37,260; helmets, 3,076; wristlets, (pairs) 4,290; scarfs, 3,704.

Of these articles 64,962 have gone to Camp Sherman, the largest cantonment in the division. Camp Taylor has received 35,446; Fort Benjamin Harrison, 10,580; Fort Thomas, 7,322 and Camp Wright, 1,690. Figures for the Columbus Barracks were not available when these figures were compiled. The Lake division has, of course, made large shipments of knitted goods to troops abroad.

Larger quantities of knitted helmets are much in demand in all camps and barracks.

### The Patriotic Sheep.

I am a patriotic sheep.

I did my bit, and (damme!)

Although I grew my soft, warm wool

Expressly for a Sammy,

A lady bought it, I have heard

(And may the foul fiends get her!)

She took my patriotic wool

And made herself a sweater!

FRANCES MORRISON.





"People who think the mere possession of money entitles them to eat what they want when they want it, are among the worst enemy influences in our midst."—CHAS. FOX, President Indiana State Federation of Labor.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



FEB 5

Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., FEBRUARY 1, 1918

Number 25

## Council Encourages Production of Sheep

### Action Includes Proposed Campaign Against Stray Dogs, Which Are Very Destructive.

The importance of encouraging the production of sheep for wool and food purposes was presented to the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting January 30 by the special committee consisting of Frank Wampler, George Ade and J. L. Keach. After hearing a report of the meeting and conclusions of men interested, at Purdue university, the committee recommended the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Resolved, That the report of the transactions of the meeting held at Purdue on January 26 between the Sheep Breeders' Association, representatives of Purdue university, the office of State veterinarian, the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the Live Stock Distribution Association of Indiana be accepted and approved.

"Resolved further, That the State Council of Defense appoint a committee of five to co-operate with individuals and organizations interested in the distribution of sheep in the State of Indiana, and aid in other practical ways in such work. County councils of defense should be instructed by the chairman of the State Council to co-operate with county agents in the appointment of local committees on sheep production and distribution."

In accordance with the resolution a committee was named as follows: Frank Wampler, J. L. Keach, Will G. Irwin, William Holton Dye and Jesse Andrews. The last two are not members of the council, but have been active in encouraging the production of sheep on Indiana farms.

Schuyler Mercer, State senator from Miami county, and Jesse Andrews, a farmer of near West Point, Ind., appeared before the council asking assistance in relieving the menace of the stray dog from the sheep raising industry. The council appointed a committee consisting of E. M. Wilson, J. L. Keach and Isaac D. Straus to assist in preparing a report and recommendation on the subject to a later meeting of the council. Senator Mercer stated that statistics had been compiled to show that 9,000 sheep, valued at \$68,000 and bearing 70,000 pounds of "sadly needed wool" had been destroyed by stray dogs in Indiana in 1917.

A resolution relative to the investigation of the war department was read to the council by J. L. Keach, who moved its adoption. There being no second to the motion it was declared lost. On motion of A. W. Brady, seconded by Charles Fox, the resolution was referred to a special committee consisting of A. W. Brady, Dr. Charles P. Emerson and Evans Woollen.

Bert Hendren, Jr., of the speakers' bureau, reported arrangements for speaking at 76 county war conferences. Several had been canceled or postponed, he said, because of impassable roads and adverse weather conditions. In such instances, where it was found possible, meetings were arranged in county seat towns at night, which had been found successful.

The report of the finance committee covering the months of November and December, 1917, were read and approved. They appear elsewhere in this Bulletin.

The matter of the advisability of printing patriotic documents for distribution over the State was referred to the publicity committee.

The report of the special committee on policy, which appears elsewhere in this Bulletin, was read and approved. In the discussion Mr. Irwin called attention to the English policy of saving by refraining from the purchase of unnecessary articles and exporting them.

No formal report was made on the suggested resolution asking the Council of National Defense to support the daylight saving bill, now pending in Congress. The committee reported a division, Mr. Ade and Mr. Emerson favoring the action and Mr. Fox opposing it, and further time for consideration of a recommendation was granted.

The importance of every county council of defense naming a committee for the censorship of solicitation of funds, alleged to be for war purposes, was presented by Chairman Will H. Hays, who stated that he had directed another bulletin to county chairman urging that they take the steps asked by the Council of National Defense and the State Council so that the public may be protected against fraudulent solicitations, which, he said, are growing more frequent.

Because it was feared there might be duplication of the work of the American Red Cross Society the committee on censoring solicitations reported that it had withheld indorsement of the Italian relief solicitation now being conducted in Indianapolis and for which a testimonial for use in the State was asked.

Mr. Ade reported the organization of a moving picture section, headed by Robert Lieber, of Indianapolis. This section will prepare programs of the moving picture films purchased by the State Council at the recommendation of the Council of National Defense from the committee on public information. As soon as the pictures are received they will be distributed through the chairmen of the county councils of defense.

Mr. Ade's suggestion that the county councils be requested to ask the boys in the army, from their communities, where grouped, to designate one of their number as a correspondent who will be asked to write to a correspondent the council will name, in order that the line of communication may be kept intact between the soldiers and their home folks, was approved by the State Council and the idea will be communicated through official channels.

### To Herbert Hoover, Washington, D. C.

(By Telegram January 26, 1918.)

I have read with great interest the cablegram from Lord Rhonda, food controller of Great Britain, in which he points out the imperative need for our sending our associates in the war, 75,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above our export to them to January 1 and in addition to what surplus may be available from Canada. With this I am seriously concerned. I read also your encouraging and inspiring reply. Will you permit me at this time, in full appreciation of the magnitude of this task and the obligation involved to assure you that Indiana stands ready and willing to do her full share. Our farmers will plant an increased acreage in anticipation of the demand for greater production; our people will be no less willing when the truth is brought home to them, to make the individual and personal sacrifices, which as you point out are essential if the emergency is to be met.

JAMES P. GOODRICH,  
Governor of Indiana.

To make your grange meetings and farmers' institutes thoroughly patriotic; heat the hall with wood instead of coal.

## Finance Committee

Reports from the finance committee of the Council were received and approved at the meeting, January 30, as follows:

Indianapolis, Ind., November 30, 1917.

To the State Council of Defense:

We submit the following statement of receipts and disbursements for the month of November, 1917:

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 31, 1917.....	\$1,655.26
Loan from Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., November 6.....	5,000.00
Loan from Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., November 30.....	2,000.00
Total .....	\$8,655.26

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage .....	\$ 520.00
Pay roll, October-November..	3,406.89
Extra services .....	17.70
Reporting meetings .....	193.38
Traveling expenses .....	224.95
Telephone and telegraph.....	474.20
Printing and stationery.....	1,233.76
Office equipment .....	242.10
Office supplies .....	566.66
Miscellaneous .....	35.00
Balance .....	1,740.62—\$8,655.26

Correct:

(Signed) JOHN VAJEN WILSON, Asst. Sec.,  
JOHN E. REED, Deputy Auditor.

Respectfully,

(Signed) EVANS WOOLLEN,  
WILLIAM G. IRWIN,  
ISAAC D. STRAUS,  
Finance Committee.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 30, 1917.

To the State Council of Defense:

We submit the following statements of receipts and disbursements for the month of December, 1917:

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 30, 1917...	\$ 1,740.62
December 14—Deposited in State Treasury to the credit of the State Council of Defense Fund by the governor	10,000.00
December 20—Deposited in State Treasury to the credit of the State Council of Defense Fund by the governor	90,000.00
Total .....	\$101,740.62

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage .....	\$ 645.00
Pay roll .....	1,970.30
Extra services .....	120.60
Reporting meetings .....	270.45
Traveling expenses .....	95.92
Telephone and telegraph...	67.80
Printing and stationery...	819.27
Office supplies .....	12.35
Miscellaneous .....	287.50
Balance .....	\$97,451.43

\$101,740.62

Correct:

(Signed) JOHN VAJEN WILSON, Asst. Sec.,  
JOHN E. REED, Deputy Auditor.

Respectfully,

(Signed) EVANS WOOLLEN,  
WILLIAM G. IRWIN,  
ISAAC D. STRAUS,  
Finance Committee.

There is no closed season for rat-killing.



## Patriotism in Indiana

Newton County.—Spring labor on farms, to be supplied so far as possible by boys who are now in school, presents one of the problems of the war period which now is being worked out in Newton county on practical lines. County Superintendent W. O. Schanlaub of the Newton county schools has instructed country school teachers that they may hold school sessions Saturdays, excepting that Saturday of the month set aside for teachers' institutes, the extra sessions to be employed in making up work so as to enable the schools to dismiss the spring term early and release the young planters who will be badly needed on the land which is to produce war supplies for America and her associates in the great war. However, the Saturday sessions are not to be put in effect unless 75 per cent. of the patrons in a school district favor the plan. Another practical plan for releasing boy and girl power for useful work at home is in use in Newton county, where, up to February 13, a half hour only is taken at noon and the schools dismiss at 3:30 p. m. Kentland schools, beginning January 19, are holding Saturday sessions, and it is expected the plan will release 160 boys several days earlier than usual.

Noble County.—The town of LaOtto and Avilla, Noble county, have made a remarkable record in the sale of war thrift certificates and war savings stamps. The workers in this campaign in these towns now are especially active, as they have received word recently that Whitestown, in Boone county, has forged ahead in the patriotic rivalry which is to induce a majority of residents to invest in the \$5 certificates and the 25-cent war savings stamps. The Boone county town properly boasts of selling in half the month of January, to a population of 900, \$7,300 worth of war time thrift savings stamps. This sum represents almost half the annual quota of the community.

Orange County.—Merchants of Paoli, Orleans, West Baden and French Lick all are closing at 6 p. m. to assist in the patriotic work of saving fuel. The Orange County Council of Defense is getting good results from an advisory campaign to induce the people of the county to use wood in place of coal for fuel. The Orange county war conference is set for February 9, to be at Paoli. It is expected that the greatest patriotic demonstration ever held in Orange county will result.

Owen County.—Spencer folk now living in Indianapolis, members of the "Spencer Club" at that city, recently sent \$10 to the Spencer shop of the Red Cross for war work. At a recent auction in Spencer a cake contributed by two members of the White Bethel church was bought for \$7 by A. S. McBride, the money going to the Red Cross. At the same time two pounds of honey were sold for \$2, the honey being recontributed and resold for \$1, all for the Red Cross. In an effort to conserve fuel the Owen County Council of Defense, through David E. Beem, chairman, recently published a newspaper notice urging the people to put an end to the practice of permitting faucets to flow water, the custom being responsible for the use of extra fuel by the water company. In issuing the coal-saving notice Mr. Beem was joined by L. B. Williams, fuel administrator for Owen county. Owen county women are organizing for systematic war work under the direction of the women's section of the County Council of Defense. Led by Mrs. J. H. Smith, the following committee chairmen now are busy with organization activities on lines suggested by the women's section of the Indiana State Council of Defense: Enrollment and Women's Service, Mrs. T. H. Cochran; Food Production, Mrs. E. E. McCord; Home Economics, Mrs. Perry McIntosh; Child Welfare, Mrs. T. G. Pierson; Food Conservation, Mrs. O. F. Gray; Liberty Loan, Miss Ura Sanders; Red Cross and Child Relief, Mrs. D. W. Beach; Educational Propaganda, Mrs. Willis Holliman; Publicity, Miss Myrtle Griffin. The following women were appointed "Fourteen Minute Speakers" for the county: Mrs. Bessie Strain, Gosport; Mrs. Dale Stiffler, Freedom; Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mrs. Willis Holliman, Miss Jessie Mead, Mrs. N. D. Cox, Mrs. Harry Stevenson, Spencer; Miss Chloe Chambers, Patricksburg; Mrs. Frank Mugg, Quincy. These women will prepare fourteen-minute speeches, presenting the work of the different organizations in the war and deliver talks when called on.

Parke County.—Under the direction of F. H. Nichols, chairman of the Parke County Council of Defense, quick action was taken by patriotic citizens of the county in holding an "echo meeting" locally to carry forward the instructive and helpful work started at the State-wide war conference. Rev. W. R. Graham presented in a stimulating way the demand for Red Cross membership hustling, and good results were obtained. Mrs. Fred Leatherman made a fine report, showing an immense work done by Red Cross workers in the county. Channing R. Dooley of the Council of National Defense was one of the speakers. A. H. Stark spoke of the war savings stamp campaign and the part the small investor is to have in winning the war. Mrs. Juliet V. Strauss reported on the publicity section of the State-wide war conference. T. F. Gaebler, speaking of the work of the fuel administration, was one of the features of the meeting. Mrs. R. Dooley presented the work of food substitution and conservation and discussed the important part women have in war activities back of the lines. Rev. C. D. Royce, county food administrator, spoke briefly, declaring his purpose to enforce the law as to food price regulation and the observance of the rules laid down by the government for the war period. Mr.

Royce told of a citizen who, having succeeded improperly in buying and hoarding forty pounds of sugar, would be compelled to divide his stock with his neighbors who could not get sugar. He reported hearty cooperation by dealers with the food administration.

Putnam County.—Farmers in Putnam county have been observing very generally the fuel administration's instructions to use wood in place of coal for fuel in the period of coal shortage. H. H. Ellis, fuel director for the county, early in the fuel emergency, published a notice to the effect that he had sent notice to all coal dealers to refrain from selling coal to persons who were in a position to get wood for fuel. Fincastle, in this county, a town of 100 population, has two Red Cross classes actively at work turning out a large quantity of materials and supplies. The surgical dressing classes are led by Miss Edna Guilleams and Miss Winona Petty. The Putnam County Council of Defense, in co-operation with Greencastle grocers, has brought about the adoption of a system under which deliveries are limited to one delivery a day. Camp Fire Girls at Rosedale are knitting for soldiers and have started a "war chest." One hundred men are in the Rosedale Home Guard organization, with H. B. Israel as captain, T. H. Young as first lieutenant, John Case as second lieutenant and James Burford as first sergeant. The business affairs of the command are in the hands of a committee as follows: Joseph Cline, George Ippenlatz and Clyde Rice.

Randolph County.—The Red Cross Shop at Winchester, Randolph county, recently realized \$8.21 from the sale of junk. The Woman's Club donated \$5 to the shop. Forty-six workers have been engaged in the surgical dressings department. The work is growing steadily throughout the county. J. E. Hinsbaw, who led the campaign in Randolph county for the Liberty loan, has been strongly commended because of the effective drive made by his organization, which showed \$652,450 subscribed in the county, where the minimum quota was \$30,000. Carl Puckett, chairman of the Randolph County Council of Defense, and Mrs. L. Ella Clark, of the woman's section of the council, some weeks ago started a local effort to place before the young women of the county the call for stenographers and typists at Washington, where the women are needed for war work. There has been a large response to the call in the county. A. L. Hodgson, county agent of Randolph county, in a public statement addressed to the women of the county, suggests that while home-canned food-stuffs cannot be used by the soldiers, the home folk can use home-canned products and thus release the factory-canned goods for the army and navy. He suggests that those who did not put up vegetables and fruits last season buy of such neighbors as have on hand an excess of preserved products. Merchants, clerks and citizens generally, at Farmland, Randolph county, are employing the Monday holidays in wood-chopping bees. Every heatless Monday these organized patriotic wood-cutters prepare several cords of wood to be used in place of coal for fuel in an effort to help surmount the fuel shortage. At a recent session of the Randolph County Council the sum of \$200 was appropriated for the County Council of Defense to be used in paying expenses incurred in carrying on war work.

Ripley County.—Osgood branch of the Red Cross recently made a splendid report on the work done by the organization up to the first of the year. The branch started last August under Mrs. J. S. Bilby. Among other things the women of the community have knit more than 100 pairs of socks for Ripley county soldiers, in addition to a large quantity of Red Cross materials and knit goods, including sweaters, and the like. Henry L. Walsman, county fuel administrator for Ripley county, early in the winter urged the people to cut and use wood for fuel in place of coal, and took a firm public stand against short cords sold by some farmers who hauled wood to market. One warning was sufficient. A war savings society recently was organized by the employees of the Hillenbrand Company at Batesville. Ripley county. John Schwartz presided at the first meeting. Professor E. L. Rickert of Connersville presented the war thrift certificate and savings stamp plan and urged the workers to invest in the savings plan and enable their savings to help the government finance the war. Thrift cards were asked for by 237 employees and the drive has reached more than 300. John Schwartz is president of the organization, with Mike Werneke vice-president and William Greeman secretary-treasurer.

Rush County.—The old-time spinning wheel, for use in spinning and carding wool, is being carried down from Rush county garrets and set in motion to produce yarn to meet a possible later shortage in yarn at the local Red Cross shop. Several women who own old-fashioned apparatus for home spinning have forehandedly got their wheels ready and are working on emergency supplies on lines laid down by the grandmothers. Hartwell Coons of Rushville, aged ten, was the first purchaser of a war savings certificate in Rush county. Young Coons is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Coons. His brother, Lester Coons, is with the headquarters company in the 139th artillery at Hattiesburg. Hartwell Coons believes in backing that soldier brother to the limit. Miss Anna Bohannon of Rushville, a volunteer, has become a worker in the food administration, her duty being to make periodical reports to the food administration as to prices charged for foodstuffs in Rush county.

St. Joseph County.—South Bend last year had 497 vacant lot, patriotic gardens, and these war gardens produced foodstuffs worth \$10,000. Work now is being pushed on the 1918 campaign for a large increase in

the number of gardens, in the productivity of the plots and in the total value realized from the crops. More than 4,500 homes were concerned in the war garden movement of 1917 in South Bend. Prizes were awarded in a gardening contest last year. Eighty judges were required to handle the vast problem of picking the winners. War savings certificates were given to 400 employees of the South Bend Watch Company as Christmas gifts from the company. Mishawaka sent 318 holiday boxes to soldiers in many camps. The Red Cross workers, led by Mrs. M. W. Mix, had charge of the work of filling and sending the boxes, the gifts being from all citizens. Including packets sent abroad, 359 Mishawaka soldiers were remembered. Mrs. Mix was assisted by Mrs. E. H. Ahara, Mrs. Robert Robertson, Mrs. T. W. Kenyon, Mrs. Fred Bingham, Miss Geraldine O'Neill, Miss Grace Clark and Miss Helen Weber.

Shelby County.—The Shelbyville company of the active State militia is working to obtain an enrollment of 100. At a recent meeting sixty-seven men were sworn in, and the membership now is more than eighty-five. Dr. Wray DePrez is captain, with Frank Pagel first lieutenant and Russell Hillgoss as second lieutenant. Dr. Bayard G. Keeney is examining surgeon for the command. Washington township, Shelby county, has organized a Township Council of Defense on lines similar to those laid down in the formation of the County Council of Defense. The purpose is to maintain in the township a permanent and continuing active organization to have charge of drives for war funds and for war purposes of various sorts. All adult citizens of the township belong to the Township Defense Council. Included in the organization are some thirty-three "drivers" for campaign work. Each driver has certain territory and carries a book in which are the names of all persons in his field of operations. Tab is to be kept on all citizens as for their contributions or slackness. Saloonkeepers at Shelbyville, in a recent meeting with Elmer Bassett, fuel director for Shelby county, agreed to close at 10 p. m. four nights a week and to open at 7 in the mornings, as a fuel-saving measure.

Starke County.—Starke county is to have a double-barreled county war conference February 7, the afternoon meeting to be at Knox and the night session at North Judson. L. E. Bernethy has enlisted citizens from all parts of the county to assist in making the conference a huge success. The North Judson News reports that according to Dr. G. B. Corbitt, chairman for Wayne township, Starke county, in the Red Cross membership drive, 277 members were signed up in that township. The record is being pointed out as a good one.

Steuben County.—A committee has been appointed by the Steuben County Council of Defense to serve as a committee on soldiers' welfare, the duty of the committee being to keep a record of the soldiers and sailors from the county and to see that the men are remembered by the folk back home from time to time. The chairman is John Humphreys and secretary Miss Linda Pence.

Sullivan County.—Mrs. Lura Bollinger has been made chairman at Shelbyburg, Sullivan county, of the work of the women's section of the County Council of Defense. Mrs. Flossie Steele of Sullivan, county chairman of the women's section, recently spoke on the work of women in the war at a meeting of the Woman's Research Club at Shelbyburg at the home of Mrs. George Lindsey. Mrs. Ralph Wagner at the same meeting discussed war time food conservation in the home. The Research Club has bought yarn and is knitting for Shelbyburg soldiers in the camps. The club also gives one day each week to Red Cross duty and the members are enlisting new workers in the Red Cross service. The Sullivan Franchise League claims the distinction of raising the first war fund, with the Woman's Research Club of Shelbyburg second. The need for knit goods for the soldiers has been emphasized recently and a direct appeal has been made to all Sullivan county clubs and to members of lodges and fraternities to get busy knitting for the soldiers. Sullivan schools, which released boys for conhusking duty last fall, are planning to give the boys a chance to help with the spring planting this year on Sullivan county farms. Superintendent Vance and Principal Youngblood are actively interested, and farmers who can use husky boys in spring work are getting in touch with these school men. The boys who get away for this war duty must be well up in their school work.

Switzerland County.—The Vevay Enterprise maintains a campaign for funds with which to supply tobacco to the soldiers in France. In a recent issue the Enterprise carried a statement written by Division Manager James R. Garfield of the Red Cross in which Mr. Garfield takes the position that it is only common sense to take counsel of the experience of the allies and their soldiers in providing for American soldiers at the front. Mr. Garfield further calls attention to the fact that a majority of the people apparently have no objections against furnishing tobacco for the soldiers, particularly under the trying conditions of war and trench service. "It is a fact," according to the Garfield statement, "that tobacco is a great comfort and joy to the men."

### Truth and Facts.

The Tipton County Council of Defense has found but one German book in the Tipton city library. It is called "The Book of Truth and Facts." If it is a book of truth and facts it surely can't be a German book.—Kokomo Tribune.



## Women's Section

Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle directs the attention of Indiana women to the statement of Harvey D. Gibson, general manager of the American Red Cross, as published in The Official Bulletin, setting forth the importance of women continuing to knit for soldiers. Although there is no evidence to indicate that Indiana women are remiss as to this duty, it is Mrs. Carlisle's desire that they understand fully the importance that attaches to their co-operation by the national organization. Mr. Gibson says:

"The Red Cross knows that the soldiers and sailors want sweaters and other knitted articles. These goods can be obtained from the Red Cross in single garments only upon individual request; or if in bulk, then upon the request of a commanding officer. How great the need is best evidenced by the fact that in addition to the hundreds of thousands of knitted articles produced by our Red Cross chapters in the last few months we have been compelled to purchase 550,000 extra sweaters alone to meet the insistent demand made upon us by our men for them.

"We are sorry that we had to do any purchasing at all because we know how much the soldiers and sailors of this country prefer the sweaters and other articles knitted by the women of this country.

"It may be understood further that in addition to the demands of our army and navy we have very urgent demands from commissions abroad for like articles for destitute civilian populations.

"It is hoped that this general statement will satisfy the women of this country who have been devoting all their possible time to knitting for our men. We can not too strongly urge all women who are now knitting to keep on knitting."

The "Fourteen-Minute" women, of which Mrs. Julia C. Henderson is chairman, received their final instructions for their part in the county war conferences at a meeting held in the state house January 24, at which Mrs. Henderson presided. Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal food administrator for Indiana, and J. J. Pettijohn, of the State speakers' bureau, addressed the women, and Mrs. A. B. Cook, secretary of the registration committee, of which Miss Julia E. Landers is chairman, explained the registration of women for war service.

Mrs. Julia C. Henderson, Chairman of the "Fourteen Minute Women," has assigned the following speakers for the second week of the County War Conferences, beginning February 4:

Mrs. J. W. Torrance, of Evansville, will speak at the Dubois County Conference.

Miss Eleanor Barker, of Indianapolis, will speak at conferences in Lagrange, Dekalb, Clark and Sullivan counties.

Mrs. E. M. Dawson, of Evansville, will speak at Posey county.

Mrs. Jessie Croan, of Anderson, will speak at the Randolph county conference.

Mrs. Olaf Guldin, of Ft. Wayne, at Steuben county.

Mrs. E. J. Robison, of Indianapolis, at the Wayne and Clinton county conferences.

Mrs. T. P. Overman, of Indianapolis, at the Crawford county and Harrison county conferences.

Mrs. Albert Rabb of Indianapolis, at Spencer and Warren counties.

Miss Elizabeth Cowan of Purdue University, at Vanderburgh, Miami, Floyd and Pulaski counties.

Mrs. Frank Felter of Huntington, Indiana, at Whitley county conference.

Mrs. H. E. Barnard of Indianapolis, at Fayette county.

Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon of Evansville, Ind., at Gibson county.

Mrs. T. J. Moll of Indianapolis, at Hamilton county.

Dr. Amelia R. Keller of Indianapolis at Boone county.

Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke of Indianapolis, at Decatur county and Newton county.

Mrs. H. D. Tutewiler of Indianapolis at Shelby county.

Mrs. E. H. Culbertson of Indianapolis, at Starke county.

Miss Belle O'Hair of Indianapolis, at Franklin county and Union county.

Miss Anna Locke of Indianapolis at Jackson and Washington counties.

Mrs. Edward Ferger of Indianapolis at Scott county.

Miss Margaret Holland of Vincennes at Orange county.

Professor Mary Matthews of Purdue University, is also attending many of the conferences.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Signed "Pershing."

A cablegram received at the War Department for Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman woman's committee, Council of National Defense, shows what the American army in France thinks of the woman power of America:

"All ranks of the American Expeditionary Force unite in heartfelt thanks to the women of America for their love and their prayers. The patriotism of our incomparable women, than whom there are no others more noble, shall be our constant inspiration until the great capital task which has been entrusted to us shall be accomplished. Accept our best wishes for the coming year and our firm confidence in our final success.—PERSHING."

## Food Administration

### Important New Food Rules.

"Beginning January 28, 1918, the Food Administration asks all individuals and all hotels, restaurants and boarding houses to observe:

- "1. Wheatless Monday.
- "2. Wheatless Wednesday.
- "3. One wheatless meal every day.
- "4. Meatless Tuesday.
- "5. Porkless Saturday.
- "6. One meatless meal every day.
- "7. Save fats and sugar every day.

"Wheatless now means to use no wheat in bread, crackers, pastry, breakfast food or anything, except the small amount necessary to thicken soup or gravy or to bind cornbread or other cereal breads.

"Meatless means no beef, pork, mutton, veal or lamb, in any form, fresh or preserved, and no bacon, ham or lard.

"Porkless means to use no fresh or salted pork, bacon, ham or lard in any form."

\* \* \* \* \*

The Indiana food administrator frowns upon any violation of the wheatless and meatless regulations to accommodate farm sales' crowds, even though the violation is made by church societies, who say "it is impossible to cook beforehand substitutes for meat, pies and bread, that usually feature these menus." This information came from Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, in reply to an inquiry from Mrs. Thomas A. Henby of Cambridge City, Ind.

\* \* \* \* \*

The use of lamb and mutton in preference to exportable meats, except on meatless days, is advocated by the United States food administration.

Shippers and storage house proprietors who hold eggs longer than twenty days because of unwillingness to accept prevailing prices are classed as speculators and will be liable to the penalties of the food control law. This is in accordance with an agreement entered into between the food administration and important egg dealers.

Effective February 15 live stock and poultry feeds come under the supervision of the United States food administration in addition to bran, cotton seed products and other staple commodities already so controlled. Dealers, manufacturers, warehouse men or distributors must have license to legally handle forty-four (44) classified feeds, covering the entire list now in general use.

Indiana farmers are asked to move any and all wheat they have over and above seeding requirements. Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, urges county agents, county councils of defense and others to assist in this movement. Mr. Hoover points out that nothing can be gained from continued holding of wheat, inasmuch as the fixed price of \$2.20 per bushel, Chicago, for 1917 crop, will continue.

With the average cost of wheat per bushel \$2.20, a ton of wheat is worth \$73.33. The miller, therefore, under the new regulations of the milling division of the federal food administration, is entitled to receive for his bran \$27.37 per ton, for shorts \$29.87, for mixed feeds \$31.87, for flour middlings \$36.87, and for Red Dog \$42.87.

Indiana grocers report savings from the "cash and carry" plan being adopted generally by members of their organization, on the recommendation of the food administration.

In some instances, notably Bluffton, a schedule of prices for delivery of merchandise was agreed to, with the result of an appreciable decrease in the price of staples. In Bloomington, where it was found the net cost of delivery was 8 cents, a proportionate saving has been passed on to consumers, who now carry their groceries.

County food administrators are given authority to determine the need of wholesale and retail dealers in foodstuffs closing at noon on Mondays during the period covered by the Garfield order—January 28 to March 25. They are authorized by instructions from Washington to co-operate with the local fuel administrators and adjust any differences of opinion as to existing needs.

An executive committee of Indiana bakers, including Frank Middleton, Marion; W. P. Walsh, Evansville; W. R. Thomas, Auburn; H. C. Gove, Elkhart; J. F. Rugar, Lafayette; C. W. Miller, Terre Haute; C. P. Ehler, Indianapolis, and A. L. Taggart, Indianapolis, will co-operate with Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, in solving any problems that may arise affecting the bakery business. H. C. Gove is making a tabulation of costs, which will be a guide to price regulations. Every county food administrator is expected to appoint a representative baker to act with the food administration in carrying out the regulations.

### Wanted—Veterinarians—Apply to U. S. Army.

The surgeon general of the army authorizes the following:

Authority has been granted for the enlistment of 2,000 specially selected men for the Enlisted Veterinary Corps, National Army. These men must not be subject to the selective draft. Men from 18 to 21 and from 30 to 40 years of age are eligible for enlistment. They will be assigned to duty in veterinary hospitals and for other purposes in the Enlisted Veterinary Corps, National Army. Service over seas can be expected shortly. The following classes of men are desired: Veterinary students, agricultural students, farmers, stablemen and other men accustomed to handling horses.

A few men of the following occupations will also be accepted: Horseshoers, saddlers, pharmacists, cooks, typists, or stenographers.

All men are enlisted as privates, but at present there are exceptional opportunities for advancement to the grade of non-commissioned officer. The following are the rates of pay:

Grade.	Monthly pay.
Sergeant, first class.....	\$56.00
Sergeants.....	44.00
Corporals.....	36.00
Farriers.....	36.00
Horseshoers.....	38.00
Saddlers.....	36.00
Cooks.....	38.00
Private, first class.....	33.00
Privates.....	30.00

In addition to the foregoing pay, enlisted men are furnished with food, clothing, quarters, medical and dental attendance without cost.

Application for enlistment can be made at any United States army recruiting office, and applicant should state that he desires to enlist in the Veterinary Corps, National Army.

### What Really Counts.

"Tell me what you eat and I will tell you what you are" was once merely a clever phrase invented to prove someone's pet theory. Now it is an international war axiom. If you "eat for victory" then you are practicing the better patriotism. If not, then it does not matter much what colors you wear—your patriotism will only be button deep.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 25

## Editorial Comment

## REPORT ALL DISLOYALTY.

The Kentland Democrat properly suggests that the loyal citizen, while at all times exercising adequate care in getting at the absolute truth, should not waste a minute in reporting authentic cases of disloyalty to the County Council of Defense or to the Federal authorities for their action. Being certain he has the facts, the loyal citizen will not repeat as gossip the things he has learned, but will put the evidence before those who are in a position to act for the Government. In this way investigation can be made. If such action is justified the offending persons can be called in and solemnly warned as to the serious consequences of their misconduct, or they can be turned over for punishment to the proper agencies for discipline. The County Council of Defense in each county has a Protection section, which probes all charges of seditious or treasonable conduct, talk or action with a view to co-operating with the Federal officers in bringing the offenders to justice. Under the law the citizen is compelled to report cases of disloyal conduct or chatter immediately or be as guilty as the offender himself. It is of no avail, in fact it is harmful and dangerous as well as unfair and unjust, to spread as gossip such charges as frequently are made against alleged slackers or alleged disloyalists. The thing to do is to report facts to the legally constituted authorities or to agencies which for the war period are co-operating with the Government. Men of the Indiana State Militia and men of the Liberty Guards, as well as war workers generally, are in duty bound to follow up and obtain facts as to disloyal conduct or talk and are compelled under their oaths to report.

## Attention—County Councils

SUPPLEMENTAL TO BULLETIN NO. 97.

January 28, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The following books and pamphlets should be searched for in the libraries of your county, and, if found, removed from circulation during the period of the war:

## —Books—

"The Book of Truth and Facts," by Fritz von Frantius.

"England or Germany," by Frank Harris.

"Neutrality," by S. Ivor Stevens.

"The War in America," by Hugo Munsterberg.

"The Issue," by J. W. Headland.

"The History of Twelve Days," by J. W. Headland.

"The German Spirit," by Kuno Francke.

## —Pamphlets—

"Militarism and the Emperor," issued by the Germanatic Society of Chicago.

"By Their Works Ye Shall Know Them," from the same source.

"The Destruction of Louvain," by Edward Emerson.

"Morocco and Armageddon."

"Nationalism in Europe," by Dr. Frantz Boas.

"The Following—A United Nation," a speech by Charles Nagle.

"Justice in War Times," by W. W. Hyde.

"The Northern Review" always contains the usual misinformation.

"Germans as Exponents of Culture," by Fritz von Frantius.

"A Slanderer," by Dr. Theodor Schieman.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 105.

January 28, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Following is a copy of a letter received from Amos W. Butler, secretary of the Board of Charities, that may interest you in connection with the county war conferences being held:

"Indianapolis, Ind., January 26, 1918.

"Mr. Will H. Hays, Director State Council of Defense, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Friend—I have read with interest the plan for county war conferences in your Bulletin of January 11. It seems to me that the organized social welfare agencies in the various counties could take a very helpful part in your county work, and I hope you will permit me to call to your attention a few observations with regard thereto.

"Every county in the State has, or may have, such legal agencies as the board of county charities, board of children's guardians, board of county commissioners, township overseer of the poor, attendance officer, probation officer and juvenile court. They are already in the field with the legal authority, the organization and the experience necessary to carry on an exceedingly important social work, one that will relate the home, the school and the community to each other for effective service. The public needs to know more about these agencies and what they have authority to do. The agencies themselves need to be brought to the highest efficiency. I think you know that the Governor has asked the judges in the different counties to fill the membership of the boards of children's guardians with the best people available so that they may be ready for any service contemplated by the wise and far-reaching laws of the State.

"I wonder if those who are undertaking this new work in the counties are endeavoring to see it through to the end. In what they contemplate for social welfare are they planning to co-operate with existing forces? Unless they do, when the war is over and voluntary agencies dissolve, is there not great danger of unsettled conditions, difficult to adjust? Present extraordinary conditions demand the formation of special agencies, but it is highly important that the regular agencies be kept going. Their legal authority, their possible value to the community, in peace and in war, and the fact that they are continuing agencies should be emphasized and they should be utilized to the fullest possible extent.

"You and your faithful associates have doubtless thought about all these things, but if so this letter will do no harm.

"Very truly yours,

"A. W. BUTLER, Secretary."

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 108.

January 29, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Further referring to General Bulletin No. 92 of January 10, we are very anxious to have the county committees for the control of solicitation of funds organized at once. A large number of counties have not yet taken action pursuant to Bulletin No. 92 and it is imperative that those who have not do so and report to the State Council immediately.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Thrift Day in Indiana.

The Thrift Day proclamation of Governor James P. Goodrich follows:

"In an effort to encourage and promote savings and investments, particularly among the children and people with small incomes, the third day of February for two years has

been generally observed throughout the nation as Thrift day.

"The idea has been advanced that Thrift day for 1918 be utilized in the patriotic distribution of war saving certificates and thrift stamps. As February 3 this year falls on Sunday, I recommend that on this day in the Sunday schools and churches there be expounded the religious side of thrift, abundant authority for such teaching being found in the Holy Scriptures.

"I suggest, further, that the economic observance be made Monday, February 4, and the subject be taken up in the schools. Children and adults should make Monday a day for buying thrift stamps and war savings certificates. Bankers, merchants and employers of labor should devote special effort to awaken interest in and furnish opportunity for the purchasing of thrift stamps.

"Now, therefore, I, James P. Goodrich, governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby proclaim and set apart Sunday, February 3, as official Thrift day to promote the federal saving plan, and encourage thrift among the people of this State, and do recommend that there be an economic observance of the day on Monday, February 4."

## Some New War Books

The following are some of the newer books of personal experience in the war received by the Indiana State Library. These books may be borrowed by any citizen of the State. If you live in a town where there is a library, ask the librarian to apply. If not, write directly to the State Library for a registration blank:

Bairnsfather, Bruce—"Bullets and Bullets."

The creator of the now famous cartoons about the adventures of Bill and Alf and Bert in the war, himself a soldier, tells some of his experiences, among others the origin of some of the best known of the cartoons.

Beith, I. H.—"All in It; K1 Carries On."

This book continues the adventures of the Scotch regiment described in "The First Hundred Thousand" by the same author. No other writer has better caught the spirit of the troops, and his invincible humor makes the book delightful reading.

Eddy, Sherwood—"With Our Soldiers in France."

The story of what the Y. M. C. A. is doing and wants to do for our soldiers in France—how it supplies the needs for which the red triangle stands; the physical needs, the intellectual and social needs and the moral and spiritual needs.

Empey, A. G.—"Over the Top."

By an American soldier who went "over the top" with the British army. Told with a breezy vigor that has made it the most popular war book of the last six months.

Gibson, High—"A Journal from Our Legation in Belgium."

Mr. Gibson was secretary of the American legation in Brussels at the outbreak of the war. The book consists of his private journal, kept from day to day. His position gave him exceptional opportunities for observing conditions in Belgium and the characteristics of both Belgians and Germans. His story of his trip to Louvain after its devastation and of the efforts made to save Edith Cavell are of unusual interest.

Huard, F. W.—"My Home in the Field of Mercy."

The story of Madam Huard's flight from her chateau before the advancing Germans is told in her earlier book, "My Home in the Field of Honor." The new volume, no less interesting, describes how on her return she turned her home into a hospital. The narrative is a vivid one, greatly enlivened by the writer's keen sense of humor.

Nobbs, Gilbert—"On the Right of the British Line."

Captain Nobbs tells of his arrival in France and experiences on the firing line. He was blinded early in the war and captured by the Germans. His description of his treatment is slightly more encouraging than reports of the treatment of prisoners taken earlier in the war.



## Council Adopts Report; Declaration of Policy

The following report of the special committee having considered a statement of policy relative to war time economies, with the resolutions it proposed, were received and adopted by the Indiana State Council of Defense, without division, at its meeting January 30:

To the State Council of Defense:

Your committee, appointed to ascertain and report whether the national government had adopted a policy with reference to economies during the war, beg to report as follows:

The only declaration of the Council of National Defense on the subject is contained in the letter of the Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War and chairman of the council, dated October 1, 1917, addressed to the chairman of this council and reading as follows:

"The Council of National Defense has considered the question you raise in your recent letter as to the attitude which should be taken relative to improvements, public and otherwise, which involves large construction work, and recommends as follows:

"Every effort that this country is capable of making should be applied to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion. The resources of the country in a general way may be said to consist of men, money and material, and during the period of the war any new enterprise or undertaking should be tried and justified by the test: Will the men, money and material so applied best contribute in this way to the winning of the war?

"New enterprises which are not fundamental to the efficient operation of the country's necessary activities should not be undertaken. This will not result adversely upon business or conditions of employment because every man and every resource will be needed during the war. All effort should be centered to help win the war."

The policy of the government is further authoritatively declared by the secretary of the treasury and by the officers of the federal reserve banking system. The views of the secretary of the treasury are found in the following statement, which appeared in the Official Bulletin of December 28, 1917:

"A conference of representatives of the twelve federal reserve districts was held in Washington to discuss methods to be applied in future Liberty Loan campaigns. Secretary McAdoo, in addressing this conference at its opening, emphasized the vital and immediate necessity of awakening a realization among the men, women and children of the entire nation of the need of saving.

"Those who are giving thought to the steps necessary to be taken to assure the success of the great financial operations of the government during the next few months are coming more and more fully to realize that in the hands of the average man, woman and child in the United States lies the key to the successful prosecution of the war.

### NECESSITY FOR SAVING.

"The people of the United States can render the most far-reaching patriotic service by refraining from the purchase of all unnecessary articles and by confining themselves to the use of only such things and the expenditure of only such money as is necessary to maintain their health and efficiency. In this way the labor and the food and the materials needed for the support of our army and navy will be released for the use of the government, a result of the most vital importance in view of the fact that there is not enough labor in the United States to produce the great variety of articles required by our armed forces and at the same time to continue to provide all the things we have been accustomed to use, even apart from the comforts and luxuries we enjoyed when there was no war.

### GOVERNMENT'S VAST NEEDS.

"The government requires during the fiscal year which ends on June 30, 1918, more than \$15,000,000,000 worth of material and the labor of men and women. The ordinary peace requirements of the country run high into the billions. It must be evident, therefore, that either our armed forces must go without materials and supplies which are absolutely necessary to victory, or else the unarmed forces at home must deny themselves the use of sufficient labor and food and materials to make it possible for the government to obtain those things absolutely necessary to the great task now in hand. Unless we are willing and able to effect vast savings in labor and food and material, and in the money which goes to buy those things, we shall definitely be in the position of competing with the government, or greatly increasing the government's war expenses and of compelling it to finance the war more and more by bank credit, a program the danger of which is evident to the most casual observer.

### ADMITTED THEIR SHORTCOMINGS.

"In Washington the other day a group of business men, drawn at short notice from various parts of the country to render service in one of the many undertakings which the government has in hand, were sitting around a dinner table. The question of saving was brought up and one of those present asked how many of those men had actually given up, since the outbreak of the war, any customary peace expenses. It was true, of course, that a great many of these men had made definite sacrifices in a business way to come to Washington. As far as the general habits of life were concerned however, not one man could say that he had regularly given up any one specific thing as a definite war measure.

"The war-savings campaign has adopted as its first principle the necessity of saving as a step toward victory in the present war. A security is offered which has a very powerful appeal to the small investor. This security will sell readily and will bring considerable revenue to the government. The actual sale of the security, however, is not as important as spreading abroad the gospel of the conservation of labor, food and materials and the avoidance of competition by the civilian population with the fighting forces.

### LARGE AND SMALL INVESTORS.

"It will be observed that this principle is even more important to the government from a monetary point of view in its relation to large investors whose savings will normally be invested in forthcoming issues of Liberty Bonds than it is in its relation to the small investor whose savings will more and more go into War Savings Stamps. It is every bit as important that war savings societies should be formed among society people and in our wealthy clubs as it is to form these societies where they are now being formed in a most generous and patriotic way in factories and stores and schools. Future Liberty loans can not successfully and safely be raised unless saving is rigidly practiced by people in every walk and circumstance of life; saving not one day or one week, but consistent and extensive saving based on the same principle of universal service which characterizes our soldiers and sailors.

### NOT A PROPAGANDA OF GLOOM.

"This is not a propaganda of gloom. No one wants the country to fight with its tail between its legs, so to speak. We must keep our heads and our spirits up. This is not inconsistent, however, with a definite plan in each household throughout the country to spend only such money during the course of this war as is necessary for the health and efficiency of each individual. The real

answer is that the gospel of conservation of labor and materials is not one which certain theorists urge us to preach for the good of our souls, but that it is in the most definite way a war measure determined upon by the United States government and an absolutely necessary step to the continued progress of a national war in which millions of men under arms must be supported by millions of men and women who are not under arms, but who are none the less just as definite a part of the fighting machinery of the United States."

The attitude of the federal reserve officers is set forth in a federal reserve bulletin of the present month as follows:

"War financing, in the last analysis, means putting the government in possession of goods and services. Financing by loans means the sale to the government of goods on credit. To win the war our government and the governments with which we are associated, must have goods and services. It is of as much importance, therefore, that the government should be helped to obtain the goods it requires as it is that it should be helped to procure the credit it requires with which to pay for goods. In neither respect are the American people as yet co-operating to a sufficient degree; primarily because they have not yet been adequately impressed with the paramount importance of their co-operation—they have not yet been made thoroughly to realize the fact that the success or failure of the war—in brief, the fate of the country—lies in their hands. In the great work of educating the people of the country to an appreciation of their part in the effective conduct of the war, the banks of the country have an opportunity to make themselves leaders. In the communities they serve they should endeavor to make it clear that the amount of goods that can be produced, even in a country as large and as rich as ours, is limited; that saving, therefore, is necessary and that by saving goods the people are serving their country in four ways:

"1. They enable our own government and our allied governments to obtain the goods required with the requisite speed. As everybody knows, time is a most important factor at this juncture. Coal, copper, steel and food-stuffs are cases in point.

"2. By saving goods not required by the government they release corresponding quantities for export to other countries in exchange for which needed supplies may be secured. To illustrate: If everybody in the United States would cut down consumption of cotton and woolen goods, even to a slight amount, goods to the value of millions of dollars would be available for export and could be made the basis of exchange to pay for much needed supplies of copper and nitrates for ourselves and beef and wheat for the use of our allies, obtained in South America.

"3. By consuming goods in smaller amounts, not only are goods saved but money is saved, and the people thus put in a position to absorb and pay for the war loans of the government out of savings.

"4. By diminishing the consumption of goods and by paying for government bonds out of savings instead of from funds borrowed from the banks, both the rapid rise of prices of goods is retarded as well as banking inflation, which accelerates the rise of prices.

"It can not have escaped the attention of the banks that, since the beginning of the war, deposits have increased at a rapid rate and that loans, discounts and investments have grown at an even more rapid rate. It is true that the federal reserves holdings of gold have also increased to a point where they are larger than those of any other country, but the percentage of the gold reserves against deposits and notes has decreased. This is a familiar phenomenon in time of war and to a certain extent perhaps unavoidable, but it must nevertheless be our constant concern to keep every dangerous tendency in the banking situation under control



and particularly to retard the too rapid expansion of banking credit as far as this can be done without jeopardizing the main business of the country at this time—the winning of the war.

"Events are however every day making it clearer that the conservation of our financial strength is not of itself sufficient to insure a successful financing of the war. The financing of the war is only in part a money problem; in very large part it is an economic problem—a problem of conserving the economic as well as the financial strength of the nation and developing our resources and productive power to the point where they will be equal to sustain the great military operations which are in prospect and all that is incident to them.

"Nobody should, therefore, consume goods except to the extent that their consumption is necessary to maintain health and vigor."

Understanding that we are expected to recommend a course to be followed by the Council on the subject, we herewith report a resolution for consideration, and such action as the Council may deem proper.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. BRADY,  
A. B. STORMS,  
WILL G. IRWIN,  
EVANS WOOLLEN,  
CHAS. FOX,  
Committee.

Whereas, It is essential to the winning of the war that the resources of the nation in men, money and materials be so husbanded and utilized as to contribute, with the greatest possible force and efficiency, to the success of our arms; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Council unqualifiedly approve the policy of the national government with reference to new enterprises and undertakings, which policy is declared by the Council of National Defense as follows:

"During the period of the war any new enterprise or undertaking should be tried and justified by the test: Will the men, money and material so applied best contribute in this way to the winning of the war? New enterprises which are not fundamental to the efficient operation of the country's necessary activities should not be undertaken. This will not result adversely upon business or conditions of employment because every man and every resource will be needed during the war. All effort should be centered to help win the war."

Resolved, Further, that this Council also heartily approves the policy of the national government with reference to war-time economies as declared by the secretary of the treasury in these words:

"Those who are giving thought to the steps necessary to be taken to assure the success of the great financial operations of the government during the next few months are coming more and more fully to realize that in the hands of the average man, woman and child in the United States lies the key to the successful prosecution of the war.

"The people of the United States can render the most far-reaching patriotic service by refraining from the purchase of all unnecessary articles and by confining themselves to the use of only such things and the expenditure of only such money as is necessary to maintain their health and efficiency. In this way the labor and the food and the materials needed for the support of our army and navy will be realized for the use of the government, a result of the most vital importance in view of the fact that there is not enough labor in the United States to produce the great variety of articles required by our armed forces and at the same time to continue to provide all the things we have been accustomed to use, even apart from the comforts and luxuries which we enjoyed when there was no war. \* \* \* This is not a propaganda of gloom. No one wants the country to fight with its tail between its legs, so to speak. We must keep our heads and our spirits up. This is not inconsistent, how-

ever, with a definite plan in each household throughout the country to spend only such money during the course of this war as is necessary for the health and efficiency of each individual. The real reason is that the gospel of conservation of labor and materials is not one which certain theorists urge us to preach for the good of our souls, but that it is in the most definite way a war measure determined upon by the United States government and an absolutely necessary step to the continued progress of a national war in which millions of men under arms must be supported by millions of men and women who are not under arms but who are none the less just as definite a part of the fighting machinery of the United States."

Resolved, Further, that this Council earnestly invite the attention of our citizens to the policy of the national government as hereinbefore stated and urge faithful observance thereof by the people of Indiana, to the end that our State may thereby duly contribute to bringing the war to a speedy and successful conclusion.

## Corn Growers Join in Food Production

### Record of Their Action Shows an Appreciation of Need for Greater Crops

Appreciation of existing conditions throughout the world is apparent from the following record of the action of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association meeting:

"As a result of the world-wide war there is now a food shortage. Millions of men of the warring countries usually engaged in agriculture and industry have been taken from these pursuits to engage in active warfare. The result is that food production has been materially lessened and the peoples are now facing starvation. The United States, with its large agricultural lands, is called upon to supply a large part of the food needed. The United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the State Agricultural College and the State Council of Defense, has outlined a program for increased food production. This program must be carried out if the needs of our people, our army and our navy are to be met. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Indiana Corn Growers' Association, in session assembled, pledge our every support for the carrying out of the program for increased food production and that we will urge upon our officers and members and neighboring farmers the great need of immediate and concerted action in promoting the various projects outlined by the Government and the State.

### SHALL WE KILL THE CALF?

J. Ogden Armour, packer and authority, says: "There is a calf problem in this country and it has not been solved by the plea to the American housewife to stop buying veal. Nor would a law stopping the butchering of calves present the solution.

"More calves were slaughtered during the past year than any previous year. Thousands upon thousands of young animals capable of being developed into good beef at a profit were vealed. Millions of pounds of meat were thereby wasted. Whether the waste was actual or theoretical, this fact stands out and stares us in the face: The present world meat shortage might have been considerably alleviated had a wiser policy in the handling of calves prevailed during the past years.

"There are two general kinds of calves and they require totally different treatment. There is no excuse for the slaughter of beef calves and there is no justification for the maturing of all dairy calves. The problem is to raise all beef calves to maturity and to prevent waste of food by extended feeding of excess dairy calves. It is a waste of food to raise dairy calves that are not to be kept for dairy purpose. There is just as much need for slaughtering excess dairy calves when they reach the veal age as there is for encouraging the farmers to mature their beef calves."

### STATE SURVEY IS ORGANIZED.

Agricultural forces in every county in Indiana are mobilizing for seed stocks and labor survey week, February 4 to 9. In those six days a census showing how much seed each farmer has on hand and how much help he will need for the coming season, will be taken. Meetings were held this week, or will be held before February 4, in each county to outline plans for the survey. Township leaders are being chosen at these meetings. They in turn are naming community leaders for every two square miles.

One of the big features which the survey is bringing before the farmers is the necessity for tested seed corn. Farmers in many localities are making preliminary tests in preparation for the seed stocks survey. Seed corn testing is being further emphasized by prizes which will be given to boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen years for the best essay on seed corn. Each township is offering a small prize. The winners of the townships will compete for the county prize, and the winners in the counties will be forwarded to Purdue university where the winner will be awarded a gold medal which is being given by the Indiana Corn Growers' association.

### SHEEP CLUB IN HENRY COUNTY.

Through the encouragement of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation and the State Council of Defense, a number of Sheep clubs have been organized in an effort to assist in meeting the nation's need for mutton and wool. One of the successful sheep clubs organized in the State is being supervised by Harry F. Ainsworth, in charge of vocational agriculture in the local schools in Henry county. The club owes its existence largely to G. L. Shively, a local stock buyer and farmer.

On October 23, 1917, ten boys went with their wagons, buckboards and autos to the Shively farm to get the ewes. The ewes were yearlings, all about the same size and breeding. Each was numbered. Duplicate numbers were placed in a hat and each boy drew for his sheep. Before going home the boys were taken to the Mt. Summit bank, where they signed a note for the value of the ewe, payable in one year at six per cent. interest.

Aside from the study of agricultural subjects in the school, the boys hold a sheep meeting every ten days to discuss their individual problems. A lamb show is planned in the spring. One of the rules of the organization is that each boy must exhibit a lamb from his club ewe and submit his record showing the cost of feed and labor. Appropriate awards will be given the boy showing the best record.

### Send Home Papers to Boys in the Trenches.

Lord Northcliffe, publisher of the London Times, the London Daily Mail and scores of other papers and magazines, says it is not the big dailies that the boys in uniform want: "What they want," he declares, "is the home paper, the local, which tells who was at the church social, who has been married, and which team won the game.

"Send the home paper to the boy at the front. All news is news until it is read. What matter if the paper is old when it reaches him. He will enjoy it just the same."

### Hooverisms.

It is impossible that anything but benefit can come to the American family which signs the food administration pledge.

The skyscraper goes up stone by stone, brick by brick, foot by foot, day by day, slowly. There is no other way to build it. Europe's war food shortage must be made up by individual Americans through saving bit by bit, ounce by ounce, day by day, persistently. There is no other way to do it.

Your plans for dinner, Mrs. Housewife, are just as important in their way as General Haig's plans for a night attack. Haig aims to get the maximum of results with the minimum of material. He uses plenty, but he doesn't waste any. So should you. That's the way you and Haig will win this war.



## Plans Advanced for Boys' Farm Camps

Vigo County Reserve Will Soon Benefit By Patronage of Terre Haute Rotary Club—Work at Gary.

Detailed arrangements, including enrollment, for the Boys' Farm Training Camp in Vigo County, made possible by the Terre Haute Rotary Club committee are proceeding rapidly. The camp is to be opened as early as the season permits on the farm of Fred Christy, near Seelyville, and in addition to all of the recreational opportunities of a boys' summer camp, supervised by a trained director of boys' activities, an intensive three weeks' course in practical farming operations will be conducted by Mr. Christy, Paul E. Turk, Rotarian farmer, and a committee of twelve practical farmers selected from the county.

Candidates for the training camp must be sixteen years old and pass a thorough physical examination, and must pledge themselves to serve where needed on the farms during the entire vacation period. The committee believes that boys who are patriotic enough to do this should be subject to no further obligations.

### GARY ORGANIZATION MEETING.

Friday night, January 18, the Y. M. C. A. of Gary, Indiana, tendered a dinner to the city director and his various enrolling officers. Definite plans for securing a full enrollment of boys in Gary were formulated by George M. Pinneo, City Director, Capt. H. S. Norton and Judge O. L. Wildermuth, representing Lake County Council of Defense, and G. M. Swartz, assistant superintendent of city schools.

The important part which boys are to play in winning this war was presented by Fred R. Farnam, County Director for Laporte county, and Carl B. Fritzsche, Assistant Federal State Director.

Mr. Pinneo is most fortunate in his choice of enrolling officers, which include representatives of all schools and all important war industries in Gary, among them being the following:

R. M. Ladd, L. E. Erickson, George Swartz, from the schools; H. O. Egeberg, Thomas J. Gordon, Illinois Steel Plant; Pierce Crowther, American Bridge Co.; Lloyd Servur, Sheet mill; W. T. Browncombe, tin mills; Ralph Mismen, E. J. & E. railroad; W. E. Irvin, Gary Screw and Bolt Co.; Thomas Burke, Actna Explosive Co.; Frank Cuthbert, Union Drawn Steel Co., and E. A. Helwig, Central Metallic Door Co.

### GRANT COUNTY ACTIVE.

Grant County has fallen into line with many other counties in the State and the United States for the Boys' Working Reserve, and has opened an office on the second floor of the Federal building. Ernest J. Holsinger, who is in charge, is connected with the Marion Normal Institute.

The enrolling lieutenants are as follows: John Campbell, George Cole, Robert Goldthwaite, Hearst Heiser, Ira Parsons, Theodore Prows, Lester Simpson, Robert Sisson, Leroy Wolfe.

### NOVEL PLAN IN LOGANSPOORT.

To gain first hand knowledge of how things are done on a farm and to learn something about farm life before going there to work next summer, city high school boys are enjoying week end visits at the homes of country boys in Cass county. Superintendent of Schools, A. H. Douglass of Logansport, who is also County Director of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve is responsible for this practical plan which sends city boys to the country on Friday night and returns them to school the following Monday morning.

At a meeting held lately in the Greater Logansport Club rooms, the Cass County Board of Boys' Reserve laid plans to line up the boys of the county to play their part in the work of assisting the nation to win the war. The board consists of Supt. A. H. Douglass of the city schools; Supt. J. E. Ludders of the county schools; Rev. A. J. Kroeger and W. H. Gast, Cass county agent. Sixty high school boys have already enrolled.

## Some Tools We Have

Official Local Social Welfare Agencies That Can Be Helpful in Co-Operating With County Councils of Defense, Etc.

(By Amos W. Butler, Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Charities.)

The State of Indiana has provided by law many official agencies for dealing with social conditions. These are largely agencies of prevention—preventive of pauperism, degeneracy and crime. A leading authority has said that the preventive laws of Indiana are the most notable series of enactments on the statute books of any State. These have been carefully worked out to suit the conditions and meet the needs in this commonwealth.

Among those in point are the following: In every one of her 1,016 townships is a township trustee, who is ex-officio overseer of the poor. He can care for both old and young. Co-operation with all existing volunteer agencies is required and his work is under the supervision of the Board of County Commissioners, whose agent he is in the administration of relief. The township overseer cares for the poor in their homes. The Board of County Commissioners has charge of the county hospital (when one has been established) and the county poor asylum and has made provision for the care of children as an institution, to one of which those needing "indoor relief" can be sent.

In every county the law authorizes a board of children's guardians, which acts as a county board of child welfare. Its province is the entire county and it has the fullest authority of law to look after children who are needy or neglected. It may be a great construction agency in helping children in the right path and in preventing them from becoming public wards.

Every county has at least one attendance officer, who, with the school officials, relates the school to the homes of the people. The probation

officer is a connecting link between the juvenile court and the home. He co-operates on one hand with the school authorities and on the other with the board of children's guardians in a friendly way, seeking to improve conditions in preference to securing court action.

In all counties, except Marion county, the judge of the circuit court is the judge of the juvenile court. Marion county has its own special juvenile court. The juvenile court is the supreme authority in all children's cases and is the head of all these children's agencies. The function of each of these is to prevent dependence, neglect or delinquency rather than to make children public wards. All are under the supervision of the Board of State Charities. They are available for co-operation with all private or voluntary agencies or associations. Their full power and influence should be obtained upon request.

These agencies and the laws under which they act are tools that have been provided by the Legislature and placed in the hands of the people of the State. To use them efficiently it is necessary not only to have a general knowledge of the law, but also of the recognized practice. These should be understood in order that their lines of possible usefulness, which are very great, may be fully appreciated. They ought to be made available in every county to the Council of Defense and all its branches, to the Civilian Relief Department of the Red Cross and to any other special agencies that are created in connection with the present wartime needs. All of these should be explained by persons who are competent to speak in a popular way so that they should be generally understood. This can not help but result in an economy of time and effort and means.

## Educational Section

The Educational Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense has just put into operation a plan whereby the high school students can form school councils of defense, which in turn are to be organized into a Patriotic Service League. The league is not an additional organization imposed upon the already over-burdened schools of the State, but is rather a device for co-ordinating the war activities already being carried on. Some time ago the Educational Section perfected a plan by which it could protect the schools against irresponsible demands, through a committee on approval which should assist school authorities throughout the State in determining which of the many organizations seeking time and money of children should be recognized.

The patriotic league goes a step farther; it provides an organization through which all patriotic school activities can be carried on. The principal of the school acts as president of the school council, or appoints a faculty member to do so. The president appoints three committees; a committee on program, which arranges meetings for the discussion of definite forms of war service, as well as more general patriotic meetings; a committee on employment, which makes a survey of the school's labor supply and the community's need of labor and acts as a distributing bureau; and a committee on finance, which investigates and proposes a system of earnings and savings by the students individually and by the school collectively. This committee also makes recommendations as to the methods of raising money and expending it wisely from the standpoint of national service and has general oversight over school funds.

The league will consist of all the high schools of the State which form local school "Councils of Defense" in conformity with the provisions of the constitution adopted by the Educational section of the State Council. No dues or pledges of any kind are required for membership and all

services are voluntary. The only obligation is a willingness to organize for effectively supporting definite war service work such as the planting of corn on nearby farms, the purchase of thrift stamps, and the raising of money for the various war service activities which have the approval of the government of the United States.

The Educational section will send a representative to each of the war conferences which are to be held in the various counties of the State within the next two weeks. At these meetings it is hoped that the work of organizing the schools for effective co-operation in winning the war may be perfected in practically every county in Indiana. Many of the high schools have already organized and are regularly holding meetings which prove to be very valuable. Every German is on a war footing. We must not forget this fact. Any plan, therefore, is incomplete if it fails to utilize the boys and girls as active participants in the war.

### Movie War Propaganda.

In an article in last week's issue reference was made to the fact that the State Council of Defense is awaiting detailed information before accepting a moving picture war propaganda. It is to be hoped this proposition from the government will be accepted. When Professor Claude Michelson lectured here recently and exhibited the French war films one common comment was noticeable, the clear understanding—through sight—of the monstrous devastation wrought by the Huns in France, the indescribable wreckage left in the path of the German hosts, and the useless mutilation and destruction of orchards and fields and the ruthless destruction of villages. It tends to impress the average American more forcibly than any other agency yet employed of just what kind of human monsters the Huns really are, and the movies will prove the greatest agency possible in awakening this country to its full duty. The U. S. government could well afford to supply films free to exhibitors to arouse the people. —Owen Leader (Spencer, Ind.).



## Red Cross Activities

Indiana has enrolled 26.5 per cent. of its population in the American Red Cross society. Ohio has 25.9 per cent. and Kentucky 11.4 per cent. Indiana people enrolled total 736,384. These are official figures from the Lake Division.

Special appeal to Indiana nurses to enlist for Red Cross work is made by Miss Mary Roberts, director of nursing of the Lake Division. The enlistment of nurses has not kept pace with the military needs and there is sudden and pressing demand. In addition to more enlistments of nurses, the Red Cross is anxious to interest women in enrolling for training.

To give relatives of American soldiers details of casualties at the front, the American Red Cross has organized at national headquarters a Bureau of Communication, of which William R. Castle, Jr., formerly Assistant Dean of Harvard College and Editor of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine, is director. This bureau supplements in a personal and humanitarian way the reports of the Statistical Division of the War Department which gives to relatives official notice when a soldier is reported killed, wounded or missing. The anxiety which naturally results from the official report to relatives that a soldier has been "wounded" or is "missing" will as far as possible be dispelled by the Bureau which will advise in detail the nature and extent of the wound, and will gather evidence from comrades in arms and at the hospitals and rest camps regarding those reported "missing."

The information on which the Bureau will base its reports is gathered through a central office in Paris, under the direction of E. Gerry Chadwick, of New York, aided by the Rev. Robert Davis, of Englewood, N. J., and thirty assistants stationed at the base hospitals and rest camps to which soldiers are generally returned following important engagements.

The Bureau will receive through the International Red Cross office at Geneva, Switzerland, the list of American prisoners supplied officially by the German government. In cases of imprisonment, the Bureau reports to relatives, after which the case is referred to the Red Cross Bureau of American Prisoners Relief, of which Franklin Abbott is director.

The American Red Cross Committee in Berne sends each American prisoner, every two weeks, three ten-pound food packages. These subsistent stores are provided by the government and the American Red Cross. A sufficient quantity of supplies is now on the way to Switzerland to care for 10,000 American prisoners for a period of six months. This Bureau is also the sole agency licensed by the War Trade Board to transmit money to American and Allied prisoners in Germany.

American Red Cross appropriations for relief work in France covering the period since the United States entered the war up to April 30, 1918, amounts to \$30,519,259.60. James R. Carfield, manager of the Lake Division, announced today after receiving a communication from the Red Cross War Council, Washington.

Military relief appropriations amounts to \$14,019,889.50 while the amount set aside for civilian relief now stands \$9,556,482.15. The sum provided for the Bureau of Supplies and other administrative bureaus in France aggregate \$3,359,541.75. Miscellaneous activities, such as relief for sick and wounded French soldiers' families, a Red Cross health center, and the American Ambulance Fund have been responsible for appropriations amounting to \$3,583,346.20.

Pointing out that the "adoption" of the wives or mothers of the boys who have enlisted would perhaps be wiser and serve a better purpose, the Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette recommends such a substitution to the women who from altruistic motives sought to "mother" the soldiers either in camp or cantonment. The Journal-Gazette points out that "they are the ones who will require sympathy and encouragement." The suggestion is at least worthy of consideration by the noble women who really want to do something "to help."

Only the very poor and men and women doing the hardest kind of work may have more than seven ounces of war bread a day in France.

French war bread comprises all the elements of wheat except bran, with a heavy admixture of flour from other cereal grains. This admixture is obligatory.

## Patriotic Press Comment

### Boys' Farm Training.

Two hundred Terre Haute lads have signed for training on the Rotary Club's boys' working reserve farm. The Tribune hopes that when the first furrow is turned there will be 2,000 of them. This is one of the really constructive developments of the war. If the interest of the city lad can be diverted from useless pleasures and sports, if the vacations of thousands of school boys can be given over to farming and food production, the result on the next generation will be a phenomenon never before contemplated by the present generation.

The movement has a graver and more serious aspect. If the war is prolonged two or three years, if the granaries of this country continue to pour forth a stream of food supplies for the peoples abroad who are joined with us in the struggle, the food supply of this nation is going to fail, and with that comes famine.

To the city boy the achievements of the farmer and the nation's dependence upon the farming population is all Greek. Even the briefest service on the Boys' Working Reserve farms cannot fail to unlock for him something of the knowledge of agriculture and its enormous importance to the daily life and sustenance of mankind.

Even the most casual reader knows how within the last decade the efforts of publicists and economists have been put forward to solve the problem of keeping the boy on the farm. If these thousands of boys by their immediate effort increase the food supply in any degree the movement will have justified itself. Also, if they retain an ambition to permanently engage in such pursuits the idea will have achieved a public good which has perplexed leaders in public thought for years.—Terre Haute Tribune.

### Obey the Council

The Cass County Council of Defense is the local representative of our government at Washington and is acting by authority of the State Council of Defense, which as the war board of the State is fighting to maintain the liberty and rights of its citizens.

Undoubtedly the Cass County Council of Defense will have many unpleasant duties to perform, which they will perform without fear or favor and like the rulings of our courts they should be obeyed without question.

The council may be compelled to deal harshly with some, but ever keep foremost in your mind that our country is at war—that we are fighting for the salvation of our republic and like soldiers you may obey orders, no matter how unpleasant the task may be.

Their requests in some instances may not be backed with legal authority, but they will be backed by something greater—that which founded and built this great republic—public opinion and no individual or organization can stand before it. Ever keep foremost in your mind that your country is at war and that a firm directing hand is needed in every unit of our government.—Logansport Tribune.

### Fuel and Food.

"Gee, you can swing your arms this kinda weather and keep warm," philosophized the driver of the coal truck. "Too bad you can't fill your stomach just as easy."

Three carloads of apples provided by the International Apple Shippers' Association are on their way to England and France. The Red Cross will distribute some of the fruit to the wounded in hospitals and the Y. M. C. A. will take apples to the men in the trenches. More shipments are expected to follow since shipping space has been provided by permission of the Army Transport Service. How much this will mean to our soldiers can be appreciated from the fact that in France today a bright red apple is one of the rarest sights.

The proper study of mankind (just now) is the food question.

## Let Everybody Pitch In

(By Theodore Roosevelt.)

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In the papers there recently appeared a brief statement made by an unmarried young American major to his troops in the trenches in France. He said:

"We have reached the top in training. If you need anything come and tell me and I will get it for you if I can. If I do not get it I do not want to hear about it again, for it means that I can't get it. We will have three meals a day if we can get them. If we have to miss one meal we will not be badly off, and if we miss two or three it will not be much worse. We are expected to work from midnight of one day to midnight of the next day. If there is any chance to sleep between, all right. It will also be all right if there is no chance. Let everybody pitch in. While mud and water must be fought, it may be much worse. The hopes of the nation are fixed on each man."

The ideal of duty thus set before our soldiers, before the Americans who at this time risk most and suffer most, is substantially the ideal of duty towards which all the rest of us here in America should, in our turn, likewise strive. We must brace ourselves for effort and for endurance through a hard and dangerous year. High of heart and with unfaltering soul, we must do our part in the grim work of toiling and fighting to bring a little nearer the day when there shall be orderly liberty throughout the world and when justice and mercy and brotherly love shall obtain between man and man and among all the nations of mankind.

We must show our faith by our works. We must prove our truth by our endeavor. We must scorn the baseness which uses high-sounding speech to cloak ignoble action and which seems to betray suffering right with the Judas kiss of the treacherous peace.

During the year that is opening we at home will suffer discomfort and privation and wearing anxiety. What of it? What we at home endure will be as nothing compared to that which is faced by the son and brothers, by the husbands and fathers at the front, and what the fighting men of today face and bear will be no harder than what was faced and borne by Washington's troops at Valley Forge and Trenton and by the soldiers of Grant and Lee when they wrestled in the Wilderness. We inherit as free men this fair and mighty land only because our fathers and forefathers had iron in their blood. We can leave our heritage undiminished to those who come after us only if we in our turn show a resolute and rugged manliness in the dark days of trial that have come upon us.

Let us all individually and collectively do our whole duty with brave hearts. Let us pay our taxes, subscribe to the Liberty loans, work at our several tasks with all our strength, support all the agencies which take care of our troops and accept the stinting in fuel or food as part of the price we pay. Let our prime care be the welfare and warlike efficiency of the men at the front and in the training camps.

Let us hold to sharp account every public servant who in any way comes short of his duty in this respect. But let us also insist that the soldiers at the front and in the camps treat every shortcoming merely as an obstacle to be overcome or remedied or offset by their own energy and courage and resourcefulness. The one absolute essential for our people is to insist that this war be seen through at no matter what cost until it is crowned with the peace of overwhelming victory for the right.

### Hoover Says—

Save the waste, control the taste;  
Eat corn bread and rye;  
Meatless days, wheatless days,  
Eat less cream and pie,  
For the allies' sake cut out the cake,  
Save food and win—or die;  
Keep fighters fit—this is your bit,  
That is the reason why.





"The road to victory, the guaranty of victory, the absolute assurance of victory has to be found in one word, 'Ships,' and a second word, 'Ships,' and a third word, 'Ships.'"  
—DAVID LLOYD GEORGE.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., FEBRUARY 8, 1918

Number 26

## Indiana Will Heed!

(By James P. Goodrich, Governor of Indiana.)

It has been truthfully pointed out that without ships there is no consequential part the United States can take in the great world war. We may recruit armies, manufacture munitions, save foods, but these will not avail save we have the facilities to transport them into the fighting zone. The most insistent cry that has come to us from abroad has been for ships and still more ships. The menace of the U-boat can be overcome only by the replacement of the destroyed tonnage.

To this end the United States shipping board is bending every energy. It is asking for a ship-building army of 250,000 men. Arrangements are being made to house and assign these citizen soldiers, who are asked to enroll in "the United States Shipyard Volunteers of the Public Service Reserve." Indiana's quota is 10,847.

It is the purpose of the shipping board to cause as little dislocation of labor in essential war industries as possible. Volunteers are not assured of assignment to service, but the government asks that they register, if willing to serve in this cause, so that if the opportunity for service comes, they may be called without confusion and may respond without delay.

Indiana has more than her quota of men of the desired qualifications available for this service. It is as important—perhaps in the present circumstances more so—that they be furnished the federal government, as the State's apportionment of infantry, artillery, aviation or medical forces. For without the necessary ships, the war is lost before the United States positively has entered it. To prevent such a calamity it is imperative that the men register and await a call to service.

## Indiana to Provide for Demand on Labor

State Agencies Will be Required to Meet Requirements of Uncle Sam—Other Council Matters.

Indiana's part in providing labor for war industries through State employment bureaus, in co-operation with federal bureaus, all under the department of labor at Washington, was referred by the Indiana State Council of Defense, at its meeting Wednesday, February 6, to a committee composed of Charles Fox of the labor committee, Frank Wampler of the employers' co-operation committee, and Governor James P. Goodrich.

Through a report made by N. E. Squibb of instructions and information received at Washington, it was indicated that the State would be expected to expend a considerable sum of public money in establishing and maintaining employment agencies to meet what was described as a "serious labor situation." Mr. Squibb, who is director for Indiana of the United States Public Service reserve, a clearing house for labor needed by the war administration, said that Indiana would be called on to nominate a director of labor or an administrator and to follow a program laid down by the department of labor for the maintenance of agencies to enroll workers. It was suggested that a plan followed in Ohio, a plan investigated by Mr. Squibb for the Indiana Defense Council, had been adopted at Washington, and that Indiana would be expected to use the same general system. Mr. Squibb said Ohio had been expending some \$7,000 monthly in employment agency activities alone, in connection with the State Council of Defense and in co-operation with the State government.

Mr. Squibb said that according to the Washington view shipping and airplanes and the labor to produce those vital factors in the war had taken precedence over other things being worked out at Washington. The special committee was asked to confer on plans to further in Indiana the labor-producing plans planned at Washington, with a view to reporting at the next meeting.

It was declared the policy of the State Council of Defense to refrain from intervening in litigation involving drainage projects. From Gibson and Pike counties had come a request that the defense council take action such as might influence drainage projects now in litigation, the theory being that the defense body should approve drainage schemes in order to bring about an increased production of foodstuffs. It was decided that it would be unwise to attempt to settle lawsuits one way or another.

Members of the council were invited formally, through Chairman Hays, to attend the Saturday morning, February 9, session of the State vocational education war service conference of Indiana educators at the Claypool hotel, Indianapolis.

A communication from Fred A. Lowe and Peter Martin of the Huntington County Council of Defense called attention to the high cost of stock feeds. The matter was referred to Dr. H. E. Barnard, federal food administrator, and the secretary of the council was instructed so to notify the Huntington County Defense Council.

It was reported that speculators from Illinois are seeking to buy seed corn in Indiana. It also developed that buyers of seed corn from Indiana had invaded Illinois. It was predicted by E. M. Wilson that the seed corn survey in Indiana would show a shortage and that buyers from outside would not long continue their invasion of a State which could not produce the seed corn desired for itself. The complaint against outsiders seed-corn-buying activities was referred to Prof. G. I. Christie of the food production committee.

The committee which has in hand the matter of reported discrimination in certain Indianapolis industries against organized labor, was authorized to get from the Council of National Defense a statement of the war-time labor policy of the federal government that such policy may be applied in Indiana.

Bert Hendren, assistant to Prof. J. J. Pettijohn in the speakers' bureau, reported successful county war conferences in many counties throughout the State, the attendance being large and representative everywhere in spite of bad weather and bad roads in some localities. Mr. Hendren reported that the county war conferences had been greatly helped by the soldiers representing the British military forces—men who could tell

at first hand of the war overseas. Where the men of the food administrations forces were unable to speak at first hand of actual war, the British and Canadian officers proved to be headliners.

Charles Fox, who reported irregular train service for coal miners out of Terre Haute to the mines, was authorized to represent the Defense Council in the effort being made to improve the service provided for the miners. Mr. Fox said that because of belated morning train service the miners day after day were cut to five hours' coal-production, and operators were compelled to pay day wages for five hours' labor.

Letters from well known Americans, dealing with the proper attitude of American citizens during the war—a series of patriotic documents collected by Lieut. Col. E. P. Hawkins of Connersville, a member of Governor James P. Goodrich's military staff, were presented before the Council by Chairman Hays. Col. Hawkins plans the publication of a book containing the letters, and has suggested that the Council of Defense aid in the distribution of the volume. The matter was referred to a committee composed of W. J. Freeman, W. G. Irwin and Charles Fox.

Mrs. Abram Simmons of Bluffton placed before the Council the question of complying with a request made by a Y. M. C. A. organization in an army camp, the request being for subscriptions for current magazines to be paid for by citizens and sent to the camps direct from the publishers. The matter was referred to W. G. Irwin as a special committee. His report was to the effect that the Y. M. C. A. War Fund, the War Library Fund, and the plan for cheap postage on used magazines should cover the situation and make it unnecessary to add to other drives a canvass for subscriptions to magazines. The Council adopted the report and the secretary was instructed to notify the persons making inquiry.

Walter S. Greenough, of Indianapolis, chairman of the publicity committee, third Liberty Loan organization, addressed the Council, asking its advice and co-operation in working out plans for extending the loan organization among the people who as yet have not been reached. The Council assured Mr. Greenough of its hearty co-operation. It is understood the drive is to be made in March. Mr. Greenough plans, with the aid of Defense Councils, to create a war loan atmosphere in advance.

Wallace Townsend, of Arkansas, who wrote to the Indiana Council of Defense, asking to be permitted to spend February 18 and 19 inspecting the Indiana Council and studying its work and methods, was voted a welcome and a warm invitation. Mr. Townsend, who is director of the Arkansas State Council of Defense, declared in his letter that he was looking forward with pleasure to "this opportunity of studying what Mr. Winterbotham terms the model Council of Defense." John H. Winterbotham, referred to, is chairman of the western division of the States section of the Council of National Defense, with headquarters at Chicago. The Indiana Defense Council will show Mr. Townsend how it operates.

Loyal traveling salesmen reported the disloyal remarks of Charles Faulkner, who said his home was in Dayton, Ohio, to the Wayne County Council of Defense. The offender was haled into the headquarters of the County Council and given an impressive lecture, which was saved from turning into a violent physical encounter only by the presence of policemen. Faulkner apologized profusely and declared his mouthings would undergo radical modification.

Now is the time for every good eater to come to the aid of his country.



## Patriotism in Indiana

Cass County.—Defense council headquarters are to be opened in Logansport by the Cass County Defense Council under M. W. Collett as chairman, the county council having appropriated \$2,000 with which to provide for the expense incident to the work of the defense body. A stenographer is to be placed in the headquarters, and the work is to be extended rapidly. At this time the work of organizing the defense forces in the townships is being carried forward vigorously.

Clark County.—Mrs. Ellen Bradley, of this city, who is eighty-seven years old, is an enthusiastic knitter for the Red Cross, and is at work on her third sweater. She also has hemmed three dozen napkins. Children under eight also are assisting at Red Cross headquarters in making surgical dressings while school is closed. A class is to be formed here to train assistants in this work. The local Red Cross Chapter received \$392, the proceeds of a minstrel show given on two nights by the officers of the quartermaster's corps stationed here. The show soon will be repeated at New Albany and probably at Louisville.

Decatur County.—An organization of Fourteen-Minute Women under the direction of the woman's section of the Council of Defense has been formed at Greensburg. Its duty is to hold patriotic meetings throughout the county. Mrs. Kate Emmert called the meeting. The following women have been chosen to carry on this work: Mrs. J. F. Goddard, president; Mrs. I. Carl Mitchell, secretary; Miss Carrie Stewart, Miss Mary Rankin, Miss Hannah Baker, Mrs. Locke Bracken, Miss Ethel Shellborn, Mrs. Urso McCorkle, Letts; Mrs. H. S. McKee, Newport; Mrs. Clint Emmert, Clarksburg; Mrs. Edward O. Day, Rt. R. 9; Mrs. Robert Donnell, Springhill.

The next meeting will be held Saturday, February 23, at the home of Mrs. John F. Goddard.

Delaware County.—Harvey Anthony, head of the department of science of the Muncie High School, who has been conducting night schools for the government here, in which he has been teaching wireless telegraphy, the Morse telegraph code, signaling and other similar subjects for war use, has been summoned to the Great Lakes naval training station at Chicago by the Navy Department in an endeavor to induce him to act as chief electrician there. Mr. Anthony is a Harvard graduate and also a graduate of a technical school....An investigation at the Skillen-Goodin glass factory at Yorktown shows that 190 of the 200 men employed there subscribed to the recent Y. M. C. A. war work fund. The subscription totaled \$600, an average of a little more than \$3.

Fulton County.—Better organization, a paid director of war activities and office help for the Fulton County Council of Defense will come through a \$2,000 appropriation just made by the county council, which makes \$3,000 available for 1918 for the defense body's work. W. H. Deniston, chairman of the Fulton county defense organization, explained the need for additional funds and was supported in his argument by J. E. Beyer, Arthur Metzler, Charles Emmons, E. E. Murphy and Henry Bibler. It was pointed out that the Farmers and Merchants' Association in the county had been paying the expenses incurred in war work, which expenses ought to be met by all the people. Objections raised against the patriotic appropriation by Attorney Julius Rowley were easily set aside. Rowley's talk was met with a plain talk on patriotic duty by George Holman, who effectively disposed of "knockers and slackers." The county councilmen voted unanimously for the \$2,000 appropriation....The sum of \$1,500 has been appropriated by the county council for a county agricultural agent, whose business it will be to stimulate increased wheat acreage, corn and pork production, and an increased production of wool and mutton in the county. Cy Davis, member of the exemption board and captain of a company of the national guard during the Spanish-American war, has been elected captain of the newly organized company of Liberty Guards here. Eight men were sworn in and received first instructions in drill under Hector De Zayas, formerly a lieutenant in the New York State Guard.

Gibson County.—Mrs. Nora Welborn, of Owensville, and her sister, Mrs. Ida Hyne, of Stewartsville, gave 64 comfort pillows, 138 pillowslips, 18 handkerchiefs and 18 tumbler covers to the local chapter of the Red Cross. Another shipment of Red Cross articles has been made by the local chapter consisting of 25 sweaters, 42 pairs knitted socks, 268 comfort pillows, 15 bathrobes, 17 bed shirts, 8 pajama suits, 161 towels, 70 pairs of bed socks, 13 pairs bed leggings, 23 napkins, 24 tumbler covers, 18 pillow slips, 38 operating sheets, 8 bed sheets, 4 draw sheets and 2 pairs wristlets....Eugene Rodman, age seven, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Redman, Owensville, is doing his bit for Uncle Sam despite the fact that his hands are badly crippled as the result of infantile paralysis. He has cut enough clippings to fill five pillows for the soldiers.

Lake County.—Mrs. Jennie Ward Wheeler, secretary of the Lake County Council of Defense, and in charge of the Crown Point Red Cross work, has received a telegram saying her son, Lieut. John W. Wheeler, stationed at Ft. Bliss, Tex., has recently been promoted to a captaincy. He is a grandson to Fighting Joe Wheeler, of civil war fame.

## When the Government Speaks, We Are Talking to Ourselves!

"The UNITED STATES is just US—you and I and the folks next door and the people across the way—just US.

"All the Government does is our doing. Its strength is our striving; its resources are our savings.

"What we do counts to make or break the power of the United States—every minute, every act—to save or destroy US. In all we do, all we spend, all we eat—we must have care.

"Food is our first and last resource, the dominant resource in this war. Our food supply is the final dependence of our Allies; the food situation is the worst worry in Europe—worse now than when we began to figure. On our food supply hangs their fighting power, their chance of avoiding famine, their hope of survival.

"We have already shipped to Europe every grain of this year's surplus wheat. To keep them going we must stretch our remaining supply—eat more corn and oats and potatoes. We must send them more meat; eat poultry and fish and beans.

"That means team play—going without wheat one meal every day and on Monday and Wednesday every week; it means going without meat one meal every day and Tuesday every week; no pork on Saturday; a weekly sugar limit of 2 pound apiece.

"Team play—you and I and the folks next door and the people across the way—will do all that needs to be done."

Madison County.—Two service flags have been unfurled at Pendleton with appropriate ceremonies. One at the high school represents twenty-nine members of the alumni as follows: Morris Lukens, Ward Lewis, Will Walker, James Alfond, Harold Martin, John Clark, Jesse Biddle, Leon Benefield, Dallas Alfond, Forest Hardy, Russell Frey, Roy Speck, Horace Swain, Clifford Sample, Winfred E. Walker, Merwyn Teague, Percy Wildridge, Clarence Kinnard, Floyd Williams, Roy Wischart, Willard Adkins, Hugh Ireland, Robert Lewis, Howard Biddle, Jesse Stinson, Ira Davis, George Jones, Byron Foust and Ward Fugua. At the First M. E. church a flag with eighteen stars, representing the following: Paul Ford, W. E. Walker, Roy Wischart, Lon Godby, Merwyn Teague, Ward Goul, Joseph Chamberlain, Horace W. Swain, Forest Hardy, Byron Foust, Harold Martin, Edward Tillson, George Jones, Harry G. Teague, John Clark, Cleland Hite, Wallace Carter, Ira Davis....School Superintendent George B. Routt started a thrift campaign in the school by appointing captains and lieutenants and the teams have gone to work enthusiastically. Postmaster Mingle reports the sale of war savings stamps to the value of \$1,689.20.

Miami County.—Roscoe Coomer, of Deer Creek township, has established a knitting record. He is a busy farmer. At last reports he had knitted seven sweaters and was working on his eighth. He taught his wife to knit and they enjoy the evenings at home around the fireplace in this manner.

Morgan County.—Mrs. G. M. Isenbower, of Martinsville, war mother for Morgan county, has appointed the following township war mothers: Washington township, Mrs. J. S. Hinkle; Green, Mrs. M. E. St. John; Ray, Mrs. S. F. Coble; Clay, Mrs. S. E. Spoor; Baker, Mrs. William Hodges; Jefferson, Mrs. J. E. Bain; Ashland, Mrs. Noah Patrick; Adams, Mrs. W. H. Reeves; Monroe, Mrs. Jason W. Tudor; Brown, Mrs. A. B. Stanton; Harrison, Mrs. William Knox; Jackson, Mrs. Lillian Carter.

Randolph County.—A campaign for the support of the war relief and reconstruction work in the devastated districts of the countries now at war with Germany is being waged here this week by the Friends church. The Friends organization is the only one in the country supplying patterns for distinctive foreign garments. One feature of the work is sewing and knitting for refugees.

Shelby County.—Mrs. Nancy Benson, of Waldron, seventy-five years old, is one of the most enthusiastic workers among the members of the Waldron branch of the Red Cross. She attends all the meetings of the society and spends the greater part of her days knitting garments and making articles for Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors. She recently sent five hospital pillows to the local Red Cross headquarters.

Tippecanoe County.—Township defense organizations have been completed and are at work in Tippecanoe county. Officers of township defense organizations are as follows: Perry Township—J. C. F. Redinbo, chairman; C. R. Landis, secretary; Ed Reynolds, delegate to the County Council of Defense. Laramie Township—N. R. Johnson, chairman; J. F. Kirkpatrick, secretary, and Rev. C. F. Leeson, delegate. Jackson Township—George B. Hawthorne, chairman; Ira G. Meharry, secretary. Tippecanoe Township—Dr. O. E. Throckmorton, chairman, and Glen Busick, secretary. Randolph Township—Harry C. Leaming, chairman; D. H. Murphy, secretary. Wayne Township—M. E. Sherry, president; N. B. Ford, secretary. Shelby Township—Henry A. Miller, chairman; Ed Taylor, secretary. Sheffield Township—W. H. Warren, chairman, and W. S. Nesbitt, secretary.

Tipton County.—The Tipton County Council of Defense has established headquarters in the Tipton public

library. Miss Jessie Grove is in charge of the offices of the council....The Tipton county war conference was a marked success, stimulating general interest and activity in all lines of war work. A feature of the big meeting was a talk by Miss Lauler, a Belgian girl, who told the story of devastated Belgium. A patriotic poem written by a Tipton school girl, Mary Grace Beyersdorfer, was read at the conference. The sectional meetings for war workers were successful and the patriotic mass-meetings were very largely attended.

Vanderburg County.—A call for twenty-five Evansville boys of the United States Boys' Working Reserve has been made by Jacob Cronbach, a Posey county farmer, who is managing 3,500 acres of farm land on shares. Mr. Cronbach recently wrote to Henry B. Walker, director in Vanderburg county for the boys' working reserve movement, asking for boy power and saying the pay for such labor will be regulated by the farm knowledge, experience and ability to handle teams and farm implements shown by the boys. The United States Boys' Working Reserve seeks to organize as well as train boys under 21 and more than 16 to take the places in field and shop of men who have gone to the colors. Mr. Cronbach's call for help is typical of the situation in the farm labor world in war time....Meatless day as observed at the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Evansville means a saving of 600 pounds of beef a week. Corn bread is served at the institution on wheatless days. Mrs. H. M. Brading and Miss Beale Meeks took the lead in the work done by Evansville women in the Red Cross membership drive....The ladies of the Knights of St. John are working regularly for the Red Cross. Sixteen members were on hand at a recent all-day session at the Red Cross shop....Card clubs in Evansville have been turned into knitting societies and Red Cross branches. Miss Ruth Heliman, Mrs. Louis Legler, Mrs. Robert Vlehe, Miss Eloise Geupel and others, leaders in long-established card clubs, are enlisted among the knitters and have put play aside for the period of the war....Women in Evansville who are mothers of soldiers stationed at Camp Taylor, Louisville, have formed a war work organization with Mrs. A. R. Schultz as president and Mrs. Boaz Crawford secretary. Mrs. Crawford has been getting a list of Camp Taylor men from Evansville who are motherless, and it is the purpose to give the orphan soldiers special attention.

Vermilion County.—Boy Scouts of Clinton took charge of the distribution of hand bills and advertising matter for the recent big war conference in Vermilion county. The scouts have divided Clinton in sections and each section has its squad of scouts on duty at the call of the County Council of Defense. The boys are the messengers, volunteer agents of the defense council, acting under orders from Commander-in-Chief Woodrow Wilson's recent public call to service....Proper conception of the purpose of the sectional meetings at the county war conference was indicated in Vermilion county, where some 1,200 persons, war workers, attended to get a line on the war work each is called on to do. The community singing of patriotic songs was a notable feature....Young folk of Clinton are being organized in the Junior Red Cross.

Vigo County.—Young men of the United States Boys' Working Reserve in Terre Haute recently gave a "Lick the Kaiser" dance for the benefit of the organization. All the members of the Vigo County Council of Defense acted as chaperons, along with the members of the advisory board of the reserve. The committee in charge of the affair was made up of boys from six different schools which have formed clubs, the following being on the committee: Louis Appman, chairman; Edson Wisely, Dwight Spencer, Kenneth Isgrig, Roy Wilkins, Dan Lynch and Robert Stephens. The dance was made the



occasion for the presentation of some fifty bronze service medals or awards to boys of the various clubs who have earned distinction through performing war duty. St. Anthony's Hospital, Terre Haute, in line with patriotic service, has opened a school for war nurses. In charge is Miss Genevieve Anderson, formerly of St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis....The activities of the Vigo County National War Fund Association, which seeks to provide through paying members for a central fund on which to draw for various war needs, have attracted attention at Washington, and official inquiries have been made as to the plan, its workings and the success attending it....A successful patriotic rally was held in Terre Haute recently under the auspices of the Patriot League. Finley A. McNutt is at the head of the local branch of the league.

Wabash County.—Residents of Wabash county, old and young, are getting the thrift stamp habit, and the sales of war thrift certificates and war savings stamps are increasing steadily from day to day, according to Postmaster Nell Lunaree of the city of Wabash. The month of January saw a decided growth in the popularity of the thrift stamps and certificates, or baby bonds. Wabash county is to invest \$533,520 as her part of Indiana's \$58,000,000 subscription to this thrift stamp war loan of small investors. The sales in the city of Wabash are averaging almost \$200 a day....Milo Meredith, chairman of the Wabash County Council of Defense, recently put out a red-hot newspaper statement, in which he put the war situation in plain terms to the men of Wabash county. Mr. Meredith sharply criticised the men of the community for failing to take part in war work or in patriotic activities connected with the labors the councils of defense have been assigned to perform. Mr. Meredith and his family have made a good record for wholehearted, patriotic service. He recently offered his resignation as chairman of the Wabash county defense body in order that he might give more time to the duties attached to his high office in the Maccabees. He is still in war work....Major G. H. Richardson, formerly chaplain in the British army, who saw service in France, lectured recently at Wabash, a successful meeting being held, the proceeds going to the Red Cross. Tickets were sold for the event in all parts of the county through Red Cross workers and defense workers.

Wayne County.—Substantial response has been made to the demand for more workers at the Red Cross shop in Richmond, Wayne county. Mrs. Olive Allison is in charge of a hard-working class in surgical dressings. Women of St. Andrew's Catholic church, of the aid society of the United Brethren church, the First English Lutheran church and of other churches are systematically giving time and labor to the Red Cross work. Wayne county is to be one of the Indiana counties to strive for a largely increased production of foodstuffs in 1918 in compliance with the government's urgent call for more food for the armies and for the associates of America in the war. This county is to have a county agricultural agent to assist the farmers in producing better and larger crops....Richmond recently raised a service flag which is to bear the names of more than 600 men from the city who are in the military service. The flag was carried to the place of ceremony by members of the D. A. R. Civil war veterans, Spanish war soldiers and home guards marched in the parade, Lawrence C. Handley acting as marshal. William Bailey was chairman of the flag committee, with Demas S. Coe in charge of publicity, Edward H. Harris on the music committee and Frank Albus in charge of the program. The names of Richmond's soldiers and sailors will be embrodered on the municipal service flag by the members of the Richmond chapter of the D. A. R....Mrs. Joseph Conner, in charge of the Red Cross membership drive in the First ward, Richmond, reported 566 members in her ward, with seventy-nine homes adorned with the white star showing every member of the household enlisted in the Red Cross. Mrs. Elbert W. Shick led the Wayne county drive for members of the Red Cross, and the record made was one of the best in the State

Wells County.—War spirit was thoroughly aroused in Wells county by the successful county war conference held at Bluffton. One of the notable features of the session was a huge mass-meeting addressed by Lieutenant Hector MacQuarrie of the British artillery, who came direct from a long service on the battle front in France. In spite of bad roads the attendance at the conference was good and all parts of the county were represented. Active in the meetings were: A. R. Hoyette, county superintendent of schools; Dr. O. R. McKay, J. F. Meyers and other local leaders in patriotic work. Following an exposition of the war thrift certificate and savings stamp plan, it is planned to organize the Wells county schools at once for thrift work....To increase production in response to the nation's call for huge food supplies for immense armies and for the civilian population of the countries that are with America in the great war, Wells county farmers have organized a better farming association. E. W. Kruse is president of the organization, with Irel V. Pence vice-president, Herman F. Lesh secretary and chairman of committees in the townships. In the following departments: Beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs, feeds, seed corn, sheep and fertilizer.

"America will win this war when public opinion holds the glutton and the selfish eater to be a public menace, and when the people, aroused to the truth, refuse to accept as Americans all those who refuse to abide by the doctrine of co-operation."—Alfred Atkinson.

Meatless days and wheatless days are sure steps towards fightless days.

## Some Late Books on Germany

Any of the Following May be Borrowed From the Indiana State Library by Any Citizen of the State.

Ackerman, C. W. Germany, the Next Republic?

Mr. Ackerman was in Germany from March, 1915, to the break in diplomatic relations. His description of the struggle over the submarine policy, between the Bethman-Hollweg and the Tirpitz factions, is the most interesting part of the book.

Archer, William. Gems (?) of German Thought.

Compilation from German writers similar to Bang.

Bang, J. P. Hurrah and Hallelujah.

Extracts from the teachings of Germany's poets, prophets, professors and preachers, displaying an amazing glorification of Germany and contempt for other nations. The compiler is a Dane.

Curtin, D. T. Land of the Deepening Shadow.

Author is an American who went to Germany late in 1915. Shows how the Germans create and unify public opinion. Their exaggeration of the alleged Russian atrocities in East Prussia is one of the interesting chapters.

Fernau, Hermann. The Coming Democracy.

This book, written by a German, gives some of the evidence that proves that Germany desired and brought about the war. He believes that the power of the Hohenzollerns must be defeated on the battlefield before there can be liberty for Europe or for Germany herself.

Gerard, J. W. My Four Years in Germany.

There is much which Mr. Gerard could not yet discuss. Nevertheless, this is one of the most illuminating books which has yet appeared. Written to prove that "we are in this war because we were forced into it" and that "unless Germany is beaten the whole world will be compelled to turn itself into an armed camp, until the German autocracy either brings every nation under its dominion or is forever wiped out as a form of government."

## Food Administration

Bakers who, to secure the benefit of a quantity price for flour, are forced to buy beyond the thirty day limitation permitted by the United States food administration, who secure the flour for no use other than for their own purpose to turn it into bread, who otherwise are conforming to the food regulations, and will agree not to abuse the trust by distributing any part of it other than is contemplated by the Federal regulations, will risk no penalty for such excess buying.

Wholesale and retail groceries may be now operated without reference to the heatless Monday regulations, except that they cannot sell tobacco and non-essentials. This order is a result of a conference between Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal food administrator for Indiana, and Evans Woollen, Federal fuel administrator for Indiana. County food administrators will be governed by this announcement, which supersedes all other orders.

County food administrators have been notified by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal food administrator for Indiana, to make any necessary modification of the new food regulations as applies to retail grocers when it is shown in writing that the retailer has no adequate supply of flour and flour substitutes on hand. Under the new food regulations it is required that retailers sell an equal amount of wheat flour substitutes with every order of wheat flour. The recognized substitutes are barley, buckwheat, corn flour, corn meal, corn starch, corn grits, potato and rice flours, hominy and oat meal, rice, rolled oats, soya bean flour and sweet potato flour. County administrators are further advised to adopt a plan of listing sales of flour similar to the method re-

cently used in adjusting the sales of sugar, which listing resulted in preventing a serious shortage of sugar in the State.

Food producing and distributing establishments such as groceries, bakeries and fruit shops open for business on Sunday not only violate a State law, but waste man power and are not in conformity with the food conservation orders, says Dr. Barnard.

County food administrators are directed, as a result of a recent conference with Dr. Barnard, the Federal food administrator, to enforce the following war time program for Indiana retail grocers:

1. Cash and carry.
2. Reasonable profits.
3. Membership in the Federal Food Administration.
4. Close personal co-operation in their business through strict observance of the Federal regulations.
5. Voluntary price fixing, based upon a margin that permits of no waste either in merchandising or man-power.
6. Sunday closing everywhere and a shorter business day where possible.

7. Unfailing loyalty to the American government as represented by the Food Administration and other agencies directly touching their business.

Farmers who grow corn and wheat are expected to conform to the Hoover program for the duration of the war. Names of those found violating these regulations are wanted by Dr. Harry E. Barnard.

Retailers not coming within the provisions of the Federal license law are forbidden to purchase any of the fifteen licensed staples in such abnormal quantities as to constitute a departure from their normal business practices. Such action constitutes hoarding and is declared a felony under the new food control law.

Retailers of meat who seek to take advantage of an anticipated shortage of fresh meats are in danger of being cut off from their source of supplies. The Federal food administration expects inadequate transportation facilities and freight congestion to tie up meat shipments, particularly in the east. "Unless conditions in Indiana are peculiar," Dr. Barnard is advised, "you should inform the public that there will be little if any increase in the prices of live stock or the cost of production of meats during the near future and that any material advance in the prices of meats is therefore unreasonable."

The sale of flour by retailers, millers or other dealers, in towns or cities to individual consumers shall be in one-eighth to one-fourth barrel quantity or less. A gross maximum profit for wholesalers in flour should not exceed from 50 to 75 cents per barrel. Profits exacted by retail dealers in original mill packages should not exceed from 80 cents to \$1.20 per barrel, depending upon the character of the service performed. Where retailers sell in amounts less than the original mill package, the gross profit should not exceed one cent per pound. Any profits in excess of these, or in excess that obtained in pre-war times, will be considered cause for an investigation. Substitutes for wheat flour should be sold at not more than a reasonable advance over actual purchase price of particular goods sold without regard to market or replacement value at the time of such sale.

Small pigs, killed in violation of the food administration regulations, were seized by food administration officers at Rockville, where two saloon-keepers had planned to serve the pigs to the public. The young pork was distributed to the needy poor at the command of the federal authorities, and the lesson was driven home to the offending persons that in this war period a rule of the food administration must be observed strictly and without fail.

The teaching of German in the grade schools of Indianapolis and Richmond has been discontinued. Patriots are now wondering why it was ever started.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 26

## Editorial Comment

## BOTH A LAW AND A DUTY.

The war-time food law means just what it says. When a food administrator issues an order as a war measure that order is to be obeyed, not only as a patriotic service, but as an act of compulsion under a drastic emergency law known as the Lever act. Here is an outstanding section of the Lever law which should be studied by every citizen, and which should be read to all who do not have the inclination to make a close study of war duties as laid down in America. The law says, at Section 17:

"That every person who wilfully assaults, resists, impedes, or interferes with any officer, employee or agent of the United States in the execution of any duty authorized to be performed by or pursuant to this Act shall upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding \$1,000 or be imprisoned for not more than one year or both."

The person who hoards coal or food at a time when the administration, as a war measure, is trying to distribute these necessities where most needed is liable to bring a heavy fine, up to \$5,000, or imprisonment, up to two years, or both imprisonment and fine.

In any event the authorities will make public the names of offenders in order that patriotic people may know who is for the government and who is against the United States in the war.

## THE GERMAN ATTITUDE.

There are in America today many well-meaning people who cling to the theory that there is nothing to prevent the complete fraternization of Americans and the German people. They have held steadfastly to the belief that the atrocities perpetrated in Serbia, in Belgium and France have been due to specific orders, the barbarism of the military caste. However, a study of the German viewpoint, as evidenced by her teaching, her preaching, her literature and her schools, throws an illuminating ray. Modern Germany is venomous, brutish, a lover of war and a master of intrigue. Read the following "Song of Hate" from the poet Vierordt, you misguided folks, and ponder on the question of the German soldier having been "driven" to do the outrageous things that have been proved against him:

"There was a time when the hordes of a Mongolian chieftain overran us with a great clashing of swords; and a dais was built for the chieftain's throne by piling up the skulls of Teutonic warriors.

"There was a time when the bands of the French revolution pressed on from the west to attack us; with them came the mocking Gallic spirit, and the hand of pillage waved the torch of arson in the name of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

"There was a time the armies of the north men overran us, spreading over all the land death, flames and horror. They ascended the rivers at night, by the light of the moon, to throw themselves into battle like dragons come out of the sea.

"And now they all attack at once, like vultures seeking their prey; like bandits all three assail thee, my poor Germany, so tranquil under the

great spruce trees—the Gallic coiner of phrases, the English robber, the Russian barbarian.

"O my Germany, into thy soul thou must etch a deep and terrible hate; this hate thou hast lacked for a long, long time. Retribution, vengeance, fury are demanded; strife in thy heart all human feeling and hasten to thy fight.

"O Germany hate! Slaughter thy foes by the millions and of their reeking corpses build a monument that shall reach the clouds.

"O Germany hate now! Arm thyself in steel and pierce with thy bayonet the heart of every foe; no prisoners! Lock all their lips in silence; turn our neighbors' lands into deserts.

"O Germany hate! Salvation will come to thy wrath. Beat in their skulls with rifle-butts and with axes. These bandits are beasts of the chase, they are not men. Let your clenched fist enforce the judgment of God.

"O Germany, the time to hate has come. Strike and thrust, true and hard. Battalions, batteries, squadrons, all to the front! Afterwards thou wilt stand erect on the ruins of the world, healed forever of thine ancient madness, of thy love for the alien."

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 108.

January 29, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Further referring to general bulletin No. 92 of January 10, we are very anxious to have the county committees for the control of solicitation of funds organized at once. A large number of counties have not yet taken action pursuant to bulletin No. 92 and it is imperative that those who have not, do so, and report to the State Council immediately.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 109.  
WAR INSURANCE

January 29, 1918.

County Councils of Defense:

The time for soldiers' and sailors' insurance under the act of Congress of October 6, 1917, expires February 12, 1918, as to all men in service on the 15th of October, 1917. The Army and Navy have made a vigorous campaign of education in the camps and cantonments, and have brought over 450,000 men under the provisions of the law, with an insurance of over \$3,700,000,000. While this sounds like an excellent showing, it is far from the maximum—very far from what ought to be accomplished. There remain at least 750,000 uninsured men whose time for application will expire February 12, 1918, and 250,000 more whose time runs out 120 days from their enlistment subsequent to October 15, 1917. We have just been asked by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to call upon the County Councils to do everything possible to get as many more men insured as possible. In the short period that remains will you bring the facts to the attention of the families and friends of the soldiers and sailors from your county by the widest possible publicity?

We are sure you appreciate the need of speedy action and intensive publicity, and we know you will throw your energies behind this campaign with the same enthusiasm that has marked your support of all other war work.

The families of men in the service have an immediate interest in securing the insurance because they alone are eligible as beneficiaries in case of death. Tell them the necessity of immediate action and get them to urge all uninsured men into the protection of the law.

All enlisted men, commissioned officers, and members of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, owe it to themselves and their dependents to take the full \$10,000 of insurance—and to take it now.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 110.

February 1, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The United States Shipping Board has announced that it desires to have enrolled in a

RESERVE 250,000 laborers of various crafts. This request comes because the Board is gradually completing its many shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and the Great Lakes.

As these yards are completed it is planned to have an adequate supply of labor available at once through the United States Ship Builders Volunteer Reserve of the U. S. Public Service Reserve.

The Public Service Reserve has been asked to act as exclusive Enrolling Agent for this drive. The Reserve has a Head Enrolling Agent in your county and he will have complete charge of the registration of any men who desire to join the ship-building force. Registration supplies will be forwarded him as soon as adequate supplies reach N. E. Squibb, Federal State Director for the U. S. Public Service Reserve.

There are many other agencies which have been asked to co-operate in facilitating this Registration. The State Council of Defense has been asked by the National Council and by Mr. Edward N. Hurley, of the Shipping Board, to aid the State Director of the Public Service Reserve in every possible way. The National Organization of Four-Minute-Men has been asked to have speeches made on this subject, in theaters and other public places. The Indiana State Council of Defense has a permanent Ship-Building Committee which will co-operate with Mr. Squibb, Federal State Director for the U. S. Public Service Reserve. This committee is as follows:

L. C. Huesman, Indianapolis.  
Frank Duffey, Indianapolis.  
Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, Evansville.  
Wm. C. Bobbs, Indianapolis.  
George L. McIntosh, President Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

Meredith Nicholson, Indianapolis.

Now, in your county, it is asked that you get in immediate touch with your Head Enrolling Agent of the U. S. Public Service Reserve whom you nominated. You will please give him all co-operation that is possible. There is nothing more important than a successful carrying out of the request of the Shipping Board.

Please also get in touch with your local Four-Minute-Men and see that they are properly coordinated with you and the Director of the Public Service Reserve.

You will receive direct from the Council of National Defense various bulletins and information regarding this drive. You may also get some supplies which we ask that you turn over to the Head Enrolling Agent of the U. S. Public Service Reserve.

The time for registration was originally set for the two weeks beginning January 28, but owing to the delay in getting enrollment blanks and other supplies printed it was necessary to delay. It is hoped that supplies will be in the hands of the enrolling agents of the U. S. Public Service Reserve not later than February 1, but in any event two things must be borne in mind:

1. That no active campaign for Registration should be started until the Agent of the U. S. Public Service Reserve has his enrolling supplies.

2. That we are exerting every possible means in getting these supplies to the Agent at the earliest possible moment. In view of this situation as to supplies it is not advisable to start work until we notify you from this office. The Four-Minute-Men were instructed by their National Director to begin talking January 28 and we have asked them to hold off their speeches until supplies are sent out. Will you please see that they do not start their campaign until you are notified that supplies are in the hands of the Enrolling Agents.

There are several important things to bear in mind in connection with this registration.

First: No actual employment is guaranteed. No immediate acceptance of applications is guaranteed. It is to be distinctly understood that this is a registration for a Reserve for Ship Builders. Men will be called upon from this Reserve as the Shipping Board needs them.

Second: Make it clear that men are not to leave their present employment in anticipation of a job from the Shipping Board, but that it is hoped not to disturb industry any more than is necessary. That is one reason why the RESERVE is being formed, so that no industry will be unduly called upon at any one time. This is im-



portant to employers, so that they will understand and properly support the movement.

Third: If there are men in your community wanting immediate employment that belong to the mobile class of labor, have them go to the nearest Federal or State employment office.

The successful completion of our Government Ship-building program is one of the most important things that we as a Nation are facing today. Indiana's quota for the Reserve is 10,847. Therefore, anything that you or any of us can do to aid in the completion of ships is a most vital act. Please give this matter your very preferred attention so that your county will carry out its part in the largest way.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

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GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 111.

February 1, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

It is suggested that each county chairman get into communication with every group of men from his county now at one of the home training camps or in France. If possible, have each group select some man to act as correspondent for the home paper, to collect bits of information and gossip from the other men of the group and to forward it at regular intervals to the home paper. This regular correspondent can inform himself as to the kind of information forbidden by the censor and by getting into frequent communication with the home paper can supply to the community the sort of interesting and reassuring news demanded by friends and relatives. This suggestion is made to the county councils because many editors of county papers report that they have difficulty in getting the right kind of news letters from the front, and just now these news letters are most important.

It seems a practical plan, wherever a group of men from the same neighborhood are together in a camp, to select an official correspondent, preferably one who has the knack of writing and can be depended upon to get information from the boys and send it home.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

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GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 112.

February 2, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The production of wool in the United States has been decreasing for years. Today it is about one-half of the amount necessary for consumption in the United States for clothing and other purposes. In the past this shortage has been met through importations. Under present conditions all foreign markets are closed to the United States. The quantity of wool required by the country annually is 600,000,000 pounds. The quantity in sight for the next year is 230,000,000 pounds.

The large quantity of wool necessary for the use of the army and navy in the furnishing of their clothing and covering must somehow be furnished.

Moreover, mutton can be substituted for a large portion of the pork and beef now being used at home and which should go to the front, as they are in a measure the only meats that it is practicable for the army and navy to use.

Therefore, realizing the necessity for immediate action in this matter, the State Council of Defense of Indiana has enlisted in a National campaign to encourage the production of sheep in order to increase in the speediest possible way the wool and food supply.

The State Council of Defense has appointed a committee of five for the purpose of encouraging and aiding the production of more wool and mutton in this State. The members of this committee are Frank Wampler, 248 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, chairman, N. L. Keach and William G. Irwin, all members of the State Council, together with William Holton Dye and Jesse Andrews. This committee is to advise with individuals and organizations interested in the distribution of sheep in this State. Further, to make recommendations relating to the best type of sheep for the Indiana farms, and to inspect those sheep that are brought into the State, an additional committee has been appointed, com-

posed of Jesse Andrews, of West Point, Indiana, President of the Indiana Sheep Breeders' and Feeders' Association, Chairman; Professor J. H. Skinner, of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and Doctor L. E. Northrup, State Veterinarian. This committee will also investigate the price asked by growers of large bands in the West and the price asked on the market at the large centers of distribution and will suggest a reasonable price to be asked for such sheep as are distributed to Indiana farmers.

County Councils of Defense are requested to get in touch with county agricultural agents at once and to co-operate with them in the appointment in each county of a local committee of three on sheep production and distribution. These committees should be instructed to place themselves in close touch with the committees appointed by the State Council of Defense and to do everything possible to stimulate and encourage in their counties the production of wool and mutton.

Will you please give this matter your immediate and best attention?

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Women's Section

Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, head of the women's section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, authorizes the publication of the following:

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE,

Washington, D. C., January 29, 1918.

Woman's Committee, 1814 N Street Northwest.

CIRCULAR NO. 88.

CONCENTRATION OF WORK THROUGH EXISTING ORGANIZATIONS.

To State Chairmen:

May I call your attention to the fundamental purpose for which the Woman's Committee was appointed; namely, to serve as a clearing house for all woman's war work and to co-ordinate all organization of women; to prevent duplication, overlapping and unnecessary work, and to initiate new activities as the needs arise?

Wherever the State Division of the Woman's Committee has organized according to the methods of the Woman's Committee, and where the departments of work have been adopted and followed as suggested by the Woman's Committee and approved by the Council of National Defense, splendid results have been obtained with constantly increased co-operation between the State Divisions and the State Councils of Defense.

Unfortunately, however, there is an ever-increasing tendency on the part of women as well as men to organize new and wholly unnecessary societies with very attractive names, the result of which will greatly interfere with real work and in many instances has already confused the public mind, which is even now too much disturbed over the multiplicity of organizations, committees, etc.

This tendency to multiply organizations is frequently due to the fact that all the people are thinking, and thinking hard, with a patriotic desire to be helpful and to bring to the service of the government every new idea which occurs to them. Instantly they undertake to organize for that purpose, without waiting to inform themselves as to whether an existing society is not better prepared for the work if the idea is a good one.

No plan has yet been brought to the attention of the Woman's Committee which cannot be better carried forward by some existing department of the Woman's Committee than by a distinct and separate organization having no Government authority.

The passion for forming new societies tends to weaken and scatter our efforts. We need to concentrate and direct our energies upon the work immediately in hand, and as fast as the exigencies of the war demand the Woman's Committee will endeavor to meet the needs of the hour through existing channels rather than by creating new machinery.

As Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, I earnestly advise

you to discourage the creation of new organizations in your State. This advice is based not alone upon observation and experience but upon instructions given us at the time of the appointment of the Woman's Committee by the Council of National Defense, and those instructions were to the effect that we were not to create new machinery, but through the Woman's Committee to initiate new work when the requirements of the Government demanded it.

The Woman's Committee program includes all kinds of war work for the defense of the nation of which women are capable. A multiplicity of societies only creates confusion, expense, waste of time and energy in useless organizations, committees, conventions, etc., when every earnest woman's time is needed for real work. No right thinking woman who is keeping in touch with the world activities of war today can fail to realize that this is no time for useless or sentimental effort.

Our country needs workers, real workers, ready and willing to engage in active service, and every able-bodied woman should either be engaged in some useful work today or preparing to fill the place of some man who will be called in the next roll of the selective draft.

Therefore, I urge upon women everywhere to discourage multiplicity of organizations and to encourage the training of healthy young women for their country's service, under the Woman's Committee. They are the nation's army of women defenders.

Faithfully,  
(Signed) ANNA H. SHAW,  
Chairman Woman's Committee  
Council of National Defense.

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(By Katharine Merrill Graydon.)

Miss Helen Fraser, of London, will speak in Indianapolis on Wednesday evening, February 13, at Hollenbeck Hall under the auspices of the Woman's section of the Indiana Council of Defense. The lecture is open to the public.

Miss Fraser was chosen by Mr. Lloyd George to bring a message from the women of Great Britain to the women of the United States. There is assurance that her words will prove an inspiration to our women. The British women have been so picturesque and tremendous that their story can not be heard without making every listener more ardent in her desire to do war service.

Miss Fraser has been speaking since her arrival in the country on November 30 to crowded houses. Indeed, the demand for her services has been so great that she has consented to return to America for the season 1918-1919. She has spoken to the leading women's colleges of the East, where she has made a profound impression on faculty and students, upholding her reputation as "one of the most brilliant women speakers of Great Britain." She is speaking in America solely on what she considers the most vital subject before women today, viz., "Women's Part in Winning the War."

Indianapolis is most fortunate in being able to hear Miss Fraser and we urge all women who have it in their power to hear her. Especially do we hope the County Chairmen may be able to take the message back to their committees. It is a thing one can not afford to miss. We urge, therefore, every reader of the Bulletin to be present.

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Referring to the work of the women, Mayor Grayson Murphy, of the American Red Cross, in a "family talk" to women workers at National headquarters, on his return from France, said in part:

"When I looked at those boxes and thought of what filled them, the moment was a very serious one for me. To know that all over our country the women who are sending their boys and their husbands into that hell—and a great many of them will never come back—were working by the fire at home, at night; in railroad cars, in theaters, at their different meetings—afternoons and mornings, working, working, working, to do what they could in this war to help care for those they loved and for those over there fighting for their country; that they had consigned to our care all of the product of their labor and that they were



depending on us to see that those for whom they worked were cared for—was one of the most wonderful thoughts that I have ever had in my life.

"If it had not been for the feeling of pride that came to me in the thought of the splendid support that that meant at home, I doubt very much whether I should have been able to carry on under the load of responsibility that had been placed on me. We are the active agency for the people of our country over there. The responsibility and opportunity that go with that position are very wonderful and very beautiful."

\* \* \* \* \*

Out of 250 executives in fourteen division offices of Red Cross 150 or 59% are women according to canvass which has just been made. These figures apply only to those holding important executive positions in division offices and do not include chapter officials. It was further shown that 56% of these executives are volunteers serving without remuneration.

The division form of organization has been in effect only since appointment of Red Cross war council and was found necessary because of tremendous growth of activities and operations of Red Cross brought about by war.

Prior to establishment of geographical divisions operation of Red Cross was centralized at national headquarters and the only women in headquarters organization were three in the nursing bureau and one who was a member of central committee. Since appointment of war council this number has been increased to twelve and Miss Elizabeth S. Hoyt appointed assistant to the general manager.

There is also a woman's advisory committee of eleven members and a woman's advisory committee on naval auxiliaries to war council consisting of fifteen members. There have recently been established about twenty-five institutes of home service which are training schools for Red Cross home service workers who will assist families of soldiers and sailors. There are two executive positions in each of these institutes and the number of men and women is practically equal. These have not been included in the above figures.

"In the selection of officials to conduct various activities," said Harvey D. Gibson, general manager, in a statement to James R. Garfield, manager of the Lake Division, "the policy is to obtain the most efficient, valuable person best qualified for that particular work. These appointments have been made regardless of policies, sex or religion."

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#### BULLETIN NO. 23.

February 1, 1918.

To the County Chairman of the Registration Committee and the Woman Member of the County Council of Defense:

Since the County War Conferences are being held up to February 15, and as we are very anxious that nothing shall interfere with your coming to Indianapolis for instructions on registration, we have delayed asking you to come until the conferences are over.

We have set one o'clock P. M., Saturday, February 16, as the time for these instructions, and hope it will be possible for you to come at that time. It will be necessary to begin at 1 o'clock in order to complete the instructions that afternoon.

Kindly let us know whether it will be possible for you to be here on the 16th.

Very truly yours,

JULIA E. LANDERS,  
Chairman Registration for Woman's Service.

### On Sheep-Killing Dogs

The following report of the special committee appointed by the Chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense to look into the matter of the protection of sheep from dogs, utilizing the existing laws of the State, was received and approved by the Council at its meeting, February 6. The resolution accompanying it and a part of the report also was adopted and will be translated into action at once:

In compliance with the suggestion made by members of the Council the Committee conferred

with the Honorable Ele Stansbury, Attorney General of the State of Indiana, in regard to the existing laws authorizing the destruction of dogs for the purpose of protecting sheep and he submits to this Council his following opinion:

"The committee, composed of members of the State Council of Defense, appointed by yourself to investigate and report upon the possibilities of increasing the sheep industry and to protect the same from the ravages of dogs, have requested me for advice concerning the law authorizing the destruction of dogs for the purpose of protecting sheep.

"In response to such request I will say that there are three sections of Burns' R. S. of 1914 which are very simple and plain, which I think cover the entire field of the law as concerns the subject of the destruction of dogs."

Section 3257 provides:

"It shall be lawful for any person at any time to kill any dog which may be found running, worrying or injuring sheep."

Section 3265 provides:

"Any dog that is known to have killed, maimed, chased or worried any sheep, cattle, horses, swine or other live stock, or fowls, unless accompanied by his master or some other person, may be killed by any person, and any person who shall own, keep or harbor any dog, after he knows that such dog has killed or maimed, chased or worried any sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other live stock or fowls shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars."

Section 3271 provides:

"If any dog shall be found roaming over the country unattended by his master or owner, or his owner's agent, it shall be lawful to kill such dog."

"Dogs roaming on the streets unattended by their owners may be lawfully killed."

Walker v. Towle, 156 Ind. 689.

The statute of 1883 which extended certain protection to dogs that had been duly listed for taxation was repealed in 1891.

State v. Brugh, 5 Ind. App. 592.

Section 3256 of the Revised Statutes of Indiana provides:

"If any dog shall kill or injure any sheep, the owner or harbinger of such dog shall be liable for all damages that may be sustained thereby, to be recovered by the party injured before any court having competent jurisdiction."

"The legislature has power to restrain the keeping of dogs by providing regulations therefor and enforcing penalties for a violation thereof."

Mitchell v. Williams, 27 Ind. 62.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) ELE STANSBURY,  
Attorney General.

From the above it is apparent that the law is such as to cover the present situation in Indiana and it is the opinion of your Committee that at this time, when the matter of wool and mutton is of such vital importance, that the people of Indiana and more especially the farmers, should have brought to their attention their rights under the present laws in reference to the killing of dogs in order to protect the sheep raising industry. From the above opinion the sheep killing dog need not be a serious menace to the sheep raiser, and this Committee recommends that through our State Council, County Councils and Township Councils the people of Indiana should be thoroughly acquainted with the fact that our law provides that any person not only has the right to kill any dog found running, worrying or injuring sheep or other live stock but under Section 3271 that "If any dog shall be found roaming over the country unattended by his master or owner, or his owner's agent, it shall be lawful to kill such dog."

It is also the opinion of this Committee that since it is the duty of all officers of the law to afford protection to the property of the citizens, that it be especially called to the attention of all the sheriffs and their deputies, all the marshals and their deputies, all the constables and policemen that it is their duty to carry out the law and to kill all of the stray and unattended dogs that are roaming over the country which are such a great menace to the sheep industry of the State.

It is also the opinion of your Committee that

it would be wise to impress upon the farming public that it is the duty of every man to rid his community of the dog that is in the habit of roaming over the fields and public roads, and that there should be a sentiment created to eliminate these dogs that stray over the country that are not only useless but are a menace to the production of more food and wool; that they are a menace not only to the sheep raiser but to the farming community in general in that they carry contagious diseases such as hog cholera from farm to farm; that they consume food that would be better utilized for other purposes.

It is the opinion of your Committee that the sheep production of Indiana may be increased one hundred per cent. in the next year, and if the agencies now at work are reasonably successful in bringing in more breeding ewes, that this increase may be easily several hundred per cent. The mutton and wool derived from this increase will be available within the next eight or ten months. There is no doubt that sheep can be maintained on every farm in Indiana to the extent of probably one to every ten acres without any actual net cost. In fact, a small number of sheep on every farm are so valuable in keeping down weeds, briars and noxious plants that they will balance up the small amount of feed that they might consume in the winter. Thus these sheep, from the profit making standpoint of the farmer, are of a greater value to him than the same amount invested in any other item of farming, aside from the patriotic duty to produce an increase of food and wool.

Therefore, the Committee believes that this Council should pass such a resolution as to bring the law in reference to dogs before the proper officials and also to the attention of the people and that such resolution should be given wide distribution by means of the County Councils and their sub-divisions, therefore, the Committee submits the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Council forward to every County Council and ask that they give as much publicity as possible to the opinion of the Attorney General, dated February 2d, 1918, as quoted above, and that it be the sense of the Council that every officer should be impressed with his duty under the present law to assist in ridding the State of such dogs as are a menace to the production of live stock, sheep especially, and that every citizen should be urged to assist the officers in their duty so that the farmer and stock raiser should be encouraged in the production of sheep by the fact that every effort will be made to enforce the said laws, regarding the protection of sheep from the ravages of sheep killing dogs;

That there should be a special emphasis placed on the need of sheep and wool at this time and that it is the patriotic duty of the farmer to help in the production of sheep and wool as well as the duty of all citizens to assist in the elimination of the sheep killing dog which is such a large factor in preventing Indiana from producing her share of the mutton and wool for this country.

E. M. WILSON,  
J. L. KEACH,  
ISAAC D. STRAUS,  
Committee.

#### A New Indiana Honor!

Ira F. Barnhard, a painter of Flora, by enlisting first in the United States Public Service Reserve's ship-building army brings an added war glory to Indiana.

James Bethel Gresham, of Evansville, was one of the first three men who gave their lives on the field of battle, in France. Sergt. Arch, a "red-headed gunner" from South Bend, fired the first artillery shot at the Boches.

Barnard deserves to rank with Gresham and Arch, says N. E. Squibb, Indiana director of the Public Service Reserve. His enlistment in the ship-building army is perhaps more important in view of the existing situation, than any other thing he could do for his country. His example will be emulated by 10,846 more patriotic Hoosiers, who are needed for the State's quota in the big force of civilians who are going to do their best to help win this war.



## Indiana Schools on Seed Corn Testing

### Valuable Gold Medal Offered for Best Essay on Subject of Timely Importance.

The State Committee on Food Production and Conservation is urging that every ear of corn be tested in order to secure an abundant yield for the 1918 crop. To assist in this work the Indiana Corn Growers Association is conducting a seed corn testing essay contest during February in Indiana schools. The contest will be open to all boys and girls in Indiana of club age, ten to eighteen years. The winner will be awarded a valuable gold medal. One-half of the counties in Indiana have already completed plans for the contest.

According to provisions of the contest, the schools in various townships will compete, the winner being selected by a committee composed of teachers and a farmer. Each paper will be graded fifty per cent. on the information given regarding seed corn testing and fifty per cent. on composition and rhetoric. Papers of the township winners then will be graded by a committee composed of the county superintendent and two others. Winners of the county contest will be in the running for the fine gold medal to be given by the corn growers, and their manuscripts will be sent to Purdue University where a committee from the soils and crops and from the English departments will select the best, the same rules regarding grades being applied in all cases. Essays are limited to 1,000 words.

Prizes will be awarded in townships and counties as the counties decide. In many instances, trustees have made appropriations of from \$5 to \$15 for their winners and in other communities local bankers, millers and other business men are offering prizes of various sorts as an incentive to the boys.

### SURVEY COMPLETED THIS WEEK.

The most complete seed stocks and labor survey ever attempted in the United States will be completed in Indiana this week. In anticipation of the survey a large number of preliminary seed corn tests have been made. A number of these tests have been conducted by the schools. Other tests have been conducted by millers and grain dealers. The Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Company is making corn germination tests for farmers at sixteen of their large elevators in the State. Tests made by this company indicate that much of the corn of the 1917 crop is germinating less than 50 per cent.

### TOMATOES A WAR CROP.

A statement on the tomato crop in Indiana is made by Prof. L. Greene of the Purdue horticultural department.

The Quartermasters Department of the United States army must have canned tomatoes for the soldiers, as this product is recognized as a prime necessity. Forty per cent. of the total 1918 output of all canning factories has already been requisitioned. Because an increased pack is essential in 1918, Indiana farmers are called upon to double their total acreage of last year.

The 1917 acreage was increased by 20 per cent. over 1916, bringing the total for Indiana to 36,355 acres or one-fifth of the total acreage in the United States.

Indiana's acreage must be increased to at least 50,000 acres in 1918 or Indiana will fall below what is expected of her in helping to feed the soldiers in France. Indiana farmers have met every demand possible that has been made upon them and without doubt they will meet this demand for more tomatoes.

Fortunately for the farmer and for Indiana agriculture the production of tomatoes does not deplete the soil but leaves it in excellent condition for wheat and other crops. One Delaware grower claims to raise one-third more wheat on tomato ground than on stalk ground. He also claims that clover and timothy seeded with the wheat

will produce one-third more on tomato ground. Experiences of Indiana growers would bear out this contention as many statements are received that the tomato preceding wheat in the rotation greatly increases the yield.

The tomato, comparatively speaking, is not a soil-exhausting crop. The roots and tops, or the crop residue, contains more fertilizing elements than those of most other crops. The roots and stubble amount to about 4½ tons per acre which contains 27 pounds of nitrogen, 4 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 34 pounds of potash, which means quite an addition of plant food and has a high value at present prices of fertilizers.

In addition to increasing the acreage of tomatoes the production per acre must be greatly increased and this can easily be done by employing proper methods of culture. The production of early plants, care in transplanting, thorough cultivation, fertilizers, protection against insects and diseases and proper harvesting methods will help to increase the total pack.

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### ALFALFA WILL HELP WIN THE WAR.

#### "Alfalfa on Every Hoosier Farm."—Slogan.

The following letter has been received by the Indiana committee on food production and conservation from the Alfalfa committee of the Indiana Corn Growers' association:

"Gentlemen:

We beg leave to call to your attention for very serious consideration the importance of the alfalfa plant as a possible ally to the Hoosier State in doing its full measure towards the winning of this war. There are certain advantages in the growing of alfalfa (a comparatively new crop with which too many of our farmers are not well acquainted) over other hay crops which we are outlining as follows:

1. It is a forage crop that produces larger yields than any other similar crop. Land that is capable of producing two tons of clover, cowpeas or soybeans, or one to two tons of timothy will generally produce three to five tons of alfalfa hay when the soil is properly prepared.

2. It is a crop that every kind of farm animal eats in preference to any other hay. Even chickens eat it.

3. It is a hay whose feeding value is second to none. Being a legume it gathers a large part of its nitrogen from the air to store in the soil and that makes this gaseous nitrogen (a cheap and natural source of this high priced and very necessary element) into plant life which in turn becomes a feed. As a result it helps supply the demand for nitrogen of which there is not a sufficiency and which is almost out of the financial reach of the farmer. Again, being a legume, it has a high proteid content and tends to replace that expensive substance which is bought in feed concentrates and of which there is a shortage at the present time.

4. The shortage of labor in the United States due to 2,000,000 or more men being taken into military life, the stoppage of 1,000,000 immigrants that formerly came to this country annually and other agencies have made the labor conditions a vital problem to the farmers today and this situation is sure to be more critical in 1918 than it was in 1917. Alfalfa will help to alleviate this matter as it is our best hog pasture. Alfalfa will carry more hogs to the acre than any other grass crop and will make greater pork gains, and, as a result of the practice of hogging, the alfalfa acreage will replace perhaps an equal number of acres of some other crop that will make demands upon the farmers for labor that cannot be well met.

In view of the above four factors, each deemed of considerable importance by us, we, the alfalfa committee of the Indiana Corn Growers Association, the most powerful farmers' organization in Indiana, kindly request our Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation to conduct a State wide propaganda for an increased acreage of alfalfa in the State of at least 100 per cent. this year 1918, and use as a patriotic slogan "Alfalfa on Every Hoosier Farm," if considered of sufficient importance by you. Purdue University, members of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association and county agricultural agents are one and all excellent agencies for assisting in this

work and you will find them willing and active co-operators.

Respectfully submitted by the Alfalfa Committee of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association.

D. F. MAISH,

Chairman.

CHARLES J. JONES,

Secretary.

W. T. MARTINDALE,

H. R. SMALLEY,

WALTER V. KELL

## Patriotic Press Comment

### Newspapers Follow Orders.

Occasionally we hear biting comment on the Federal and State authorities on the part of certain merchants because of rules and regulations laid down at Washington and Indianapolis and dealing with the conservation of certain food commodities.

The comment grills the newspapers for agitating conservation at the request of the government. Among these newspapers the Times has been numbered for doing what it patriotically believes only its duty.

The merchants who are making threats are obviously doing an extremely unwise thing. If they are carrying on their business in such a way as not to live up to these governmental regulations they have themselves to blame for whatever happens.

The newspapers do not make these rules and regulations. They are printed only at the advice and solicitation of the United States now in a state of war; now prosecuting that war with a vengeance. They have no other recourse than to print them.—Lake County Times.

### Serious Food Saving.

Repetition of food-saving exhortations becomes wearisome. But as long as the public falls short of putting these exhortations into practical effect they must be continued. Well as our loyal and thoughtful housewives and restaurateurs have done, they are not yet doing their full duty. We have saved sugar, wheat and meat, but not enough.

Every authoritative statement from England or France or Italy emphasizes the seriousness of the food situation. No doubt conditions are better among our allies than among the Germans. But they are bad beyond the conception of most of our well-fed and over-optimistic people.

Our allies are already on rations. Those rations eliminate nearly all the culinary luxuries we enjoy. They mean simple food, and the smallest quantity of it on which men, women and children can sustain their strength and do their work.

Our allies cannot maintain those rations unless we supply them with the material. And we cannot supply it unless we save.

Ours is the easiest role in the war. We are not asked to stint ourselves as our allies are doing. We are only asked to substitute some foods for others, because the others can be more easily shipped and used.

It's quite simple and easy. We must eat more corn, potatoes, oats and rye. We must eat less wheat, sugar, beef and pork, so 'hat more of these foods can go to our allies. If we don't do that, we may lose the war. And it would serve us right.—Elkhart Truth.

### Somebody Lied!

Heard a traveling man say, one day last week, that he has a son at Hattiesburg, who has not had a change of clothing since going into camp. To hear this man talk one would think that the boy is barely clad, hatless and ill shod.

Clarence Shaw and Ray Rush are both at Hattiesburg. They tell a different story. They write home that they have plenty of everything and that they are having the time of their lives.

One of two things is evident. Either that son has been used to too much at home, or the parent is sore and a knocker. At any rate the tale of "that son" and the evidence of our "two boys" do not corroborate.

Over-indulgent parents should not humor their boys with broadcloth, silks and ermine, and hamper their lives with untold luxuries. Paraphernalia of kings is not in vogue at Hattiesburg.—Flat Rock Herald.



## Red Cross Activities

Beginning Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, and continuing until Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, special interest in Junior Red Cross activities will be stimulated among the schools of Indiana.

Girls are to be taught to make refugee garments while boys will be utilized for the making of packing cases, splints and crutches.

To avoid duplication in the use of the school as a means of carrying on patriotic propaganda, the officials of the Red Cross have agreed that the Junior Red Cross auxiliaries shall combine with their Red Cross work such special tasks as the thrift stamp, fuel conservation, liberty bond and similar commissions have for the children to perform.

Ralph V. Sollitt, of Bloomington, Ind., is assisting in the organization of this work in Indiana.

Relief instructions have been wired by James L. Fieser, Director of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross, to all Red Cross chapters in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, which are in or adjacent to territory hit by high water and ice floes.

These chapters have been asked for an immediate report on the number of families affected and the nature of the damage done or threatened. The instructions asked chapters to combine their civilian relief and executive committees into an emergency relief committee, augmented by municipal authorities and civic organizations. Subcommittees are being appointed to look after finances, transportation of families and furniture, temporary housing, food, clothing, sanitation and permanent relief.

Lake Division and national headquarters of the Red Cross are ready to supplement the efforts of local Red Cross flood relief if necessary.

"The Red Cross knows that the soldiers and sailors want sweaters and other knitted articles. These goods can be obtained from the Red Cross in single garments only upon individual request, or, if in bulk, then upon the request of a commanding officer. How great the need is, is best evidenced by the fact that in addition to the hundreds of thousands of knitted articles produced by our Red Cross chapters in the last few months we have been compelled to purchase 550,000 extra sweaters alone to meet the insistent demand made upon us by our men for them.

"We are sorry that we had to do any purchasing at all because we know how much the soldiers and sailors of this country prefer the sweaters and other articles knitted by the women of this country.

"It may be understood further that in addition to the demands of our army and navy we have very urgent demands from commissions abroad for like articles for destitute civilian populations.

"It is hoped that this general statement will satisfy the women of this country who have been devoting all their possible time to knitting for our men. We can not too strongly urge all women who are now knitting to keep on knitting." —Harvey D. Gibson, general manager of the American Red Cross.

More than fifteen hundred families of enlisted men whose homes are in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky are at present receiving assistance from home service workers of Red Cross chapters, according to estimates based on partial reports in the hands of James L. Fieser, director of civilian relief of the Lake Division, American Red Cross, Cleveland. Approximately 500 cases needing relief have been cleared to chapters by J. Martin Telleen, Red Cross field director at Camp Sherman, and 450 cases by Kirkwood Mitchell, field director at Camp Taylor. Needy families of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky men at Camps Pike, Shelby, Sheridan and Upson and at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Chicago are also being looked after by Red Cross Home Service workers. To date 85 out of 109 Ohio chapters, or 77.9 per cent, have organized home service sections. Indiana is pressing Ohio hard with 73 out of 103 chapters organized for this work. Kentucky is showing great improvement with 53 out of 135 chapters so organized. The three States

are now 60 per cent organized for this feature of Red Cross work. A month ago the organization percentage was 52.

## W. S. S. News

Latest report received at War Savings State Headquarters, South Bend, shows that Indiana is rapidly gaining its proper place among the States in this important war work. The organization for War Savings has been worked out in all the counties of the State, and in the various cities and towns special Thrift campaigns are now being conducted.

The Evansville campaign of last week was one of the most successful, not only in Indiana, but, according to population, one of the best that has yet been reported in the entire country. The Evansville movement was in charge of Postmaster John J. Nolan, and he drafted the business men, teachers and civic workers in Evansville into the work. These were divided into teams and team captains appointed, and lists of Evansville people selected for each and every team to call upon. In fact, the entire city was completely covered, taking the city precincts as the units.

Fort Wayne is another Indiana city that is making an especially good showing in War Savings work. The campaign there is proving especially productive in the sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps. The city has been completely organized under the direction of Mr. M. H. Luecke, chairman of Allen county.

Throughout the State the school children are being enlisted in the War Savings work as they have in no other war effort. Thrift clubs either have been or are being organized in all of the schools, from the high school on down through the grades, and in the township and county schools as well. The Thrift stories which are being read each week in the schools are proving especially popular and productive of much good.

Last Sunday was Thrift Sunday, and reports indicate that practically all the churches throughout Indiana made special reference to W. S. S., and in many churches Thrift sermons were preached.

## To Ministers and Teachers

The following communications from the Huntington County Council of Defense to the ministers and teachers of Huntington county are presented for the consideration of other county councils of defense in the State:

To the Ministers in the City and County:

Fully appreciating the help given by the ministers of our churches in the past months and the individual and collective interest they have shown in giving open and effective expression to their respective congregations in matters of vital import to the cause of our nation and to humanity, we take this occasion to utter a word expressive of the far-reaching value of such service.

We feel it our duty at this time to call your attention to the following:

Forty million men are now in battle array, called from the productive ranks of life. The fields of Europe are depleted of effective help. The wonderful deficit thus made can only be redeemed and the supply of food be vouchsafed by the co-ordinated efforts of American manhood and womanhood. Every ounce of flour saved from the bread board and garbage can daily in each home means 20,000,000 ounces, 6,428 barrels, 20,833 bushels of wheat. Like computations can be made on waste of meat, lard and sugar.

All are surely requested by our national food administration to observe persistently the definite days set apart as wheatless and meatless days and to save at all other times all we consistently can of the above named articles of food.

In addition to the constant daily continuance of food saving, our people need also to be inspired with the fact that the following year will not diminish its demands on us to produce and save all lines of non-perishable food products as well as fuel supplies.

Will you not on next Sunday, and as frequently thereafter as possible, emphasize in sermon and announcement the absolute national and inter-

national necessity for the conservation of food and fuel?

We trust that you will continue to co-operate with us in all ways possible and give such assistance as you can in keeping the question of food conservation before all in your community and especially before your congregation.

We thank you in advance for your co-operation. HUNTINGTON COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE,

By PETER MARTIN, Chairman.

To the Teachers of Huntington County:

The desire of the Council of Defense, arising from urgent necessity, is at this time to make an appeal to the students and teachers of history and to consecrate some time and effort to help in the writing into the world's history an epoch in developing and safeguarding human liberty, the like and far-reaching effects of which have never been attempted before in the history of the world.

The importance of Bunker Hill and Yorktown, of Fort Sumter and Gettysburg are cast in the scales at this very hour.

America is the nation to whom the earnest pleadings come not only from the beleaguered and bleeding nations and peoples, but also from those which are neutral in form but sympathetic in spirit.

America is given a task, a function, for which we absolutely fail to find a parallel. Educators must co-ordinate history and destiny now or never. The usefulness of our schools is now tested with the other loved institutions of American high plane of manhood and womanhood and of our institutional life. This war must be won.

We dare not permit it to be lost.

Each individual, in his sphere, has his part in it which can not be ignored or neglected.

The school teachers of our land are a large and a mighty force which must be utilized for potent help in this, our nation's crisis. Expressions of loyalty are not now sufficient unless made in concrete terms of productive service, springing from a constant and passionate interest in the boys at the front, the nation and its cause. You took these boys from the mothers' homes into the schools. You taught them there reverent patriotism and duty to the country.

It is your duty now to stand by these boys and back of them, side by side with the fathers and mothers, in the schools and elsewhere to organize conditions that will supply every need, safeguard every thought and act for their continued support in every way.

Differences in religion, politics or racial lineage do not enter into our activities nor hinder us in the performance of our duties.

The boys on the battle line are asked no questions along the lines. They stand side by side with the same impulses. They are Americans. So are we. At this particular time fuel production and conservation for this year and next call for united effort. Food conservation is of much concern at this time. Special days are set apart as wheatless and meatless for the tables of every home. These days are to be observed and no others should be substituted in place of them. Others may be added with helpfulness.

One ounce of flour dusted from the bread board each day in each house makes a total in our 20,000,000 homes that is appalling.

May we count on every teacher in our county to form the above statement into a concrete problem and get exact results?

Your resources will suggest many such problems to make clear the value now of every vestige of flour, meat, sugar, lard and fuel.

THE HUNTINGTON COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Edward H. Dufendach, Huntingburg, Ind., has received a letter from the commander of the company in which in his son, Mark Dufendach, is serving. Young Dufendach was wounded in a recent engagement. His captain assures relatives of the soldier that the injuries are not serious, and takes occasion to praise the courage of young Dufendach very highly, declaring that his conduct under fire was all that could be demanded and that he stuck by his gun to the last.



One-man power and insidious secret treaties between Governments will no longer be recognized by civilized nations.—James P. Goodrich, Governor of Indiana.



# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I INDIANAPOLIS, IND., FEBRUARY 15, 1918 Number 27

## Emergency Classes in Agricultural Work

### Indiana Boys Will Be Given Instructions in School for Application on the Farm Next Summer.

Realizing that if the Indiana boy is to do a man's job on the farm next summer, he must prepare this winter, the Indiana State Council of Defense in co-operation with the State Board of Education and the United States Boys' Working reserve has issued a bulletin outlining a course of training in "Emergency Agricultural Classes." This bulletin insists that in order to learn to do things, the boy must deal with concrete material and equipment. Horses, harness, wagons, machinery, implements, tools, cows, etc., must be at the disposal of the teacher.

Among the contributors to the bulletin are Z. M. Smith, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education for Indiana; Dean Eugene Davenport, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois; and Paul W. Covert, director of shop work, Emmerich Manual Training High School, Indianapolis.

In pointing out the need for these classes, the Indiana State Council of Defense in a letter addressed to all educators, farmers, and boys in the State, sounds a Call to Colors in part as follows:

#### A MAJOR WAR ACTIVITY

Of all war activities emphasized by the federal government, none demands a more vigorous prosecution than food production. The mobilization of an Army of sufficient size is assured by the selective draft. Shipbuilding and transportation by rail are now under control of the government. Increased food production is dependent upon the ability and willingness of each individual farmer and producer to exert himself to the utmost to increase his planted acreage. Therefore, no opportunity should be neglected to provide the farmer with those things he must have in order to bear the tremendous individual responsibility which is his.

The most perplexing problem confronting the farmer is his labor supply. It is reported that during 1916, thousands of experienced farm laborers in the United States left the farm for employment in factories in cities where higher wages are paid. Last year the drift of labor from the farm to the city continued, and, in addition, thousands of farmers' sons volunteered for service in the national guard, the regular army and the navy, and a never ending supply of recruits must be secured for the national army. No one can deny that the farm labor problem is perplexing—so are all war problems,—but there is a partial solution which will not be difficult to obtain, provided those on whose shoulders the burden falls will do their bit.

The national census reveals that there are about five million boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years in the United States. Almost two million of these boys are not permanently employed, that is they attend school in the winter, and therefore, are available for productive work in the summer. To secure pledges from a majority of these boys to substitute for men on farms is the partial solution offered by the United States Boys' Working reserve to the farm labor problem. It is a task, but not difficult, and it must be done, for the slogan from now on must be "NOT AN IDLE BOY IN AMERICA."

To teach boys who propose to substitute for men on farms some of the rudiments of agriculture, and to familiarize them with the nomenclature of farm life is the purpose of the organization of Emergency Agricultural classes in every county seat in the State, and particularly in all towns and cities of 2,500 population and over. The plan outlined in this bulletin proposes no hard and fast program but rather is designed to be suggestive to local school authorities, manual training teachers, agricultural teachers and agents, farm implement dealers, retired farmers, active farmers, livery men, all of whom it is hoped will co-operate with each other in making these classes as practical and successful as possible. The principal idea is to make the course so interesting that the boy cannot resist it.

These classes should begin as soon as possible, preferably not later than February 15, 1918. At least two afternoons per week and two Saturdays per month should be devoted to practical instructions, including actual demonstration and application. The boy should be encouraged to learn to do things with his own hands. Enrollment in these classes should be open to all high school boys regardless of age, to seventh and eighth grade boys who are recommended by their teachers, and to any other boys who, while not attending school, are anxious to do their bit on a farm next spring and summer. To succeed, this plan demands quick action. It is a vital war measure and should be received by every one in the State as a "Call to Colors" commanding complete co-operation and immediate execution.

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#### PLEDGE FOR AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

All boys who enroll in these classes are required to sign the following pledge:

"I have enough purpose and persistency and patriotism to train hard this winter so I can substitute on a farm next summer for some older man who has gone to war. Therefore, I apply for membership in the Emergency Agricultural Class and hereby pledge myself, if I make good and am accepted, to respond to the call when needed. 'I will be ready.'"

Signature of Boy.

#### CONSENT OF PARENT.

In addition, the boy must secure the consent of his parents, in effect as follows:

"Realizing that if we win this war, we must not only fight, but also raise more food, and being desirous of having the members of my family contribute all they can toward a success in this conflict, I take pride in granting permission to my son..... enrolling in the

## Indiana in the War

(Memoranda prepared at the request of George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, of the Federal Government.)

- (1) Number of volunteers for Regular Army: 25,148 sent forward; 22,634 accepted, up to February 5, 1918. (Note) Quota in April call, 5,400.
- (2) Number of volunteers for the Navy: 4,516 up to February 5, 1918. (Note) Called on for 800 apprentice seamen. More than 4,000 obtained up to date.
- (3) Number of volunteers for the Marine Corps: 271 accepted. (Note) Indiana is very largely represented by old enlistments in this branch.
- (4) Present enlisted strength of National Guard, 10,417. April 1, 1917, the National Guard strength was 3,100. Gain from beginning of the war to August call, 7,317. (Note) Three regiments of State Militia have been organized for home guard duty and now are training and receiving equipment. State's sedentary militia called to action by executive proclamation, has organized more than 180 companies, with a strength of more than 10,000.
- (5) Subscriptions to the two Liberty Loans: First Loan, \$47,000,000 against \$32,000,000 allotted. Second loan, \$72,923,000 subscribed. (Note) Large over-subscription.
- (6) Red Cross contributions: \$2,097,806. (Note) State's quota, \$1,000,000. Membership drive obtained 736,384 new memberships, 2.5 per cent. of the population.

EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL CLASS so he can receive training this winter which will prepare him to substitute for a man in an efficient manner on a farm next spring and summer.

I pledge myself to encourage my son in this important work in every way I can, and will urge him, as a patriotic duty, to put forth his best effort to make good when he responds to any call for emergency service on a farm. Any recommendation of place of employment and time of release from school, made by the school authorities will be acceptable to me. However, I understand that if at any time conditions, which I do not now foresee, should interfere with my son accepting employment when called upon, I shall have the privilege of immediately securing his release from this pledge."

Signature of Parent.

This pledge when properly signed by the applicant and his parent, qualifies him for membership in the Boys' Working Reserve, provided he is under twenty-one years of age and 16 years or past by June 1, 1918.

#### Four-Minute Men—Attention!

February 6, 1918.

To County Chairmen—Four Minute Men:

Owing to the delay in receiving supplies in registering the Reserves for the ship-building, our campaign has been held up. Please start now to prosecute this campaign, vigorously continuing it through next week in order to get as many registrants as possible.

Please emphasize four things:

FIRST—This is merely a registration of reserves, and is not a call to immediate service in the ship-building department.

SECOND—No man should give up his job unless he is called later on for special service in the ship-building department.

THIRD—Men will be called only after careful survey by the Government Department of Labor in order that no industry necessary to the war may be crippled by the loss of employes.

FOURTH—Register with the local member of the shipping board. The County Council of Defense can give you the name of this man.

(Signed) PHILIP T. WHITE,  
State Chairman Four Minute Men.



## Patriotism in Indiana

Adams County.—Rev. W. Paul Marsh of Decatur, head of the Adams county committee on civilian relief of the Red Cross of defense, is gathering the names of the men who have gone from the county into military service, the purpose being to get in touch with such of their relatives or dependents as may be in need of encouragement and aid. Mr. Marsh planned his canvass for the names of soldiers and sailors with the idea of publishing the honor roll for the information of the county.

Allen County.—Headquarters have been established by the Allen County Council of Defense with the idea of concentrating and centralizing the war activities and of the community. The new headquarters are in a rent-free room, No. 204, in the Utility building, Ft. Wayne. Miss Alpha Thomas is in charge. The Red Cross is the only branch of war service which is to be operated separately from this headquarters. The United States Boys' Working Reserve and the civilian relief activities are connected with the Defense Council office. Food Administrator Geo. M. Haffner and Fuel Administrator Henry Bendall are to share the Defense Council offices. The Allen County Council recently appropriated an additional \$2,000 to carry on the Defense Council's work in 1918, and the body now reports \$2,900 on hand. Out of \$1,000 appropriated for the council last September only \$90 has been expended, and even with the enlargement of activities for the present year it is estimated that the money in hand will serve.

Bartholomew County.—A red, white and blue program, carrying the flag and a complete round of patriotic addresses and instructive sectional meetings, helped make the Bartholomew county war conference, February 1, a more than usual success. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Councils of Defense, National, State and County, and the Columbus Chamber of Commerce was definitely associated with the meeting. The organization for putting over the war conference included the following: Executive—Wm. H. Lincoln, chairman; Jesse Newsom, J. R. Dunlap, Mrs. Herriott Overstreet, Mayor Frank S. Jones, Ben C. Thomas, J. E. Northway, Secretary. Program—Prof. T. F. Fitzgibbon, chairman; Prof. A. W. Mason, J. E. Northway. Reception—Wm. H. Lincoln, chairman; Judge Hacker, Judge Donaker, Wm. G. Irwin, M. O. Reeves, John M. Thompson, Ben C. Thomas, Jesse Newsom, Samuel Sharp, C. M. Job, G. L. Reeves, Charles S. Barnaby, Mayor Frank S. Jones. Ushers—Prof. F. L. Busenbarg, director; Lloyd Cook, Orville Thompson, Frank McLaughlin, Charles Taylor, Paul Montgomery, Harry Lindsay. Arrangements—Stanley J. Cooper, chairman; J. D. Emmons, L. H. Harmon, Newell Romine, Ray Henderson, L. B. Williams.

Benton County.—Town attorneys of the various towns of Benton county form a committee named by the County Council of Defense to put burrs under chronic loafers who infest certain localities and fall to do their parts either in war work or in industry or self-maintenance. The town attorneys are back of town ordinances which are expected to deal drastically and effectually with the cases of the Weary Willies who are not interested in the war or in honest toil. Pool rooms are to be closed at 10 p. m. during the week and at 11 o'clock Saturday nights, and it is expected that the pool rooms, recognized as centers for chronic loafers, will be kept under surveillance by the anti-loafer committeemen everywhere. Benton county has taken in hand, for its own idlers, a policy which is being suggested by Councils of Defense in all the counties of the State.

Blackford County.—It has been reported by A. G. Lupton, food administrator for Blackford county, that a number of farmers in the county have been hoarding corn and refusing to sell it to those who need the grain for feeding purposes. Mr. Lupton is working out plans for setting free a large quantity of this hoarded supply in order that hog-raisers may be enabled to help increase pork production as directed by the national war administration as a war measure. The corn is badly needed because of the inability of the railroads to carry hogs to market....Organizers for the war thrift stamp campaign in Blackford county are at work under the leadership of Postmaster E. E. Cox, A. G. Lupton, B. A. VanWinkle and Chairman W. C. Niece of the County Council of Defense....Mr. A. Clapper has been named to take the place on the County Council of Defense made vacant by the resignation of Mayor Neal of Montpelier. It is the understanding that in future all members will be active workers, and with the large increase in the volume of work, meetings are to be held weekly.

Boone County.—One of the earliest county meetings held in Indiana to discuss war-time problems affecting the county and the towns and cities of the county, was that at Lebanon, Boone county, December 16 and 17. The meeting was intended especially to bring about a discussion of war-time social problems. The affair was planned and carried through in co-operation with the State Council of Defense and the conference of State charities and corrections. Chairman Will H. Hays spoke at the mass meeting which opened the two-day conference, and the gathering was one of the most notable ever held in the State. Since that time the State-wide war conference and county war conferences throughout the State have been held. Boone proudly calls attention to her part as a pioneer.

Brown County.—Olive E. Kelp, secretary-treasurer of the Brown County Sunday-School Association, reports

from Nashville that the organization has sent forward the sum of \$1,111.50 for the Armenian and Syrian relief fund.

Carroll County.—Soldiers of Delphi who were members of the Christian Sunday-school were honored at a special, patriotic service at the Christian church recently. A roll of honor was unveiled, and a program of a patriotic character was given....A wealthy citizen of Delphi who gave \$1 to the Red Cross fund for war needs, was somewhat taken aback when the committee returned his contribution with the comment that he might "use" the money....Carroll county women have organized the women's section of the County Council of Defense under Mrs. Howe, the woman member of that body, the heads of twelve committees forming an executive committee. The committee chairmen are completing their township organizations. Just now the committee on enrollment and women's service, headed by Mrs. James P. Wason, is at the front, preparing for the April registration which is to be State-wide. Mrs. Wason is preparing to attend a State conference of women of this department February 16 at Indianapolis, the State house, where instructions are to be given.

Cass County.—The boys of the working reserve of the Bethlehem township high school, Cass county, turned their patriotism and elbow grease to practical use recently by cutting and hauling wood to supply the school with fuel in place of coal, all without cost to the township. The boys and their sawbuck clubs have kept the schools open and operating in spite of the serious coal shortage. The reserve at Metea has made a record for 100 per cent. efficiency. More than 80 per cent. of the boys eligible have joined, and all have already won the right to wear the bronze war service medal of the organization. Through the season Principal Elmer L. Norris has permitted the boys who stand above the 85 per cent. average in school work to take one day each week to help their fathers with the farm work, with special reference to handling the corn crop. The younger boys of Metea have organized a junior boys' working reserve, under the lead of Lewis Hyman, assistant principal, and have taken a pledge to perform home duties systematically and cheerfully as a war service....George A. Gamble and his Four-Minute Men are driving home at this time in movie theaters and other public places the need for men to help carry forward the vital ship-building work of the government. Chauncey M. Custer is the enrolling officer for the United States Public Service Reserve which has in hand the work of gathering man power in Cass county for the shipping board's needs.

Clinton County.—T. R. Spray of Frankfort, chairman in Clinton county of the thrift stamp and war savings certificate campaign, reports steady and rapid progress in the movement throughout the county. The city schools are especially effective in pushing the thrift campaign....Clinton county's war conference was a great success in every way. The program committee was especially commended. On this committee were: Rev. Edwin Dunlavy, Prof. Hickman and Mrs. O. E. Brumbaugh. On the publicity committee were: Earl Stroup, Rev. E. D. Salkeld, Ralph Cheadle and Russell Harker. Arrangements were well handled by E. A. Spray, Robert Bracken and John Miner....Several Clinton county farmers already have appealed to Brenton A. DeVoi for boy power for employment on the farms where man power is short. Boys are being enrolled in large numbers in the county for summer service on the farms....James A. McQuern, living near Frankfort, has five sons in the military service and declares he will drive army mules for Uncle Sam himself if the government will accept his services.

Crawford County.—One of the busy centers at English, Crawford county, is the Red Cross shop, where women of the county in ever-increasing numbers are actively at work getting Red Cross supplies ready for shipment with a view to making a large consignment in the next few days. The branch has not been in organized work for any great length of time, but is turning out an immense quantity of work.

Warren County.—The patriotic war conference at Williamsport last week was an unqualified success and the after effects are reported to be excellent, with a thoroughly roused and stimulated people enthused for war work.

Warrick County.—Mrs. George Shafer, for six months an untiring leader of the sewing section of the Warrick county Red Cross, has resigned because of illness. The new sewing room of the organization now is in the rest room at the county court house. Mrs. Bess Gross has been named to take Mrs. Shafer's place, with Mrs. Ada Kontz as assistant. Mrs. Frank Lawhead and Mrs. Ella Bennett are at the head of the cutting department. Warrick county women, through the Red Cross, have provided, among other things, 470 pairs of knit socks, and 385 knit sweaters for soldiers. Comfort kits to the number of 240 have been sent forward to Warrick county men in the service.

Whitley County.—Mrs. H. D. McLallen of Columbia City has been named as the Whitley county women's chairman for the forthcoming third drive for the Liberty loan. Mrs. McLallen is appointing her women helpers in the townships, and these in their turn will name local committees to carry forward the drive for the sale of Liberty bonds.

Vegetables cannot be shipped to our soldiers in Europe or to our associates in the war. In eating vegetables we are freeing other foods that might help them win the war.

## Red Cross Activities

Evidence of the appreciation the Red Cross officials in France have for the work being turned out by women of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky is contained in a communication just received from Paris by Mrs. Adelaide McKee, superintendent of surgical dressings for the Lake Division, American Red Cross.

The communication dated January 15 and signed by Gertrude Austin, chief of the Red Cross surgical dressing service in Paris, says:

"We want to thank you for your cases of dressings which have just been opened in our unpacking rooms. If you could see the delight of the Red Cross officials and army officers who inspect the splendid things that come to us from America, you would realize what fine work you are doing for our men. Please send us as many cases as you can. We need them."

Because the American Red Cross is vitally interested in increasing shipping facilities in order that it may get more relief supplies abroad, general manager Harvey D. Gibson wired Lake Division Manager James R. Garfield, urging that the 351 chapters in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky get behind the government shipbuilding program. "Chapters are requested to assist the government in recruiting men to work at the country's principal shipbuilding centers," Mr. Garfield said.

## Germany's Responsibility for the War

Only a small part of the material to be found in the Indiana State Library is listed here. Some of the best of it is in pamphlets too numerous to name specifically. Any of them may be borrowed by any citizen of the State. If you live in a town where there is a library, ask the librarian to apply for them. If not, write to the State Library for a registration blank.

Allen, J. W.—"Germany and Europe."

Germany's ideas regarding herself and other countries; examination of events immediately preceding declarations of war; justification of England's attitude. Author "has made an honest attempt to state a case for Germany," but has decided "that at the bar of reason and justice Germany has no case."

Beck, J. M.—"The Evidence in the Case."

The author imagines a court in which the nations at war are tried as to their responsibility for bringing it about, the evidence being their own official declarations, speeches in Parliament, etc. The decision finds Germany guilty.

Chapman, J. J.—"Deutschland ueber Alles," or, "Germany Speaks."

"A collection of the utterances of representative Germans," with comments, apropos of the cause and meaning of the war.

A German—"The Crime."

A new book by the author of "I Accuse," one of the strongest arraignment of the German government yet published. The present work has been written as a "detailed amplification and completion of 'I Accuse.'"

Oxford Faculty of Modern History—"Why We Are at War; Great Britain's Case."

Written by members of faculty of Oxford University to set forth causes of the present war and the principles believed to be at stake. Reviews briefly European affairs since 1870 and discusses the evidence against Germany as found in diplomatic documents.

Scott, J. B.—"Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the European War."

Those who wish to study the subject exhaustively will find this to be the most complete collection. There are many other less voluminous works which give the statements issued by the various governments in the attempt to explain their actions.

Van Dyke, Henry—"Fighting for Peace."

Dr. Van Dyke gives some of his own observations to show that Germany was ready for war. In the section, "Germania Mendax," he analyses briefly the diplomatic documents proving the falsity of German statements.



## Important Matters on Food Production

### Seed and Labor Survey War Gardens, Silos, Hog Increases and Exempted Men Considered

The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation met February 12 at the State House to consider the progress of the Seed and Labor survey, the War garden campaign, the launching of a new silo campaign, hog production campaign, and the organization of exempted men.

C. Henry, State leader of the Seed and Labor survey, declared that the supply of seed corn in Indiana, if properly handled, would meet the demands for the spring planting. Advance returns from the district leaders indicate that at least 40 per cent. of the seed corn must be selected from the 1917 crop. This means a very rigid selection and testing of individual ears in order to secure seed that will grow. Southwestern Indiana has reported a surplus of approximately one hundred thousand bushels of old corn and tested new corn. Northeastern Indiana has reported a slight surplus. The greatest shortage seems to exist in central Indiana. Many counties are almost without seed corn and they will have to be supplied by those which have a surplus. The value of the survey will be revealed as the exchange system extending from the United States Department of Agriculture through Purdue University to each county in the State is established.

As soon as the reports are in arrangements will be made to shift the seed at once. Movement of seed will be handled locally as far as possible. Thus, if one township in a county is short of seed, farmers in that section may inquire of their county or emergency demonstration agent where they may obtain it. If it is to be found in the county his records from the survey will show where and at what price. If it cannot be obtained from anyone in the county he will be told who in the district does have it and what he will have to pay for it. Likewise, if one of the eighteen districts of the State is short the district leader will get in touch with the food director or men immediately in charge of the survey work, and find out what district has a surplus. He will be informed where he can fill his needs, the district nearest being cited so as to lessen transportation difficulties.

Professor L. Greene reported on the organization and progress of the war garden campaign. Following the State-wide war garden conference, which will be held March 8 and 9, a week's short course will be held at Purdue University to give instruction to the garden supervisors. This will be a very important course in that it will acquaint the supervisors with the State organization and at the same time put them in touch with the garden specialists. The Indianapolis schools have engaged approximately thirty men to supervise gardens this coming season. These supervisors have been given a course in gardening through Purdue University. F. G. Gaylord of the Horticultural Department, Purdue, has been appointed State leader of the garden work for 1918. The war garden report was approved by the Food Committee.

The second silo campaign will be launched in Indiana beginning February 15 as a result of the action of the Food Committee. Maurice Douglas, who was in charge of the campaign last year, again will take charge of the campaign. Mr. Douglas stated that the hay shortage was one of the greatest arguments in favor of the silo. The fact that many pastures and hay fields were plowed up last season resulted in the shortage. The various silo companies of the State and the State Council of Defense will co-operate with the Food Committee in pushing this campaign.

Dean J. H. Skinner reported on the progress of the hog production campaign since the initial drive last fall for a 20 per cent. increase. A second campaign will begin February 18 to urge the better care and feeding of brood sows and to encourage the growing of forage crops. The scarcity of feed makes it imperative that attention be given to forage crops to supplement grain feed.

C. F. Meyer reported on the organization of

the exempted men, which is now under way in Warriek county. Thirteen hundred and fifty of these men met in Warriek county last week, where they were addressed by G. I. Christie, State Food Director. The men are admitted into the meeting hall by showing their serial number. The possibilities of such an organization in a State-wide way were recognized by the Food Committee. The Food Committee endorsed the proposition unanimously and suggested that it be referred to the State Council of Defense to consider the organization from a State-wide standpoint.

### FARM MACHINERY WEEK.

The week of March 4-9 has been set aside as Farm Machinery Equipment and Repair Week. The Indiana Retail Implement Dealers' Association is co-operating with the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation in launching the campaign.

Farmers in Indiana have fifty million dollars invested in farm machinery. Farm machinery in 1918 will cost approximately 100 per cent. more than in 1914. Not only will the cost be higher, but transportation difficulties in war times makes it necessary that farm machinery be ordered months ahead of the time when it is needed in order to insure delivery.

Labor is scarce and as a result improved farm machinery will be more in demand. As soon as the spring work starts every hour is precious and now is the time to put farm tools into first-class condition. The labor shortage can be partially met through this timely action. It is urged that during Farm Equipment and Repair Week careful attention be given to repair of farm implements, not only to save time, but to save money.

A bumper crop must be secured to meet the demands of our country. Good tools spell success and victory.

### JOB FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The following letter to enlist the school superintendent in the seed corn testing campaign has been sent out by Horace Ellis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

### TO INDIANA SUPERINTENDENTS:

Each type of war work, in its appropriate season, must claim our attention. One of the imperative demands, which the months of February and March shall make upon our schools, relates to the seriousness of the seed corn situation. If Indiana's vast potential as a food-producing State shall be efficiently utilized, then the schools must assist in growing the next corn crop. The first step in this co-operative program is the testing of the seed corn for the 6,000,000 acres of corn which Indiana is expected to plant in 1918. If the seed corn be carefully tested—using either the rag doll or the sand box method—our autumn harvest shall be vastly greater than it otherwise would be.

I am therefore urging you to organize in every one of your schools a seed corn testing club. Let every pupil—boy and girl alike—either in school or at home, agree to test a certain number of ears, not fewer than twenty-five. By March 15, 1918, Indiana school children should have tested 1,500,000 bushels of seed corn—the amount necessary to plant our fields. This is war work of the proper sort. I know I may depend upon you to do it. Your County Agent will co-operate with you.

### STATE-WIDE WAR GARDEN CONFERENCE.

A State-wide war garden conference will be held in Indianapolis, March 8 and 9, under the direction of G. I. Christie, State food director.

The purpose of the conference is to bring together all the various agencies which took part in the garden movement last season, to consider such action as will result in greater production and conservation of vegetables for 1918.

The State Food Committee, the State Council of Defense, Purdue university, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Indiana Food Administration, the Department of Public Instruction, the Patriotic Garden Association of Indianapolis, vocational teachers, schools, the city and town garden clubs, and all other forces desiring to take part in an active campaign, will co-operate in making the conference a success.

At a recent meeting held in the office of the

State food director, Z. M. Smith, Prof. L. Greene and Arthur S. Hurrell were put on a committee to work out the details of the program. The conference will be held in the assembly room of the Claypool Hotel.

The work accomplished in 1917 easily shows the possibilities of the garden movement when carried out under a satisfactory organization. The Patriotic Garden association of Indianapolis serves as an excellent example of what can be accomplished through organized efforts. The first annual report of the Patriotic Garden association, recently published, shows that there were 35,000 backyard gardens and 10,000 vacant lot gardens, and in addition 523 acres divided into larger garden plots in Indianapolis during 1917. The report says in part:

"Estimating a home garden as worth \$10.00 and a vacant lot garden at \$30.00, and the acreage under cultivation at \$400 per acre, the total value of the vegetables grown in Indianapolis in 1917 is \$859,200. This is far above that of any previous year and was made possible by the Patriotic Gardeners' association. Thousands of tables in Indianapolis homes were filled with home-grown vegetables this year, thus affording additional food for the families and reducing the cost of living. The pride of the people in raising their own vegetables in their own little gardens added an extra enjoyable flavor to everything that was grown and served. Not only did the produce of the 45,000 city gardens help to feed the families during the summer season, but cellars and pantries all over the city are filled with canned and dried garden products that will do much toward solving the food problem for the winter.

"An inventory of the food situation shows conclusively the effectiveness of the war garden as a vital factor in helping to solve our food problem—a problem which is perhaps the largest before our people. The State-wide war garden conference will, therefore, be most significant."

## Merchants' Economy

Strict conservation of the wool supply is one of the vital war measures now being urged by the Council of National Defense and the State Council of Defense in Indiana.

Coupled with the saving of wool, Indiana has in a most practical way started a State-wide movement under Defense Council approval and auspices to bring about a large increase in the wool production of the State. This is being done by bringing in and distributing thousands of ewes, and by planning the elimination of the sheep-killing dog in the State.

The commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense sends out the word, "Save the wool and save the soldiers." All defense organizations, makers of clothing and dealers, as well as the general public, are asked to help save wool. Writing to the State Council of Defense, the commercial economy board says of the wool situation: "The country cannot endure the use of wool and cloth in any unnecessary way. More than one-half the wool used in this country must be brought in ships. Every possible saving must be made. Many small savings will help in providing for the clothing of the civilian population."

The need for warm and proper clothing for men in the army and navy has been amply emphasized in the recent weeks of cold weather.

### Thrift and the United States

The number of Government security holders in the United States before the first Liberty Loan was about one in 300. It is now about thirty in 300. If the War Savings plan is to succeed, and succeed it must, the number must be increased to 90 in 300. That means that almost one American out of every three will hold some form of security backed by the entire resources of his country. These States will then be United in a new sense. They will be united in the conviction that Thrift pays in war and in peace.

"If you want to know whether you are destined to be a success or a failure in life, you can easily find out. The test is simple and it is infallible, 'Are you able to save money?' If not, drop out. You will lose. You may think not, but you will lose as sure as you live. The seed of success is not in you."—James J. Hill.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 27

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 114.

February 2, 1918.

## To County Councils of Defense:

There has been some complaint from certain County Councils of Defense that the answers to inquiries addressed to the State Council of Defense are sometimes unduly delayed. Also, when the State Council has sent a follow-up bulletin asking County Councils to report upon some action previously requested, sometimes certain County Councils advise that they have already made the report.

We believe these troubles will be corrected if the County Councils will observe the following rules in writing to the State Council.

1. Refer to ONE SUBJECT ONLY in each letter. There are twelve separate departments of the State Council of Defense, each one dealing with a separate subject, and to each one is referred for answer inquiries from the County Councils. Therefore, if a letter treats of only one subject it can be referred to the proper department and answered at once. But if it treats of several subjects it must be referred from one department to another in order that each subject may be noted by the department which it concerns and a reply made if one is due. This naturally consumes a great deal of time.

2. Do not use the bulletins we send you as stationery for sending in your answers to them.

3. If you write on private letterheads, note some place on the letter your title and the name of your county.

It is also quite important for County Councils to realize that the State Council must address all the counties generally by bulletins and that in practically every case the bulletin addressed to all might not apply to certain counties. Therefore, if you receive a bulletin which asks for something which you know you have done, please understand that it is not intended to apply to you.

We believe in the justice of equal co-operation and we have found that those County Councils which handle their correspondence with the State Council in a businesslike and punctilious way have had to make no complaints regarding the manner in which their correspondence has been handled in this office.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

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GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 115.

February 2, 1918.

## To County Councils of Defense:

We are having sent to you direct from Washington a number of posters which present and summarize the present international crisis. Will you please prepare to distribute these in the most effective way, using principally store windows, railroad stations, civic centers and available space outdoors, especially on crowded thoroughfares?

When you receive these posters please advise us at once of the fact in order that we may check up on our orders.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 118.

February 7, 1918.

## To County Councils of Defense:

The first nine months of the war have shown the vital importance of developing an official nation-wide organization reaching into the smallest communities to mobilize and make available the efforts of the war workers for the prosecution of the war. In recruiting for the army and in enlisting labor for war industries, in decreasing the waste of food, in soliciting subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and in much other work, the end must be accomplished by the people at large. The creation of County Councils of Defense has brought the State Councils of Defense closer to the people and the valuable service which the County Councils have rendered indicates the importance of even closer contact, through subsidiary agencies in such small units that personal contact with all the citizens is possible.

In several counties Township Councils of Defense are already in existence. These are modeled after the County Councils of Defense, are communicated with and directed by the County Councils of Defense through bulletins similar to the bulletins used by the State Council of Defense and each appoints a representative whose duty it is to attend the meetings of the County Councils of Defense at least once a month in order that the work of each Township Council of Defense will be perfectly co-ordinated with that of the County Council. To those County Councils of Defense which have not yet organized Township Councils of Defense we earnestly urge their creation immediately and in addition we recommend and request that, where it is found practicable, each County Council of Defense, through its several Township Councils of Defense, when these are organized, create a Community Council of Defense in each school district. These Community Councils should be entirely under the supervision of the Township Councils.

The advantages of the school district as a unit of Community Organization are clear. The school district is small enough to permit individual contact and is non-political. The schoolhouse supplies a meeting place in each district. The school district reaches children and parents alike, and in the communities the school is to a large extent already in touch with the alien population and is an established center of information and education. Also the schoolhouse is already the center of the social community, especially in farm districts.

It is realized that in those counties where the school districts are consolidated it will perhaps not be practicable to organize school district Community Councils and in such cases the Township Councils of Defense will probably be sufficient.

The State Council will hereafter, from time to time, submit to the County Councils suggestions and plans for Township and Community Council work, and requests that detailed and frequent reports be made regarding these organizations and their activities.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

"Whatever the combinations of political complications that directly called the nation to arms, no diplomatic fog now clouds the reason of the world's mighty struggle. By desolated Belgium, by the shell-torn fields of France, and by the horrors on the free and open seas, the issue has been made clear. In the language of blood and tears, of brutal murders and wanton cruelty, of bestial rape and unspeakable outrage, the purpose of the conflict has been proclaimed. Out of the flaming hell of war itself, the cause has defined itself."—Wright.

About fifty per cent. of the families of America had signed the United States Food Administration's pledge cards on December 1, according to figures announced in Washington. The total comes to 11,034,329. The campaign for additional signatures is still being waged in many parts of the country.

## Finance Committee

Indianapolis, Indiana, January 31, 1918.

## To the State Council of Defense:

We submit the following statement of receipts and disbursements for the month of January, 1918.

## —RECEIPTS—

Balance on hand December 31, 1917...	\$97,451.43
Donation by L. C. Boyd January 7, 1918	50.00
	\$97,501.43

## —DISBURSEMENTS—

Salaries of office assistants...	\$ 2,442.68
Other services purchased...	191.30
Traveling expenses .....	352.79
Postage .....	731.34
Telephone and telegraph...	789.46
Stationery and printing....	2,636.94
Office supplies .....	278.10
Furniture, fixtures and equipment .....	432.26
Rentals .....	127.00
Express, hauling and freight	27.91
Repayment of advanced funds .....	24,000.00
Interest paid .....	304.43
Organization .....	
Miscellaneous .....	6.00
Balance .....	65,181.22
	\$97,501.43

## CORRECT:

JOHN VAJEN WILSON,  
Assistant Secretary.  
JOHN E. REED,  
Deputy Auditor.

Respectfully,

EVANS WOOLLEN,  
WILLIAM G. IRWIN,  
ISAAC D. STRAUS,  
Finance Committee.

## Sheep and Dogs!

J. B. Newman, of Star City, in a letter to the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, discusses the sheep and dog situation.

"I wish to give you a report of a nice little flock of pure bred faced sheep that was purchased at a good price and put in Franklin township, and the dogs got all lambs and old ones but six, and they were sold and the enterprise was abandoned. Although there are acres of land on nearly every farm there, suitable only for sheep raising, there will be acres remain idle this next summer.

"The question is now nearly boiled down to the point that we would sooner submit to a lot of worthless curs than have wool for our boys in the trenches.

"I do not live within ten miles of this dog-infested territory, have no land there, and never had any sheep killed there. A neighbor south of me stayed up nights with his sheep until he killed seven or nine dogs—I do not remember which. Why not have the man who owns the dog stay up nights and watch the dog?

"Get a reliable tabulated report and see if it is not good food for legislative reflection.

"Does Germany use food to feed dogs?

"Has America food enough to spare to enjoy this imaginary luxury?"

There is a lot said nowadays about the curious thing known as dual personality. Corn is a fine example. It is both a vegetable and a cereal. One of its selves is the highly popular green corn, which is, however, short lived. Its other self is the yellow meal, that, though it is the plainer of the two, plays the most important part. For it stays with us always and can be used in unlimited quantities in the food-war that must be won before the gun-war can end.



## Statement of Public Policy

(Delivered by the Committee on Public Policy of the County Council of Defense of Fulton County, Indiana, before Churches, Lodges, Schools and other assemblies—January, 1918.)

In order that every responsible person in Fulton County may reach an understanding of each individual's part in the war between the United States and the Central Powers of Europe, the Committee on Public Policy has prepared, by the authority of the County Council of Defense, a brief statement which will be left in charge of the officers of each Church and of each assembly before whom members or representatives of the Committee may appear.

The United States, and therefore each citizen in Fulton County, is in a state of war with the German Empire and with the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary. It is probable that it will soon be in a state of war with Turkey and Bulgaria. These four nations are spoken of as the Central Powers of Europe.

### ALIEN RESIDENTS.

By the fact that the United States and therefore each citizen in Fulton County is at war with the Central Powers it follows that every resident of Fulton County who has come here from Germany or Austria-Hungary, and is not a naturalized citizen of the United States, is from an enemy nation and is therefore an enemy of the United States, and of each citizen of Fulton County, unless he expresses his purpose among his neighbors to be loyal to the United States, even though not now able to become a citizen.

### LOYAL CITIZENSHIP.

Each citizen of Fulton County, whether born in the United States or in a foreign country, has become an enemy of the Central Powers, and is therefore bound by his citizenship to support the government of the United States against the enemies of the United States and of Fulton County. Consequently, if any of a citizen's acts can be interpreted as giving aid to the Central Powers he, by such acts, becomes a traitor to the United States.

### TREASON.

The Constitution of the United States says "Treason against the United States consists in adhering to their enemies; giving them aid and comfort." The penalty is death, or at the discretion of the court, imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years and a fine of not less than \$10,000. Knowledge of treason, not revealed, is a crime and is defined, with penalty as follows:

### KNOWLEDGE OF TREASON.

"Every person owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against the United States, who conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President, or some judge of the United States (or others named in the law), is guilty of misprision of treason, the penalty for which is imprisonment for not more than seven years and a fine of not more than one thousand dollars."

### OUR ASSOCIATE IN THE WAR.

The Central Powers are at war with England, France, Japan, Italy, Brazil, China and the majority of all smaller countries of the world—eighteen in all. Besides those at war eleven other countries have broken off relations with Germany because of her ruthless warfare and disregard of the rights of small nations. The fact that we are at war with the Central Powers therefore brings us into friendly relations with all other nations opposed to the Central Powers. Consequently, it is the duty of every citizen of Fulton County, not only to safeguard the rights of the United States in this struggle, but to uphold our associates in the war—commonly known as our allies—against all criticism or aspersion that might weaken Fulton County's sense of loyalty to the joint effort these great nations are making.

### THE CAUSES OF WAR.

The causes which have brought us into war with the Central Powers are of such a nature

that if the United States, and therefore Fulton County, had not met force with force we should have been regarded forever as a craven nation and people. These causes can best be summed up by quoting from the President's message to the Congress, December 4, 1917.

"The purposes of the Central Powers strike straight at the very heart of everything we believe in; their method of warfare outrages every principle of humanity and of knightly honor; their intrigue has corrupted the very thought and spirit of many of our people; their sinister and secret diplomacy has sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the Union of the States. Our safety would be at an end, our honor forever sullied and brought into contempt were we to permit their triumph. They are striking at the very existence of democracy and liberty."

Our war with the Central Powers is therefore a defensive war.

### VICTORY IN EUROPE ESSENTIAL.

As confirming the causes mentioned by the President, we remind our fellow citizens of Fulton County that since 1914, when the World War broke out, documentary evidence has been secured showing that the German Empire expected to destroy the power of France and of England, then to destroy the great Monroe Doctrine of the Western Hemisphere, and later to bring the United States into subjection. It will thus be evident to our fellow citizens that unless the United States, and therefore Fulton County, stand with our associates in the war—our allies—to win the battle in Europe the fight will be transferred to the United States; and our homes, our loved ones, our property and our sacred honor as men will be subjected to the brutality of the German government's thought in conquest.

### EVIL LET LOOSE.

To indicate what we may expect from the brutalized views of the German government, we quote what an authority said on his recent return from that part of France cleared of German forces.

"You have been told that our women and our girls have been protected by the British navy from the fate that befell the women of France and Belgium. Men, believe it; it is absolutely true. It is more than true. I have been in the hospital in the Department of Lamerck, of France, where there are nearly a thousand girls; not one is eighteen years of age, and all will be mothers. And 61 per cent. are in addition afflicted with the most filthy, unspeakable malady that we know of, and 11 per cent. in addition are stark mad. I have seen the boys that will never be men; I have seen the boys who have been cruelly mutilated."

There are thousands of photographs and tens of thousands of affidavits as to the ruthless destruction of innocent people and their possessions by German soldiers, under orders from their rulers. Our war with the Central Powers is therefore a righteous war.

### A WAR TO FREE ALL PEOPLE.

Our President in his great message at the entrance of the United States into the World War used the words "To make the world safe for democracy." We wish to make the meaning of this clear to each one present. To make the world safe for democracy means "to make the world safe for all the people." Under such a form of government as the German Empire is trying to fasten on the world the people would have no freedom unless they carried out orders from powers above. Under our idea of government all the people select their own authorities, and set them up to govern; and can change them by their votes or by other procedure in law.

### RESTRICTION BY FREE WILL.

In order to reach the minds of all hearers in this gathering with a further truth we shall turn President Wilson's words around and say that the great test in the United States, and therefore Fulton county, just now is this: "Is democracy—government by the whole people—safe for the world?" Will you, the people of Fulton county, of your own free will, put yourselves under restriction in food, in fuel, in self-gratification for

the sake of saving the constitution under which we live? If you will not, then the dream of our fathers relative to a free people was only a dream and we deserve to have the heel of German militarism rest upon our necks.

### WE MUST WIN OR PERISH.

It happens that this stupendous struggle comes in the lifetime of those assembled in this gathering. Consequently it is impossible for anyone to close the eyes and say that this struggle has nothing to do with us. It has everything to do with us, with our children, with our property, with all our rights; for if the German idea should conquer in the field of battle not a single person or property or right would remain as before. Being alive in this moment of history makes each individual responsible for the outcome, otherwise we are in the position of the selfish, unthinking person who accepts all benefits from the past but will do nothing to pass those benefits on to his children.

### QUESTIONS ALL MUST ANSWER.

We have been left free for fifty years to pursue our individual aims, as if the nation and its past or its future were not our personal responsibility. But the trumpet of war's alarms has been blown among us and we, just like preceding generations, are face to face with three questions: (1) Whether in all our affairs we will acquit us like men for the glory that is yet to be the United States; or (2) whether softness, ease, pleasure have destroyed our merit to be inheritors of greatness; or (3) whether we, of Fulton county, permit our minds and acts to oppose the government of the United States and are thus traitors—shooting our soldiers and our leaders in the rear.

### SMALL SELF-DENIALS.

We ask all households in Fulton county to understand that the requests from the United States Food Administrator to reduce consumption of meat, wheat, sugar and fats are requests based upon the urgent needs of our associates in the war—our allies—for these necessities; to understand that every particle of saving in beef, mutton, pork, wheat, sugar and fats is to give support to the nations that are carrying at the present time the heaviest burden of the war for American freedom and have carried it uncomplainingly since 1914. Our self-denial on their behalf is nothing compared with their sacrifices and the sacrifices our boys are yet to make.

### EACH AT HIS TASK.

We call upon each fellow citizen to be cheerful and industrious and to be loyal in every thought and act; and to put into his daily labor a feeling of devotion, so that his task may be glorified as a small but essential part in winning new glory for that nation whose boast has been that it is the greatest republic on the face of the earth.

### OUR PLEDGE OF LOYALTY

We now call upon every one who hears this message to pledge support to requests coming from our government concerning increased production, the prevention of waste, the taxing of industries, the taxing of incomes; and without reserve to give his co-operation to the government in raising whatever funds may be needed for the successful progress of this supreme struggle of the ages between the divine rights of humanity and the supposed divine rights of autocrats.

### OUR JUDGMENT IS NEAR.

The Hebrew scriptures record that a divine hand wrote words on the wall of a banquet room in ancient Babylon, meaning "weighed in the balance and found wanting," and a mighty force entered the city that night and destroyed the Babylonian civilization. The same divine hand is near each heart in Fulton county to write thereon "Worthy of Freedom" or "Unworthy of Freedom." None can escape the measuring of our personal merit which this moment in history has brought to us. We are either worthy or unworthy of the fights made by the Pilgrim Fathers for freedom to worship God; or by the Revolutionary soldiers for political freedom; or by the heroes of the war between the States for freedom from the disgrace of human slavery.



## THE SUMMING UP.

This Statement of Public Policy has made clear in brief form: (1) who are enemies; (2) the dangers of treason; (3) the causes of the war with the central powers; (4) the dangers that lurk in defeat; (5) the test of our value as citizens; (6) the personal task of each citizen in Fulton county.

Nine-tenths of all the inhabitants of the world agree that the German purpose is wrong. Each citizen of Fulton county must, therefore, align himself with right as against wrong.

We repeat that all who know of treasonable utterances or acts must report them. We earnestly hope no treason may be found or heard in Fulton county but to avoid any excuses of ignorance, this statement is being made in all assemblages over the county.

W. H. DENISTON,  
Chairman, County Council of Defense.  
GLENOLYN MYERS HEATH,  
Secretary, County Council of Defense.  
GEORGE W. HOLMAN, Chairman.  
ENOCH MYERS,  
OTTO McMAHAN,  
H. G. MILLER.  
GROSVENOR DAWES, Secretary,  
Committee on Public Policy.  
Rochester (Fulton county), Indiana.

## Women Preparing for Registration April 19

Conference of Registrars Will Be Held and  
Plans Outlined for Big  
Patriotic Drive.

In a State-wide conference of women, Saturday, February 16, at 1 p. m., at the State house, Indianapolis, instructions will be given and plans will be discussed for the spring drive for the registration of 500,000 Indiana women for war service. The call has gone to the women in the ninety-two counties who are serving as chairmen of the local committees on enrollment and registration for war service.

Miss Julia Landers reported Wednesday, at the meeting of the women's committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense, that fifty-seven of the county chairmen had written to say they would be present for the conference.

The women's committee decided at the Wednesday meeting to make an optional charge of 10 cents to be paid by each woman who registers for war duty, the money thus obtained to be divided, one-half to go to the county for the use of the women's section of the County Council of Defense in war work, and the other half to be sent to the women's division of the State Council of Defense to help carry on its activities. It is expected that in Indiana, as in Illinois, the optional ten cent fee will be collected only where the woman registered is willing and able to pay the amount. It is further expected that many Indiana women will contribute much more than 10 cents to the cause at registration time. In Illinois, according to Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, head of the women's committee of the State Council of Defense, the women have raised more than \$36,000 by means of the trivial assessment paid by loyal women. In many cases the employers of large numbers of women and girls paid the fees of all the women and girls who registered for war service. This is expected to happen in Indiana.

Reports from many counties indicate that the women's section does not receive from County Councils of Defense an apportionment of funds requisite for its work. The women of the State, and the women engaged in patriotic work in the counties are united in the desire that they shall have on hands funds with which to carry on enlarged war work indefinitely. The suggestion of a 10 cent fee to be paid by the woman who registers as an American patriot, ready for war service, is looked on as an opportunity to contribute, the matter being wholly optional.

Printed matter has been prepared to be sent out at once as a preliminary to the registration campaign, and the registration work is to start April 19, and continue at least ten days. Miss

Landers asked the members of the State women's committee to attend the Saturday conference of county leaders in registration. In addition to the payment of half the registration fee to the county, it has been decided that the women's registration cards shall be kept in the county seats.

The appeal of the Red Cross for more women nurses for war service with the American armies was acted on by the women's committee, and Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston and Miss Vida Newsom were named as a committee to assist in giving the campaign to enlist war nurses wide publicity and encouragement in Indiana. This was done on motion of Miss Landers. The appeal came from Mary M. Roberts, director of the bureau of nursing, Lake division of the Red Cross, Cleveland, O. Many thousands of women nurses are needed, and Indiana is expected to supply a large number.

The increased production of foods to be used in the homes as substitutes for meats and wheat—small gardens and farm gardens for 1918, in other words—are urged on the women of Indiana by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw for special attention at this time. In a letter presented by Mrs. Carlisle to the women's meeting Wednesday, Dr. Shaw urged the women to help see to it that small gardens and farm gardens multiply greatly this year over last. Mrs. Carlisle stated that the figures would show that one out of four or five farms in the country are without gardens.

Another important ruling from the women's committee of the Council of National Defense had to do with the approval of war work organizations, campaigns and drives of various sorts. Dr. Shaw's instructions are that no movement is to be approved by the women's committee of the State Council of Defense unless approval has been given by the women's committee of the Council of Defense in word sent to the state defense organization of women.

Mrs. Carlisle pointed out that this regulation was necessary in order to prevent a multiplication of activities, a duplication and waste of effort and energy, and confusion generally. There is an ever-increasing tendency to organize this or that new movement, and there is danger of creating confusion in the public mind, according to Dr. Shaw's bulletin, and the women of the defense council, national and State, declare that there has been no plan suggested under which war work can be done better than it is being done by existing authoritative agencies created by law for specific duty.

Every effort is to be made, under the instructions of the national war organization, to discourage the creation of new organizations to do work which already is being well done. "It is no time for useless or merely sentimental effort," said Mrs. Carlisle.

In line with the plan for co-ordination of war activities and under the regulations sent out by the legally constituted defense body at Washington, Indiana women of the defense council have sought to bring about the combination with the women's section of the State and County Defense Councils of the splendid organization originating in Indiana and known as the War Mothers. It was reported at the Wednesday meeting by Mrs. George C. Hitt of Indianapolis that the Marion County War Mothers had lined up with the defense council committee and that War Mothers in many counties throughout the State were in full accord with the women's committees of the defense organization. It is expected that the entire War Mothers' organization soon will be working with the defense council women's committee in State and counties, doing war duty under assignment from the women's organization of the Council of National Defense, the legal body which is called on by the president to co-ordinate women's war activities.

A special line of vitally necessary war work which the War Mothers are best fitted to perform is the gathering and preservation of the records of the soldiers and sailors from Indiana. It is expected that this duty will be one of the lines of work followed by the War Mothers.

Mrs. Julia C. Henderson, head of the Fourteen-Minute Women of Indiana, another women's organization originating in Indiana, reported that her organization, with its speakers' bureau, had gladly come in with the women's section of the defense councils, and that Prof. J. J. Pettijohn of the defense council's main speakers' bureau had

expressed himself as ready to receive the aid of the Fourteen-Minute Women's bureau in routing and handling women speakers. Mrs. Henderson announced that between forty-five and fifty county chairmen of Fourteen-Minute Women had reported the ten speakers for their counties as ready and working. It is expected that the Fourteen-Minute Women will do in their sphere work similar to that being done by the Four-Minute Men.

Mrs. Henderson said she had thirty-five Fourteen-Minute Women at work in Marion county, and she told of the service rendered by these speakers in connection with the women's part of the series of county war conferences throughout the State. Mrs. Carlisle strongly voiced her appreciation of this distinctive and important service.

Plans were adopted for the printing and distribution of pamphlets and documents. One booklet is to tell of the women's war organization, its personnel and its purposes. Courses for Indiana women in war work are to be put out in another folder, and still another is to deal with emergency training from home charity service during the war.

Miss Vida Newsom reported sixty-five counties had organized their committees and movements for the maintenance of social service agencies during the war. She also reported activities in several communities for the federation of social service organizations and for their maintenance unimpaired.

Mrs. George C. Hitt presented the request of Dr. Charles P. Emerson of the medical section of the State Council of Defense for the aid of the women's health and recreation committee in getting for Indiana a state administrator of public health with functions and powers such as are used by the fuel administrator and the food administrator.

Katharine Merrill Graydon of the educational propaganda section reported much of her material ready for the printer, and many demands for distribution of the material. She was asked to put the matter in the hands of the women's committee headquarters to be printed and distributed.

### Harry Lauder's Thrift.

Harry Lauder, whose thrift is as much a matter of common knowledge as his humor, offers the following creed, which if followed will do more than help win the war, it will help those who follow it to win themselves:

1. Behave toward your purse as you would to your best friend.
2. View the reckless money spender as a criminal, and shun his company.
3. Dress neatly, not lavishly; a bank pays a higher rate of interest than your bank.
4. Take your amusements judiciously; you will enjoy them better.
5. It is more exhilarating to feel money in your pocket than liquor in your stomach.
6. Don't throw away your crusts; eat them. They are as strengthening as beef.
7. Remember it only takes 20 shillings to make a pound, and 12 pennies to make a shilling.
8. You can sleep better after a day's hard work than after a day's idleness.
9. Always get good value from tradesmen. They get good money from you.
10. There is as much pleasure in reading a good bank book as a novel.

In our mothers' days white sugar was a luxury. It came in a huge white loaf shaped either like a cone or an inverted punch bowl. When company came they cut pieces off it. The rest of the time, however, they ate either maple or brown sugar and the huge loaf was untouched except when the small boy of the family found an opportunity to hack off a piece.

Just now our co-fighters in Europe are the company that we want to feed with the white sugar because it can be shipped so easily. So we are going to eat more honey, more molasses and more syrup, and we intend to frown severely on such surreptitious nibblers of the white sugar loaf as hoarders, wasters, and those who eat as much as they want instead of as little as they need.



## Labor Policy From Federal Government

Statement Expected to Assist in Clearing Up Controversy Over Alleged Discrimination—Other Matters

A report of the Secretary of Labor in which is set out the war-time policy of the government and that of the Council of National Defense toward the matter of discrimination against organized labor in industry was handed to the joint committee on labor and employers' co-operation by Chairman Will H. Hays of the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting February 13. It was stated in a general way that it is the policy of the war administration at Washington to discourage attempts by either employees or employers to take advantage of war emergency conditions to advance their own selfish interests or to strengthen their positions.

The joint committee on labor and employers' co-operation in Indiana has been working on a problem presented in Indianapolis where complaints have been made against certain firms doing war work to the effect that those firms have discriminated against union men applying for jobs. It was in connection with this committee's work that the national administration was asked for its war policy on the relations and attitudes of labor men and employers.

Professor G. I. Christie, head of the food production committee, asked for the approval of the Defense Council of an immediate systematic drive to induce more Indiana farmers to put silos on their farms. In 1916 the silo companies raised \$1,500, Purdue put in \$3,000 and a campaign was financed through which more than 6,000 silos were placed in Indiana that year. Professor Christie said the silo campaign had done more in Indiana than in any other State for the stimulation of food production. He reported 32,000 silos in Indiana, and declared that 32,000 more silos ought to be put in use in the State in the next two years in order that the production of meat and milk may be enhanced by the larger use of ensilage. The matter of immediate action for the launching of a new silo campaign for 1918 was referred to a committee composed of A. E. Reynolds, Charles Fox, James L. Keach and Professor Christie.

A suggestion that a bulletin be sent by the State Council of Defense to circuit and criminal judges and to County Defense Councils, suggesting that the practice of suspending sentences on law breakers in Indiana courts on condition that the offenders "enlist in the army," should not be permitted to continue, was referred to a special committee composed of A. W. Brady, E. M. Wilson and Will J. Freeman, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

In the discussion it was brought out that men convicted of crimes cannot be enlisted in the army, and it was urged that the army and navy be protected against the implication that they can be used as "dumping places" for petty offenders against the laws.

H. R. Kurrie, Will G. Irwin and A. W. Brady were named as a special committee to frame a policy of aggressive, systematic, vigorous American propaganda for the Defense Council, and to define the attitude of the Defense Councils in the counties and their protection workers as to pro-German "clackers" who appear from time to time to repeat systematically the pro-German "gloom formula" with the idea of demoralizing Americans and discouraging American war activities. The committee's creation arose out of a suggestion that systematic pro-Germanism be met and stamped out by systematic Americanism everywhere in the State on all occasions.

Mr. Keach suggested that a committee report be made on a resolution endorsing the Secretary of War.

A. W. Brady of the committee which has the resolution in hand, stated that the committee did not deem it to be advisable to act in view of developments incident to the investigation, which was the occasion of the resolution originally.

Chairman Hays stated that the badges ordered by the members of the Council for themselves, to be paid for by themselves, would be ready March 1.

Mr. Keach was named as a special committee to look into the matter of the military road from Indianapolis to Ft. Benjamin Harrison and to inform himself both as to the status of the road, as to the action of Marion county, and as to the action heretofore taken by the State Council of Defense.

It was stated that the endorsement or approval of the Salvation Army's drive for a war fund would be delayed until the Council of National Defense has outlined its own policy toward the drive in question.

Mr. Reynolds reported no change in the status of the pending bill to provide for the purchase by the government for future war use of alcohol to be made from wet corn of the crop of 1917. He reported definite favorable results in the matter of getting cars to be loaded with soft corn.

Indiana's record in the war thus far, in brief form, prepared for George Creel of President Wilson's committee on public information, was read by Chairman Hays. It appears elsewhere in this Bulletin.

Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle of the women's section invited the members of the Council to attend a patriotic meeting Wednesday evening, February 13, at which Miss Helen Fraser of England, sent to America by Lloyd George, was to be the speaker, her subject being, "Women's Work in the War."

Chairman Hays read a letter from the Council of National Defense, urging the Indiana Defense Council to appoint a legal committee and reported that the legal section of the Indiana Council of Defense had been in operation since the organization of the Council.

To survey the Indianapolis track elevation project and to pass on the question whether the improvement is essential to the acceleration of transportation, and thus helpful in the advancement of war activities, Commissioner Harlan of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been assigned to visit Indianapolis under the direction of William G. McAdoo, head of the railroads of the United States.

This development was reported by Chairman Will H. Hays. Mr. Hays had written to the national railroad administration to get a ruling on the Indianapolis situation, where discussion had arisen as to the essential and non-essential character of track elevation now under construction. It was announced that Mr. Harlan would be in Indianapolis the week of February 11, and it was stated that the city officers, the railroads and the civic bodies concerned had been notified of the coming survey by the McAdoo railroad administration.

Mr. Kurrie of the Council called attention to the fact that Mr. McAdoo already has asked the railroads to report to him their proposed expenditures for the year 1918, and has asserted that the war policy of the national government demands that money, man power and material shall not be used for improvements that do not directly better transportation facilities. In other words, the restrictive policy of the Council of National Defense, which policy has been followed by the Indiana Council, has been made even more drastic and restrictive by Mr. McAdoo since he assumed control of the railroads for the government.

### Food Administration

For the benefit of millers, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers and consumers, Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, has prepared the following supplementary statement on the matter of saving wheat flour in Indiana:

**FIFTY-FIFTY SALES.** No wheat flour shall be sold unless at the same time an equal amount by weight of substitutes is sold.

**SUBSTITUTES.** The following materials shall be considered wheat flour substitutes: edible bran, shorts and middlings, corn flour, corn meal, edible corn starch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, buckwheat flour, milo, kaffir and feterita flours and meals, soy bean flour, peanut flour, cassava flour, taro flour, and flours of a similar nature.

**RYE FLOUR.** Rye flour by a recent ruling is held not to be a substitute for wheat flour. It may, however, be sold by itself without a substitute.

**WHOLE WHEAT AND GRAHAM FLOUR.** Whole wheat or graham flour is not a complete substitute, but when it contains at least 95 per cent of the entire wheat, may be sold in the proportion of one pound of whole wheat or graham flour to 6-10 of a pound of the usual substitutes.

**FLOUR SALES BY MILLERS.** Millers and others retailing wheat flour shall sell on the same basis as retail grocers. Millers who sell wheat flour without an equal weight of substitutes are in violation of the rule, and if the facts are proven, will be deprived of their license.

**WHOLESALESALE AND JOBBERS IN FLOUR.** Wholesalers and jobbers in flour who sell at retail, will in every case sell an equal amount of wheat flour substitutes. There are no exceptions to this rule. Flour contracted for last Fall must be distributed in the quantities and with the substitutes required under the rule.

**PROFITS ON FLOUR.** Wholesalers in flour shall not take more than fifty to seventy-five cents per barrel profit. Retail dealers in flour shall not take more than eighty cents to one dollar and twenty cents per barrel profit. Flour shall be sold in broken packages for not more than one cent a pound profit. Flour substitutes shall be sold at a reasonable profit over the actual purchase price.

It is hoped that whenever possible, cereals locally produced will be used in order to reduce transportation. Any baker who finds it impossible to secure these cereals through ordinary trade channels is asked to consult the State Federal Food Administrator.

Consumers will be permitted to take credit for purchases of wheat flour substitutes in cases where no wheat flour is purchased at the same time, by grocers who promise to keep a check on sales to guarantee the fifty-fifty plan of selling wheat flour and substitutes.

The cash and carry plan of merchandizing is intended not so much to abolish the delivery system as to establish a price for which food stuffs are to be sold for cash over the counter. This interpretation is being announced to county food administrators.

When credit or delivery service is rendered, it is to be paid for. The accepted delivery charge is six cents for each delivery and the charge cost, an added cent per month on the dollar.

A recently promulgated order to hotels, restaurants and dining cars limits portions of bread to not more than two ounces.

The two ounce limitation does not mean that a second serving of the same amount will be countenanced. Except where rolls or bread made from corn, oatmeal or bran are served, and when only one kind is ordered, a portion may consist of four ounces. Rolls, the regulations say, should not weigh more than one ounce.

The food administration instructs its hotel representatives in each State to see that immediate observance is given Monday and Wednesday as wheatless days; Tuesday as a meatless day; Saturday as a porkless day, and that there is one wheatless meal and one meatless meal every day.

An appeal from Herbert Hoover asking that a strenuous effort be made to secure an increased production of canned peas, sweet corn and tomatoes in Indiana for 1918, has been received and referred to the Indiana Cannery Association, members of which promise that they will do their part.

Pies and doughnuts may be served on wheatless days in public eating houses provided 33 1-3 per cent. or more of wheat flour substitutes are mixed with the wheat flour for all pies and doughnuts that are served every day during the week.

Millers who have been exchanging flour for wheat with farmers, without insisting on the farmers taking an equal amount of substitutes, are "breaking down on the fifty-fifty rule," reads a telegram from the Milling Division of the Food Administration. Licensed millers are forbidden by special rule number 8 to deliver to any person



a supply of wheat flour in excess of his household requirements for the next thirty days.

The regulation relative to the conservation of hens and pullets between February 11 and April 30, 1918, is not intended to interfere or prevent the sale of poultry for the purposes of egg production, but only to save such poultry from slaughter and consequent loss of their eggs. The same rules provide that live poultry containing in their craws more than one ounce of feed for each ounce of weight, the dressed poultry containing more than one-fifth ounce of feed for each two pounds of weight shall not be offered for sale. They also provide that poultry feed shall not contain any wheat fit for human consumption, and in no event shall the amount of wheat exceed 10 per cent.

For baking bread and rolls all hotels, restaurants, clubs, boarding houses and other public eating places are required to purchase one pound of wheat flour substitutes for every four pounds of wheat flour purchased.

The federal food administration points out the unfairness in the increase of the price of bread on the plea that substitutes are costing more. Figures are quoted to show the substitutes represent only one-tenth cent per loaf in the cost. The administration predicts a freer movement of grain to the mills and a consequent reduction in prices of substitutes.

The new bread prices "considered fair to baker, dealer and consumer," and approved by the food administration follow:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
1 Pound loaf .....	7½c	8½c—2 for 17c Single loaf 9c
1 Pound loaf (bakery wrapped) .....	8c	9c
1c Pound loaf.....	11c	13c

County food administrators are given supervision over public eating houses and hotel and restaurant deputies will report to them hereafter.

Carl Sims of Frankfort, Ind., former president of the Indiana Millers' Association, has been appointed special representative of the milling and baking interests of the State and will take a place in the office of the Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

Dr. Barnard has recommended to the milling division of the United States Food Administration that the license of the Huntington Milling Company of Huntington, Ind., be revoked. This action was taken by Dr. Barnard upon the admission of R. A. Brown, president of the company, that he had violated the fifty-fifty regulation governing the sale of wheat flour and substitutes.

## Enrollment of Boys During Week March 18

**W. E. Hall, National Director, Requests  
That Every High School Devote Itself  
to the Reserve.**

W. E. Hall, national director for the United States Boys Working Reserve, has issued a call for a National enrollment week, beginning Monday, March 18. The story of the reserve will be carried to every high school boy in the land and will urge him to enroll for productive service. The Governors of the States will be urged to issue proclamations for the week, each one for his own State. Federal State directors are completing their county organizations, are appointing their enrolling officers in the States, and are securing the hearty co-operation of the school authorities in anticipation of this great drive for membership. Enrollment is already under way in most of the States, and National enrollment week will be utilized to complete the enrollment and to give the reserve a thorough national publicity.

Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director for Indiana, authorizes the following:

Next summer the United States Boys' Working Reserve proposes to supply the farmer with a labor reserve that he may be able to call upon in the case of emergency. If the Nation's food supply is to be conserved and increased during

the summer of 1918 the farmer of the land should be able to have at his command a great reservoir of labor upon which he will be able to call, and at a wage that he will find it possible to pay.

National enrollment week is the time for rounding up the drive that the various States are making to prepare this great labor reserve. The eager word of Prof. Spillman, Chief of Bureau of Farm Management, "Push it as hard as you can!" may very well serve as a sufficient index to the situation. National enrollment week will "push it as hard as we can." That is the purpose of it. Every school teacher, every worker with boys in the United States, will be expected to give his best energies to bringing the matter of the Nation's need, and of the Reserve's possible answer to that need, to the attention of every school boy in the land.

### SIX-DAY SET OF CARTOONS.

During National enrollment week there will be run in the daily papers of the United States a six-day set of cartoons generously contributed to the United States Boys' Working Reserve by members of the Association of American Artists. The contributing cartoonists are Messrs. Briggs, "When a Fellow Needs a Friend," Goldberg, "The Slacker"; Webster, "Just Boys"; McCutcheon, "Work for United States or Germany, Which?"; Taylor, "Helping Your Big Brother, 'Over There'"; Temple, "The Evolution of the Fish Pole."

These gentlemen are among the greatest boy cartoonists of the Nation, and the Reserve is fortunate to possess their work.

### INDIANA ENROLLMENT TO CONTINUE.

Federal State Director Isaac D. Straus urges that all plans for local enrollment campaigns prior to March 18 should be prosecuted with the utmost vigor by Indiana directors and enrolling officers. Herbert Hoover has called the Boys' Working Reserve "The Second Line of Defense." This expression should stimulate to greater activity every reserve officer and member in the States. He says: "Directors must apply themselves everlastingly to the job, if every boy of Reserve age is enrolled for increased food production and for service in Essential Industries." It must be made perfectly clear to all boys that are eligible to the reserve that any boy who deliberately idles through his vacation period is a slacker. Every additional boy enrolled prior to March 18 will help the State of Indiana to meet the solemn duty which during National enrollment week will be hers."

Quoting the national director, W. E. Hall: "The high seriousness of this hour that sees the fate of the world's democracies trembling in the balance summons us to the full measure of devotion to that cause that is humanity's own. Let us exhaust every energy that we command to make ready for our task."

### Public Service Reserve

Indiana is being asked by the federal government to register for shipbuilding 10,847 mechanics. This is the State's quota of the 250,000 men wanted for emergency shipbuilding, upon which the prosecution of the war depends directly. County reserve agents are conducting the registration and have full data. Every federal agency is bending its efforts to make this registration 100 per cent. successful this week. Following is a list of trades and the State's quota:

List of Trades.	Quota for Indiana.
Acetylene welder .....	12
Anglesmith .....	47
Asbestos worker .....	22
Bellhanger .....	4
Blacksmith .....	51
Blader .....	46
Boilermaker .....	164
Bolter up .....	473
Cementer .....	19
Chipper and calker .....	376
Coke handler .....	23
Cold sawyer .....	5
Conductor .....	22
Coppersmith .....	48
Coremaker .....	57

Counter .....	51
Counter sinker .....	15
Crane operator .....	117
Developer .....	10
Draftsmen, marine .....	148
Driller .....	342
Dropforger .....	8
Electrical molder .....	...
Electrical pipefitter .....	11
Electrical welder .....	16
Electrical wiremen .....	11
Electrician .....	135
Engineer (power) .....	8
Engineer (locomotive) .....	10
Erector .....	192
Estimator .....	19
Fastener .....	50
Fireman .....	79
Flange turner .....	6
Furnaceman .....	58
Galvanizer .....	27
Gantryman .....	20
Helper .....	1,549
Improver .....	38
Joggler .....	3
Joiner .....	167
Laborer .....	1,309
Loftsmen .....	45
Machinists (inside) .....	888
Machinist (outside) .....	322
Mangler .....	32
Material man .....	48
Molder .....	100
Painter .....	231
Patternmaker .....	77
Pipe bender .....	16
Pipe cutter .....	11
Pipe fitter .....	172
Machine hand .....	14
Planer hand .....	11
Plate straightener .....	4
Plumber .....	41
Polisher .....	15
Presser (cold) .....	9
Puncher .....	77
Quarterman .....	194
Reamer .....	851
Regulator .....	164
Rigger .....	177
Riveter .....	310
Rivet heater .....	259
Rivet holder-on .....	259
Rivet passer .....	123
Sheet metal worker .....	137
Ship carpenter (shipwright) .....	368
Ship fitter .....	238
Spar maker .....	3
Stage builder .....	60
Store keeper .....	89
Tank tester .....	44
Tile layer .....	...
Tool grinder .....	27
Tool room attendant .....	58
Tracer .....	17
Track men .....	53
Upholsterer .....	...
Weigher .....	15
Wood calker .....	24
Wood reamer .....	4

### The War Is Coming Home

Private Paul Moyer, dead of pneumonia somewhere in France, is the first Hartford City, Ind., soldier to die in the present war. Moyer was one of thirty high school boys to enlist in the artillery from Hartford City.

Ernest J. Schneider, a private at Camp Taylor, has been sentenced to ten years in prison at hard labor for vilifying the commander-in-chief and for attacking the selective enlistment law. Schneider is dishonorably discharged and forfeits his army pay.

Edward Kostbade, eighteen, son of Postmaster William Kostbade, Hobart, Ind., was among the Americans killed in trench fighting recently in France. Plans immediately were made to bring the body of young Kostbade home.

R. C. Trees of Indianapolis, becoming offensive in anti-American and pro-Kaiser talk, was treated to a ride on a rail by fellow employees of the Otto N. Moore Company. Trees avowed his adherence to socialism. His continued attacks on his government led to his discharge and to the rail ride.





"You remember that it was farmers from whom came the first shots at Lexington, that set aflame the Revolution that made America free. I hope and believe that the farmers of America will willingly and conspicuously stand by to win this war also."  
PRESIDENT WILSON.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., FEBRUARY 22, 1918

Number 28

## A RESIGNATION AND AN APPRECIATION

February 20, 1918.

Hon. James P. Goodrich, Indianapolis, Indiana.  
Dear Governor Goodrich:

My election as chairman of the Republican National Committee will necessarily prevent me giving all of my time to the State Council of Defense, and consequently will necessitate my resignation as chairman.

You, of course, know that it has been the purpose of the Council to aid you in every way possible in the great service you are rendering in making Indiana live up to her great traditions and doing her duty in the war second to no state in the nation.

This purpose shall of course continue, and all I can do as a member of the Council to that end will be performed with the greatest pleasure.

I want to take this occasion to assure you of the splendid support and co-operation which all the members of the Council are giving you. I know you are advised of this, but my intimate knowledge of the workings of the whole matter since last May has given me a peculiar knowledge of their loyalty and efficiency.

In this new work I shall measure my actions first, as to how best to win the war. I know we agree that there is but one side to the question of the war, and that on that side, supporting the war in the fullest measure to its victorious conclusion, shall stand every political party and every member of every political party entitled to any consideration whatever. If, by any chance, my arm may be a little stronger or my voice reach a little farther now than formerly, just that much stronger and that much farther will my efforts be extended in support of the country's cause in this war.

I want to take this occasion, too, to congratulate you, and thank you for the great record you are making for Indiana in this war, and the state's splendid performance, which are really most gratifying.

I want also to thank you for the opportunity you have given me for service in this regard in the last ten months. Whenever you have selected a chairman to take my place, I will appreciate it if you will advise me.

With very warmest personal regards, I am,  
Sincerely yours,

WILL H. HAYS, Chairman.

Indianapolis, Indiana, February 20, 1918.

Hon. Will H. Hays, Council of Defense, State House, City.  
Dear Will:

It is with a feeling of deep regret that I receive your resignation as Chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense. It is a source of satisfaction to me to know that the Republican National Committee is to be presided over by a man whose one purpose will be to see that the united Republican party in full council will perform its full duty toward its country in this time of national peril, just as it has always done its duty in the crises of the past.

Every Hoosier, too, will join me in showing a just pride that this important duty at this time has fallen to an Indiana man. I have a feeling of regret, too, that you have found it necessary to resign as Chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense in order to perform even more important duties.

I desire to thank you and each and every member of the Indiana Council of Defense for the splendid support which the Council is giving the state administration in its efforts to bear its fair share of the burdens of war which have been forced upon the American people by a foreign foe.

You have made Indiana the model State Council in the Nation and brought great credit to our commonwealth and I am certain that the record which Indiana is making and intends to make in the support of our common country against the enemy is due in great proportion to the splendid efforts of yourself and the Indiana Council of Defense.

In accepting your resignation, I desire to assure you of my warmest personal regards and to bid you godspeed in your new work. That it will be well done I am assured by that which you have already accomplished among your Hoosier friends and neighbors.

Very truly yours,  
JAMES P. GOODRICH, Governor.

## COUNCIL EXPRESSES REGRET AT RETIREMENT OF HAYS

Evans Woollen Voices Feeling of Appreciation of the Fairness, Devotion  
and Intelligence With Which He Has Served Members, the State  
and the Nation.

Attention to the recognition of Chairman Will H. Hays by the Republican party, which elected him chairman of its national committee at St. Louis, February 12, was called by Frank Wampler, who moved at the meeting February 20 that the council extend its congratulations to Mr. Hays because of the honor conferred upon him and to the party because of the wisdom displayed in its choice. The motion was carried unanimously. Later Chairman Hays announced his resignation by reading a communication to Governor James P. Goodrich. This and the Governor's reply appear elsewhere in this Bulletin.

Following is the record of the meeting, taken from the stenographer's notes, when Mr. Hays had concluded reading his letter to the Governor: "Mr. Woollen—Mr. Chairman, I was interrupted by the conclusion of your reading in the midst of an endeavor to formulate an expression of appreciation of your services, which I desired to submit to the members of the council. That being true and wishing to give myself the uncommon satisfaction of moving such an expression, I will proceed without the formulation.

"I move that the minutes of this meeting include an expression by this council of the deep regret with which it learns of the resignation of its chairman, Mr. Will H. Hays, and of grateful appreciation of the fairness, devotion and intelligence with which he has served us, the State and the nation.

"Mr. Wampler—I second that motion.

"Mr. Keach—I second that motion, Mr. Chairman.

"Mr. Brady—I also join in seconding the motion.

"The motion prevailed unanimously."

The report of the committee on the censorship of solicitations that the Salvation Army campaign to raise funds is "not essential war work" was approved by the council. As a consequence the Indiana efforts of this organization will be without the official endorsement of the State Council of Defense.

Attention was called by Will J. Freeman to newspaper advertising conveying an appeal to skilled workers to "remain at home." It was referred to N. E. Squibb, of the Public Service Reserve. The thought was expressed that this advertising might interfere with the campaign for skilled mechanics wanted for shipbuilding. Hays Buskirk, representing Mr. Squibb, stated that an investigation had disclosed the absence of any insidious motive in the publication of this advertising, which he stated was intended to combat the efforts of employers in other cities to attract skilled men to their plants, and which had been printed as substitution for advertising from such outside employers.

R. L. Whitney of Terre Haute presented to the council an argument in support of a recommendation to the Federal authorities for the transporta-

tion of drain tile for agricultural uses before April 15, after which, he said, it would be too late to be of any value this year. Accordingly on the motion of Isaac D. Straus, seconded by E. M. Wilson, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The Indiana State Council of Defense appreciates the great importance of under-drain tile for successful crop production, be it

"Resolved, That we respectfully call the attention of the appropriate national authority to the great importance in the interests of food production of the receipt by farmers of drain tile before April 15."

The report of the special committee consisting of Frank Wampler, chairman of the Employers' Co-Operation committee of the council, and Charles Fox, chairman of the Labor committee, on the matter of the alleged discrimination against organized tradesmen in Indianapolis industries having war contracts, was presented and unanimously approved by the council. It follows:

"On different occasions reports have reached this council containing charges of discrimination being practiced by employers against members of labor organizations. Investigation develops denials of these charges, which places this council in no position to decide upon the merits of the particular cases in question. It therefore seems that a declaration of the attitude of this council on the broad question should be made. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this council that any discrimination for or against any worker because he is, or is not, a member of a trade union, especially by concerns handling war contracts, should be condemned, because such attitude is detrimental to the successful prosecution of the war, is unpatriotic and has no place in the present crisis."

A. W. Brady of the special committee, which also included Dr. Charles P. Emerson and Evans



Woollen, reported on the resolutions offered by James L. Keach indorsing the administration of the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, as follows: "That the subject is one on which it is not appropriate for the council to express itself otherwise than unanimously, and that if a motion for the adoption of the resolutions is made and seconded, it should, at the instance of any member, be ruled by the chair to be out of order." The motion was made and seconded to adopt the resolution, whereupon Mr. Brady offered a substitute resolution. Mr. Keach thereupon objected to the consideration of the substitute resolution in lieu of his resolution. In this objection he was supported by Mr. Woollen, whereupon, by agreement, the matter was referred back to the committee for further consideration, with the result that it reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted as the expression of the sentiment of the council:

"Whereas, Mistakes are inevitable in such a vast undertaking as our present war—an undertaking whose success must be measured by general results and not by occasional errors; and

"Whereas, The administration at Washington has so far accomplished vast results in the coordination and application of our national resources for military purposes; and

"Whereas, The accomplishment of such results by the Department of War affords the only fair test in appraising the service and competency of its Cabinet head; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Indiana State Council of Defense that we express our confidence in the Secretary of War and our appreciation of the problems that have confronted him and the results he has obtained; and

"Resolved further, That the council extend to the President its congratulations on the progress made by both the Navy and the War departments since our entry into the war in preparing the United States to play a worthy part in the prosecution of that great conflict.

"Resolved further, That this council, while recognizing the right of inquiry and constructive criticism, urges that all criticism be directed to the sole purpose of aiding in the prosecution of the war with the utmost efficiency and vigor.

"Resolved further, That this council express its confidence that, at this great crisis in the history of our people the councils of the nation, in every branch, will in all things affecting the war be marked by such a display of wisdom, energy and determination and by such a spirit of harmony, conciliation and non-partisanship as will insure that every resource of the country in men, money and property be applied with the utmost efficiency and effectiveness to bringing the war to an early and successful conclusion."

Mr. Straus reported that the United States Boys' Working Reserve has received more than 500 calls for boy workers on Indiana farms during the coming season, and that calls for many more are expected.

The committee named to consider an appropriate expression from the council on the encouragement of silo building was continued in the absence of its chairman.

A compilation of the military laws of the State by Capt. George Harney, I. N. G., retired, now of the Protection committee of the council, printed at nominal cost at the Indiana Boys' School under the direction of Governor Goodrich, was reported and copies of the volume are ready for state-wide distribution.

The committee named some time ago to consider the proper handling of the alleged indifference of certain religious sects on patriotic matters was discharged and its duties transferred to the committee consisting of A. W. Brady, H. R. Kurrie and Will Irwin, which is preparing an official statement for the consideration of the council on pro-Germanism and pacifism.

Will J. Freeman reported in behalf of his committee appointed to consider the publication and distribution of a volume of patriotic expressions being compiled by E. P. Hawkins of Connersville, that the council is without funds for such purpose and consequently can do nothing. The proposed volume is to consist of bits of patriotic advice secured by its compiler from prominent persons in various walks of life as to the proper conduct of people during the war emergency.

The council accepted an invitation received

from James E. Deery, state president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to attend the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, Sunday, March 17, and assist in making it a "decidedly patriotic event." The invitation points out that Chairman Hays has accepted an invitation to make an address at a mass-meeting in Tomlinson Hall following a street parade. Continuing, Mr. Deery's letter says: "The Irish in this country are proud of their American citizenship and they are with Woodrow Wilson, their commander-in-chief, to the last drop of Irish blood and the last penny of Irish treasure in this war on the kaiser. We want to make this year's St. Patrick's Day celebration ring with true American patriotism and for this reason earnestly solicit your moral support and your presence in the parade and at the mass-meeting at Tomlinson Hall."

Richard Lieber, representing the military staff of Governor James P. Goodrich, reported a conference with officials at Washington, including those of the Red Cross, on the subject of reconstructing soldiers injured in the war. Mr. Lieber said Washington approved what was being done here as "extremely valuable," and they asked, he said, that the work be continued, co-ordinated with what is being planned by the Federal Government. Such action was authorized by the council.



#### The Food Administration Says:

**HOW TO SAVE WHEAT:** Have a "Wheatless Monday" and a "Wheatless Wednesday" every week and have at least one meal a day without using any wheat at all. Use corn, oats, rye, barley, instead. Wheatless now means "wheatless." Use no wheat in anything at wheatless meals. Order bread from your baker at least twenty-four hours in advance, so he will not make too much. Cut the bread at the table. Use all stale bread for toast or cooking.

If every person in America consumes four pounds of wheat flour a week instead of five, we can ship the 220,000,000 bushels which our soldiers and our Allies must have.

#### How Germany Makes War

This is merely a selection from the material in the Indiana State Library. Many of the official reports of the various governments are also on file and may be used by anyone who is interested. Citizens of the state may borrow through the local libraries or on individual registrations, blanks for which will be furnished to those who live where there are no libraries.

"German Deserter's War Experience." Story of a German private soldier of happenings in Belgium and France in the early days of the war.

"Germany's Violations of the Laws of War—1914-1915." Violations of The Hague and Geneva conventions collected and authenticated by the French government. The evidence is largely from German sources.

McClure, S. S.—"Obstacles to Peace." Investigations by an American of conditions in all invaded districts, both east and west. Evidence is mostly documentary.

Mercier, Cardinal—"The Voice of Belgium." Addresses of the brave Belgian cardinal to his people and his protests against the wrongs inflicted by the Germans.

Mokveld, L.—"German Fury in Belgium." Experience of a Netherlands journalist during four months with the German army in Belgium.

Morgan, J. H.—"War Book of the German General Staff." A translation of the book used for the instruction of German officers.

Somville, Gustave—"The Road to Liege." Account by a Belgian, with an introduction by the Belgian minister of justice.

Turczynowicz, L.—"When the Prussians Came to Poland." Experiences of an American woman during the German invasion.

#### One County's Devotion to Red Cross Activity

Miami County has blazed the way in what seems to me the greatest achievement for the Red Cross accomplished in the State. The Miami County Red Cross needed between \$800 and \$1,000 per month for its supplies—all running expenses are donated by local individuals and public utilities. Now, the local branch is financed for the year, independent of any Red Cross drives and membership campaigns, and this is how it was done.

Mrs. E. A. Gould, 11th district chairman for the Franchise League, was made chairman of the Red Cross Finance Committee to provide this \$1,000 per month. After considering plans for monthly subscriptions to be solicited and collected by the Franchise League for the Red Cross, and other ways of raising the necessary funds, she and her assistants devised the brilliant scheme of asking the Miami County Council for \$500 per month, and the city council of Peru for a like sum, the amount to be raised by a small tax levy.

No one but the women, who had already, under Mrs. Gould's able leadership, raised \$1,200 by sales, markets, entertainments, etc., know how hard it is to raise money in small amounts. To raise \$12,000 by solicitation seemed an impossible undertaking, and one which demanded woman's time and energy that should be spent in actual Red Cross work. Add to that the fact that the community was continually being canvassed and stirred up by small appeals. Mrs. Gould's committee hoped to do away with all that by a tax which would reach every one alike.

Accompanied by other local suffragists who are interested Red Cross workers, and prominent lawyers and business men of the town, Mrs. Gould appeared before the Miami County Council. After she had presented her request, there followed one of the most affecting and stimulating instances of patriotism we have yet encountered in Peru.

One of the commissioners who lives in the country, in a most moving and inspiring speech, urged that the county give the whole \$12,000 for the ensuing year, to show its appreciation of the work of the Miami county chapter. He and other speakers instanced the fact that the county women are not so situated that they can run in frequently to the Red Cross shop, nor work as continuously, but that the men of the county could take this way of showing how ready they were to back the women of both city and county in the work they were doing.

One of the speakers paid a most eloquent tribute to all the war service of women, and the motion passed unanimously in a great burst of patriotic enthusiasm.

I have been advocating a plan of this sort for some time to do away with continuous and harassing small appeals, which consume far too much time and energy, and to "plan big," and then work out our plans for these needed funds in the simplest way. That it would develop into an expression of the farmer's desire to show his patriotism and his eager support of movements initiated in the city, we none of us expected.

MRS. RICHARD EDWARDS,  
President.

We have always had a great margin of food and never appreciated its significance. We have wasted food as a symbol of our success and progress. A man who could order a meal and only eat part of it felt he had gotten a little further up the scale than the man who had to eat all he ordered. That is a fundamental sin in America. We must recognize the sanctity of food.—U. S. Food Administration.

Anybody that is looking for the collapse of the German people on the food question had better turn around and look at the moon, because the results will be the same. Germany is in no more danger of collapsing on that score than we are, if as much.—U. S. Food Administration.

A soldier can fight longer on bacon than any other food. Save bacon to beat Germany.



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Davies County.**—M. F. Burke is at the head of the Davies county organization which is pushing the campaign for the sale of war savings stamps and thrift stamps. On the committee with Mr. Burke are: Postmaster E. E. Forsythe, James E. Gilley, county superintendent of schools, Harry H. Crooke, chairman of the Davies County Council of Defense; Louis I. Read, J. M. Twitty and J. A. Allen. Mr. Gilley is chairman of the publicity committee.

**Dearborn County.**—A permanent county organization of Dearborn county farmers was formed at the time of the recent big county war conference, the primary purpose of the movement being the furtherance of war activities on patriotic lines. First of all in this connection is the seed corn supply for the county to insure an increase in the corn crop of 1918 over that of 1917, to advance the 20 per cent. increase in pork production assigned to Indiana by the war-time food administration. The farmers of Dearborn county also are interested in the program for more wheat acreage, for more silos, more sheep and wool, and also in the systematic organization of farmers for the support of Liberty loan sales and other war activities.

**Decatur County.**—Ten Greensburg business men, advertisers in local newspapers, have contributed to the Decatur county Council of Defense space in their regular advertisements, the space to be used in making statements which the Defense Council wishes to place before the people. The Council of Defense has expressed its appreciation of the offer and has arranged to use the contributed space from day to day....Greensburg Lodge No. 475, B. P. O. E., has sent 475 magazines to the soldiers in France....Fifty mothers of this county who have sons in the United States army and navy service have formed an organization.

**DeKalb County.**—Merchants in Waterloo for many weeks have been adhering to the early closing rule of the conservation forces. The action was taken at the request of the Fuel Administrator and the DeKalb county Council of Defense. William E. Byers, the fuel director for the county, personally called on the business men and obtained their co-operation.

**Delaware County.**—Women in Delaware county, some 200 in number, who up to this time have assumed the slacker attitude, refusing or neglecting to sign patriotic pledge cards and to take part in the campaign for food substitution and conservation, are given one more chance to make good and get in line for America.

These women are listed as having assumed an indifferent or defiant attitude, and the food administration forces have notes on each individual indicating the person's attitude toward war service and the duty of the citizen in the crisis. The Delaware county food administrator, D. T. Haines, has sent a letter to these 200 women, enclosing a food pledge card to each and suggesting that the individual's former refusal to sign may have been due to error or misunderstanding. An early reply is demanded.

It is the plan to insist on the cards being signed, and in case of stubborn or defiant refusal, indicating disloyalty, the names of slackers or disloyalists will be made public and the County Council of Defense will take in hand the matter of enforcing the food administration war-time regulations on all alike. The necessary legal steps will be taken in each case.

The war conference for Delaware county was held February 7 and 8, 1918, and was an unequalled success, both in regard to the numbers present at the various meetings and the enthusiasm manifested. The first day was devoted to sectional meetings for home building and housing during the war, moral and religious forces, retail merchants, fraternal organizations, food dealers, manufacturers and employers, labor, Red Cross, and financial interests. The programs consisted of practical talks intended to instruct each of the interests represented as to its duties in war activities, patriotic addresses, and music, including community singing. These meetings were well attended and the keenest interest and enthusiasm was manifested. The city schools were closed on account of fuel shortage, and some county schools were inaccessible on account of road conditions, but in all other patriotic meetings were held.

On the morning of the second day was a food production and conservation section, followed by a war luncheon for the workers of the women's branch of the Council of Defense. There was also a mass meeting for teachers and high school students in the morning, and the afternoon and evening were devoted to general patriotic mass meetings. At all three mass meetings Campbell's auditorium, seating 3,500 people, was filled, and in the evening every inch of standing room was taken. Music was furnished by the high school orchestra and the Purdue University Military Band, and community singing, led by Prof. R. G. McCutcheon, dean of music at DePauw University, was a feature of each of the meetings. The speakers of the day were Prof. S. L. Davis of Indiana University, Lieutenant W. G. Masson of the Canadian army, Mrs. Curtis Hodges of Indianapolis, Hon. Everett Colby of New Jersey, and Miss Mary Matthews, dean of household economics at Purdue University. Governor Goodrich presided at the evening meeting. The speakers were guests of the Council of Defense at a war dinner preceding the evening meeting. The result of the conference has been a great stimulus

to the various war activities on account of the awakened interest and the spreading of information in regard to them.

**Dubois County.**—Wonderful results have been obtained as a result of the Dubois county war conference recently held at Huntingburg. This meeting has been described as the most successful public gathering ever held in the county, and its effect has been to stimulate all sorts of patriotic activities and to co-ordinate the various elements engaged in defense work. In spite of below zero weather and heavy snow, the attendance was a record-breaker, and the interest was remarkable.... One feature of the county war conference in Dubois was the formation of an organization of exempted men for home war work, starting with 800.

**Elkhart County.**—Starting with an enrollment of sixteen boys and girls, a school of telegraphy has been operating at the Elkhart high school for some weeks, the attendance steadily increasing. The pupils each paid a fee for the instruction and the new branch of learning has cost the school board nothing. The classes are under the direction of Arthur Shepler, an expert.... Sam Husmas of Goshen recently gave the entire gross receipts of his candy kitchen for one day to the Red Cross....Elkhart county farmers who hearken to the request of the federal government that fertilizer be generously and wisely used in increasing crop production as a war measure are calling on County Agricultural Agent G. E. Metzger for a supply of nitrates. In Elkhart county a committee is helping handle the proposition. On the committee are: E. E. Whitehead and W. F. Neff of Goshen, James Peters of New Paris and Dan Hartman of Nappanee.

**Fayette County.**—Under orders from A. E. Leiter, Fayette county food administrator, the sale of wheat flour by retailers at Connersville was stopped recently for two days. The order also included jobbers and millers in all the nine townships of the county. It was reported that the order was generally observed. Following the two-day period sales of flour were resumed, quantities being limited by the rules of the food administration and sales being made only when an equal quantity of a substitute was bought. The critical situation which had to be met by a complete ban on wheat flour sales was brought on by persons who rushed forward when limitations were first suggested and bought all the flour in sight. In two days, according to Mr. Leiter, four times the ordinary quantity of flour was sold and the hoarders had to be checked by drastic action on the part of the food administration. Mr. Leiter has been at work recently locating and confiscating hoarded flour bought in unusual quantities by unwise and unpatriotic citizens....Liberty Guards are the "real stuff" in Fayette county, where a battalion has been organized with F. I. Barrows of Connersville as major and A. A. Dixon as battalion adjutant. Judge R. S. Springer, one of the organizers of the movement in the county, is captain of Company A. Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Hawkins of Connersville, member of the Governor's military staff, acted as mustering officer for the outfit. The Liberty Guards, Company B, are led by Captain M. M. Shellhouse. Company C is under Captain Gilbert Hannah and Company D is commanded by Captain Downey Van Pelt.

**Floyd County.**—The Red Cross has been strongly organized in all parts of the county. The neighborhood surrounding No. 2 school, on the Charlestown road near New Albany, formed some time ago in a local branch at a meeting attended by President W. B. Creed of the county chapter, Mrs. C. A. Harely, secretary; Dr. R. W. Harris, treasurer; ex-Senator E. B. Stotsenburg, C. D. Kelso, Herman Hare and G. E. Weinmann, Jr. Branches were recently organized at Chapel Hill, Greenville and Galena, in Floyd county....Thirty-one employees of the New Albany postoffice are contributing \$1 per man each month to the Red Cross under a pledge recently taken....The German Evangelical Church of New Albany during the severe cold weather did its part in coal conservation by doing away with night services.

**Fountain County.**—A mid-winter teachers' institute, called by County Superintendent Guy A. Waldrup to take up patriotic work in which teachers can be useful, was held recently at Covington, and in connection with the institute a county-wide war conference was held. Many war workers attended. W. F. Mullinix, superintendent of the Attica schools, spoke to the teachers on the subject of the campaign for the sale of war thrift stamps and war savings certificates. Archibald M. Hall of Indianapolis delivered a patriotic address. Coal conservation material was distributed. Under Superintendent Waldrup the schools of Fountain county are taking an active part in war work on many lines. The young folk are especially busy in connection with the war thrift stamps and war savings certificate sales, and rivalries among the various schools have given a big impetus to the thrift campaign....Women of Shawnee township, Fountain county, are practical. Some time ago they held a sale of farm products and raised a considerable sum for the purchase of yarn with which to make socks for soldiers....John D. Pearson of Attica, Fountain county, following the suggestions of the food administration, put up 1,500 cans of green beans as his part in the food campaign of 1917. Mr. Pearson is a truck gardener. He enlarged his crop and handled the conservation end himself, taking orders in advance for case lots of canned goods.

**Franklin County.**—The Farmers' Institute Board of Franklin county, the Board of Education, made up of

the township trustees, and the County Council of Defense, have been working together to make a thorough seed corn survey of the county with a view of locating seed corn for 1918 needs and seeing to it that the seed corn is tested before it is planted, thus to insure a good crop. With these forces are united the grain dealers and feed men of the county, the seed men, the stock raisers, the bankers and the newspaper men, and farmers generally. A recent meeting at Brookville was the start of a survey of the seed corn situation and a survey also of the needs of the farmers of the county in the way of labor for 1918. Seed stocks of oats, potatoes, etc., are being catalogue in addition to corn demands.

**Fulton County.**—A co-ordinated, encircling and supplemental Council of Defense, "No. 2," has been formed in Fulton county under the auspices and direction of the Fulton county Council of Defense. The new body takes in chairmen and secretaries of such organizations as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Farmers' and Merchants' Association, etc. The Defense Council takes the position that war work is only just beginning and that history is yet to be made. Fully seventy-five workers from all parts of the county attended the meeting at which Defense Council No. 2 was started. W. H. Deniston, chairman of the County Council of Defense, presided at the meeting....Fulton county's statement of public policy, a document which has attracted attention all over Indiana and beyond, was prepared by a committee composed of the following: George W. Holman, chairman; Enoch Myers, Otto McMahan, H. G. Miller and Grosvenor Dave. The Fulton county policy statement has been issued on cardboard, attractively printed, and a copy of the statement, framed, now graces the headquarters of the Indiana State Council of Defense. So far as Fulton county is concerned, the patriotic statement of policy for war-time has been read in every corner of the county to public meetings, this being done under the direction of the County Council of Defense as an educational measure.

**Gibson County.**—Dr. J. M. Williams, chairman of the Gibson County Council of Defense, in seeking to induce others to make use of soft corn at a fair price for the feeding of hogs, made a practical demonstration of the good business of the proposition, proving in his own herd that the corn could be fed with good results. He then issued a public statement asking hog raisers to assist corn growers and at the same time do a stroke of good business by buying soft corn at fair prices to be fed to swine....Three clubs of Princeton high school boys, organized to hush corn where they might be needed by the farmers, were not largely called on during the corn harvest, but are on the job for the approaching planting time....Miss Ruth Maxam of Princeton now is at the head of the women's section of the Gibson County Council of Defense, taking the place of Mrs. Nora Walker, who resigned after giving many months of close application to the work. Miss Maxam has been active in Red Cross work and other patriotic movements.

**Greene County.**—Boy Scouts at Bloomfield, organized for war work on definite lines, and with defined duties, are at work along with their patriotic elders, enlisted for the period of the war. Recently the Scouts distributed to the homes and business houses of Bloomfield copies of President Wilson's Flag Day address as a war document. This was the beginning of a publicity campaign which is to go forward throughout the war period. Each Boy Scout is provided with credentials showing he is an aid on the staff of the committee on public information, the president's own organization, and is an authorized dispatch bearer for the government. The Scouts distribute pamphlets and documents such as the war administration desires to be circulated and gives out postcards on which citizens may order such additional literature as may be desired.

### The Call.

"I therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to take full to heart the suggestions which are being circulated by the food administration and of begging that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women who have labored so loyally in co-operation with the food administration for the success of food conservation will strengthen their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in this period of national service to see that these suggestions are observed throughout the land."—Woodrow Wilson.

We must not overlook the fact that Russia collapsed, not because of the Germans on her borders, but because she failed to organize and feed her own citizens. We must be warned that if we are to emerge victorious from this war we cannot risk the collapse of our associates in this war from this cause.—U. S. Food Administration.

"The whole great problem of winning the war rests primarily on one thing: the loyalty and sacrifice of the American people in the matter of food."—Hoover.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 28

## Editorial Comment

## KENTUCKY ALSO AFTER DOGS.

Kentucky is following the example of Indiana in the movement to exterminate the stray dog, or the sheep-killing dog as a war measure. Kentucky joins Indiana in ruling that the tramp canine must go, and this is done coincident with a statewide organized movement to increase the number of sheep on Kentucky and Indiana farms, thus enlarging the wool supply to meet war demands and increasing the food supply.

In Kentucky a bill has been proposed which would create an official dog-catcher in each of the 120 counties of the state to intern the tramp dogs and thus protect livestock against the ravages of these destructive beasts. It is understood the Kentucky state officers were not agreed in support of the dog-catcher measure. Governor Stanley suggested recently that the bill, with the exception of the plan to create 120 new jobs at \$60 a month each, was a worthy measure of good intent. He demanded that county officers already elected should perform the duties required by the proposed bill.

The bill was changed to provide for the listing of dogs by county assessors, county clerks and magistrates to issue dog licenses, and the county sheriffs to collect delinquencies and seize and impound stray dogs, the animals to be killed if not claimed within a set period. The measure as now urged, is modeled after the Pennsylvania law.

In Kentucky, as in Indiana, the sheep-killing dog is responsible for a heavy decline in the sheep industry. It is reported that in Kentucky there are fewer than one-half as many sheep as in 1860. Indiana has a similar story.

In Indiana an organization working with the State Council of Defense, with breeders and other interests, is bringing thousands of ewes into the state, and the enforcement of the dog law is being insisted on in every county. The Indiana dog law is regarded as adequate to meet the situation, where the law is enforced.

## What Can I Do to Help Win the War?

Following is the new food program for public eating places and the home:

Monday is Wheatless,  
Tuesday is Meatless,  
Wednesday is Wheatless,  
Saturday is Porkless,  
One Wheatless meal every day,  
One Meatless meal every day.

Wheatless means no crackers, pastry, macaroni, breakfast food or other cereal containing wheat and no wheat flour in any form except the small amount needed for thickening or a binder in corn bread.

Meatless means without any cattle, hog or sheep products. On other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork.

Porkless means without pork, bacon, ham, lard or pork products, fresh or preserved. Use fish and poultry.

Cut this out and paste it up in your kitchen. Observance of these wheatless and meatless regulations will help win the

## War Service Text Books Distributed

## Indiana High Schools Receive Volume Dealing with Voluntary Activities From Authorities.

One hundred thousand copies of a 160-page War Service Text Book are being distributed this week among the students and teachers of Indiana high schools.

Dealing with voluntary war measures such as Red Cross, War Savings Stamps, Food Conservation, United States Boys' Working Reserve, Food Production, Thrift and Liberty Bonds, it presents in permanent form for daily study the problems of the hour.

Included in the text are President Wilson's two messages to Congress—April 2, 1917 and December 3, 1917, which with such remarkable clarity and true statesmanship, state the causes and aims of the world conflict.

The book was planned by the State Council of Defense, authorized by Governor James P. Goodrich, edited by Horace Ellis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Ellis U. Graff, Superintendent of Indianapolis public schools, and published by the State Board of Education.

Many letters of praise have been received at the office of the State Council of Defense and by the State Board of Education, from which the following excerpts have been taken:

"There was brought to my attention today the 'Indiana War Service Text Book For High Schools.' Let me congratulate you upon the splendid publication which you have prepared for your Indiana Schools.

GEORGE D. STRAYER,  
Division of Education, War Savings Committee, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

"Indiana has issued a remarkable War Service text book for Indiana high schools.

W. E. HALL,  
National Director, U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, Washington, D. C."

"I like the book and think it meets a want. The homes may now be educated.

C. W. BOUCHER, Superintendent,  
Valparaiso Public Schools."

"I am in receipt of the War Text Book for use in high schools in Indiana. I have looked the book over carefully and I am frank to say that it has exceeded my expectations along the lines of service and true patriotism. Let me congratulate on this wonderful little book.

ERNEST J. HOLSINGER,  
County Director, Grant County."

"The War Service Text-Book for Indiana High Schools is very interesting. I believe it will be valuable.

EDWARD A. RUMELY,  
The Evening Mail, New York."

Contents of the Book are as follows:

A Prayer, Rev. John Cavanaugh.  
Address, April 2, 1917, Woodrow Wilson.  
Address to Soldiers, James P. Goodrich.  
Address, S. M. Ralston.  
Our Council of Defense, George Ade.  
A Patriotic Appeal, Horace Ellis.  
The Schools and the War, E. U. Graff.  
Our Flag, Archibald M. Hall.  
War-Time Savings, Evans Woolen.  
A Reserve of Man-Power, Isaac D. Straus.  
The Service Flag, William Herschell.  
Necessity for Food Conservation, H. E. Barnard.  
The Carol of Liberty-Clan, W. S. Greenough.  
Food Production, G. I. Christie.  
Fighting with Dollars, F. E. Hering.  
The Meaning of the War, Louis Howland.  
Address, December 3, 1917, Woodrow Wilson.  
The Star-spangled Banner, Francis Scott Key.

Meatless and wheatless days bring defeatless days.

## Committee on Morals

February 19, 1918.

To the Ministers and Churches of Indiana—Greetings:

The crisis in the world conflict is upon us. With evident deep conviction President Wilson has recently said in his address to the farmers of the country:

You will realize, as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and that the achievements of this year on one side or the other side must determine the issue.

Two definite conclusions appear to have been reached by our own country and our allies: First, the war may be ended during this calendar year; second, that side which strikes the hardest blows within the next few months will win. It is now imperative that our country put forth its entire strength with every possible moral and material resource commandeered for effective action.

Chiefest among the considerations that come to us as conservators of the moral forces of the nation are: First, the necessity of producing food and supplies in sufficient amount to provide for our own forces and our people and for our allies. Special emphasis must be laid upon the patriotic and moral duty of our people to produce to the utmost all the necessities of life; and, second, to conserve, following the directions of the food administration for the saving of the essential foods so far as possible for shipment abroad. While fair remuneration is assured for all such productive industries, especially agriculture, the question of profits is secondary to the imperative demands of patriotism.

Another emphasis should be placed by our ministers and churches upon thrift. Thrift, always commendable, now becomes in a high degree a patriotic duty. By means of thrift stamps, war savings stamps, Liberty bonds, and the like, the government is enlisting the active interest and the support of all citizens. This in itself is a tremendous moral advantage.

You are urged, therefore, as ministers of the church, to bring to your people a sense of the patriotic obligations to co-operate with the government in this critical hour.

May we again emphasize the importance of maintaining correspondence between the churches and Sunday-schools and the young men who have gone into the government service, and may we not also again emphasize the importance of remembering in prayer not only our soldiers and sailors in the service of the country and of humanity, but our leaders in the government, that the ideals of liberty may be cherished and maintained in conformity with the gracious will of Almighty God, who rules in righteousness.

We must appreciate the psychological effect of emphasizing repeatedly our dependence upon Divine Providence. We dare not claim God as our partner in this terrific struggle and we must rather denounce as insolent and blasphemous such claim on the part of the German Kaiser; but we must be deeply concerned to know that we are on God's side and that we are not governed by provincial prejudices or national selfishness, but are yielding, rather, to the imperious demands of ethical ideals that will stand the test before the bar of history, which is, in the last analysis, the judgment of God. ALBERT B. STORMS,  
Chairman Committee on Morals, State Council of Defense.

## Peas, Beans, Peanuts and Cereals—Meat Substitutes.

These are cheaper than meats and good. They should be used, but eat some milk or cheese besides.

If all the waste in a community of twelve thousand could be piled up in a city square you would find that the whole community would be shocked.—U. S. Food Administration.

The consumption of alcoholic drinks decreased in the United States since the war began. Coffee consumption has increased.



## Women's Section

College women, and women who have been especially trained, are being mobilized by the department of labor into a reserve from which it is planned to choose women to fill positions in the war department and in other government branches from which men of exceptional ability and training have been called to war duty in the military service.

The women's committee of the Council of National Defense has in hand the matter of recruiting and registering these college graduates and especially trained women. Mrs. Hilda M. Richards, chief of the women's division of the reorganized United States employment service, has announced that the work would be done through the women's committee of the national defense body. She says: "The positions open in the ordnance department, for example—places some time ago announced as open to specially trained women—included schedule clerks, indexing catalogue clerks, balance of stores clerks, punch card clerks, statistical machine operators, accountants, draftsmen, controller of store balance and assistants to officers in charge. Certain educational requirements have been fixed for the specially trained women needed for these jobs, and they are to be paid the same salaries as are paid men for the same work. The pay for beginners is \$1,100 a year to be increased to \$1,200 after three months' trial, promotion to be determined on merit by an efficiency board."

Women desiring information in this connection will get in touch with Mrs. Hilda M. Richards, Washington, D. C., 1814 N. Street, N. W.

\* \* \* \*

Mrs. Carlisle authorizes the publication of the following statement addressed to the women of Miami county, by Mrs. Jessie West, of Peru, chairman of the women's section of the County Council of Defense:

### WE WENT TO WAR:

Because we would no longer endure Germany's violations of international law;

Germany's destruction of our men and our ships;

Germany's attempt to keep us off the seas, which meant financial ruin—no market for our crops;

Germany's threatened occupation of our own country.

### WE ARE FIGHTING NOW:

Because this is a war for principle;

A war for the little nations;

A war for civilization;

A war for democracy;

A war to end war.

### WHAT THE WOMEN CAN DO:

We can give our American soldiers the means of defending themselves;

We can help them to strike so well that they can save their own lives and strike again for America and liberty.

### WE CAN DO THIS:

By organizing and registering as home workers;

By eating foods that can not be sent abroad;

By saving foods that can be sent abroad to our own men and to the women and children of the allied countries who for three years have been suffering pain and privation.

### WHAT IT MEANS TO SAVE WHEAT:

If each person saves one pound a week, it means one hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat to send abroad.

### WHAT IT MEANS TO SAVE MEAT:

If each person saves an ounce of meat a day, we will have an additional supply equal to 2,000,000 cattle.

### WHAT IT MEANS TO SAVE BUTTER FAT:

If every person in America uses one-third of an ounce less a day, or about two teaspoonfuls of fat, or one less butter pat a day, the huge demand for fat by our allies could be met.

### WHAT IT MEANS TO SAVE SUGAR:

Sugar is very scarce abroad, and our allies and our own men crave and need it. Cut down half

your amount each day, and the need will be satisfied.

### JUST A LITTLE ECONOMY—THAT'S ALL.

One lump of sugar, instead of two; one-half sized butter pat; one meal a day with corn instead of wheat bread; one day a week without meat—THIS LITTLE SAVING ON YOUR PART REPRESENTS THE TOTAL DAILY SAVING OF SOME WAR SUFFERER SOMEWHERE. EVERY WOMAN CAN DO SOMETHING TO MAKE THAT SUFFERING LESS. SHE WHO DOES NOT LACKS THAT SYMPATHY WHICH IS THE BADGE OF REAL WOMANHOOD EVERYWHERE.

\* \* \* \*

Indianapolis, Ind., February 18, 1918.

### BULLETIN NO. 25.

So many inquiries have been received about the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, that Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, acting chairman for the State of Indiana, has issued the following statement:

There are forty-eight divisions of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, one in each State. The State chairman is appointed by the Federal Woman's Committee, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is chairman. The Woman's Committee in Indiana serves in an advisory capacity to the men on the Council of National Defense. It shares with them a suite of rooms in the State House at Indianapolis, which constitutes headquarters.

The State committee appoints a chairman in each county whose duty it is to call together the heads of all women's organizations and other representative women to explain the plan of the Woman's Committee: (1) that it is a clearing house for all woman's work, not to be regarded as a new and separate organization, but as an advisory council to which each of the already existing organizations brings its plans to get the backing of all the others and to divide the field of work in such a way as to prevent overlapping and competition; (2) that the Woman's Committee is a channel of communication by which the government has access to the State, the county, the town, and so on down to the individual woman.

It is expected that these women shall elect their own permanent officers. These elective officers promote all patriotic work in their community, discouraging valueless work, stimulating and directing constructive effort, contradicting rumor, and co-ordinating the work of women harmoniously with the aims of the government.

### URGE FOOD CONSERVATION.

They advocate the patriotic use of food in every home, which means the rearrangement of old habits and diets, requiring not only more time and thought, but greater devotion to household tasks and a more affectionate patience with the whims of the household. They seek a steady improvement in conditions surrounding childhood, emphasizing the importance of birth registration and insisting upon the protection of women and children in industry. They try to enlist young women with good education to train as nurses and as clerical assistants for the government. They speak for the support of the local charitable agencies; they aid the Red Cross and the Liberty loans and promote the sale of war thrift and savings stamps. The habits of life are to be changed, and this cannot be accomplished without the women.

The work of the Woman's Committee is to be steadily and progressively carried forward, not when it is comfortable and convenient, but as an inevitable obligation placed upon them by the government. Through constant watchfulness and through the interchange of information and experience they can perform their greatest service in maintaining a steadiness of thought and an evenness of temper in times that try men's souls. In quietness and confidence shall be their strength.

\* \* \* \*

Indianapolis, Ind., February 19, 1918.

### BULLETIN NO. 26.

To the Woman Members of the County Council of Defense:

My Dear Co-Workers—While the State of Indiana is not completely organized, there being a few counties which have not yet sent in their organizations, yet it is so nearly so that we are

in good position to start the routine of monthly reports from each county to the State, to be compiled by the State office and forwarded to Washington.

The report for Washington covering the monthly work of the State is required by the 15th of each month, accordingly I ask that each Woman member forward to me (80 State House, Indianapolis, Indiana), a complete report of the work in her county on the first day of each month. This will give us time to compile them for Washington in time to reach that place by the 15th. I trust you will at once get in touch with your committee and arrange to let us have such a report on March 1.

I find that constantly the question arises—What relation has this, that or the other woman's society to the Woman's Section of the Council of Defense, and in answer we give you below one of the best statements on this matter I have seen.

"The Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense is a sort of clearing house for the patriotic activities of women. It is in no sense a rival of any organization, nor has it any desire to detract from the activities and prerogatives of any other. The intent, from the National Committee down, is to make use of any other existing organizations, thus conserving the force of all women, and preserving intact the organizations that are in the field. Not a woman in its official receives a penny of salary, and only add this burden to those they already bear, as an act of patriotic service."

Very truly yours,

ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,  
Chairman Woman's Section State Council of Defense.

\* \* \* \*

Indianapolis, Ind., February 18, 1918.

### BULLETIN NO. 27.

To the Woman Members and Food Administration Chairman of the County Council of Defense:

My Dear Co-Workers—In order that you may be advised as to what is contemplated in the near future along food administration lines, we quote you below the latest bulletin on this subject issued by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., February 4, 1918.

To the State Chairman:

The Food Administration will soon begin a house to house canvass for placing 1918 Home Food Cards. It requests the same cheerful co-operation that you have always given.

We would suggest that those who aid in the distribution of cards study them carefully in order to meet objections and answer questions. Almost every point that will be raised is met by the text of the card itself, so we urge you to advise those who take part in the canvass to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the text of the card.

Sincerely,

(Signed) IDA M. TARBELL,  
Chairman Food Adm. Dept.

Thanking you for your services in the past along this line and soliciting your earnest effort for the next drive, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,  
Chairman Woman's Section State Council of Defense.

\* \* \* \*

Indianapolis, Ind., February 19, 1918.

### BULLETIN NO. 28.

To the Woman Member of the County Council of Defense:

My Dear Co-Worker—For your information I quote you the following very interesting article from our National Chairman, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, which refers to new service for city women:

### NEW SERVICE FOR CITY WOMEN.

"Under a new and large appropriation the Department of Agriculture is now appointing hundreds of women demonstration agents to help town and city housewives, just as demonstration agents

(Continued on Page 8.)



## IS IT FAIR?

(Milwaukee Sentinel.)

One of the revelations in the case of William Gessert, Sheboygan county farmer, convicted of obstructing the national army law by persuading a son not to respond to the draft and now on his way to serve five years in a federal prison, is astounding indeed. Here it is:

"Gessert \* \* \* says he is 47 and was born on the farm he now occupies. He declares he was educated in the district school of Rhine township, but had difficulty in understanding questions and making replies in English."

Born in Sheboygan county forty-seven years ago and yet experiencing "difficulty in understanding questions and making replies in English!" We talk of Americanizing our immigrants. Here, however, is a native of America, almost a half century old, who does not understand the language of America!

Is it fair to him that in his youth he was not prepared for American citizenship?

Is this fair to the many others like him?

Is it fair to America?

And the movement of German study in America's common schools, which prevents American children from learning America's language, goes right on.

A similar case of father and son is reported by the Nebraska Council of Defense. Both sobbed bitterly. Both repented. The son said:

"Gentlemen of the council, I wish to say that the trouble with my father and with hundreds of others of our citizens born in Germany is that they are permitted to read German newspapers. Foreign language newspapers should be abolished and your state council took the first step when it asked for the banishment of foreign languages in our schools."

But meanwhile the preservation of Germanism among immigrants and the incultation of Germanism in the native-born goes on. Meanwhile America is being divided and undermined.

## Registration for War Emergency Discussed

### Women Workers Attend School of Instruction as to Procedure in Big Spring Drive.

Registration for public service as a patriotic duty in the war emergency was the subject considered at a statewide conference, Saturday, February 16th, at the state house, of women defense workers from all parts of Indiana.

More than eighty women were present for the session, which was in the nature of a school of instruction for those who are to conduct the big registration drive, starting April 19th, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Angeline B. Cook, who represented Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, head of the women's section of the State Council of Defense.

The proposed optional fee of 10 cents to be paid by the registrant at the time of registering, as in the state of Illinois, where the women in this way have raised more than \$38,000 with which to pay the expenses incident to war activities, was discussed.

The meeting voted by a large majority in favor of resolutions asking the women's executive committee of the State Council of Defense to rescind its action approving such collection. Those who opposed the fee declared the state and the counties were providing money with which to carry on the women's work. Any policy which might tend to prevent any woman from registering, or cause confusion in the minds of the women of the state, was to be deplored, they said.

It is estimated Indiana has 838,000 women, 21 years of age or over. The registration is to include not only matured women, but girls from 16 to 21. It is believed 500,000 will register and help in a further effort to get a full roster of Indiana womanhood pledged to war service on a volunteer basis.

One thing Mrs. Cook especially impressed on the conference was the fact that the registration has been asked for by the federal government at Washington. Many other states already have registered their women. It is hoped that Indiana's spring drive will put the state out in front, where it stands in practically all other war activities.

Registration cards, classifying the capabilities, training, experience and talents and voluntary offers of service of Indiana women will be preserved in the county seats by the County Councils

of Defense. Each county will send its summary and classified recapitulation to the State Council of Defense, women's section, and a copy will go forward to Washington for the information of the National War Administration.

Another point emphasized was that the housewife and mother—the home-maker—is performing in her place, and in the proper way, a very definite patriotic duty which is not to be disturbed. The mother and home-maker, with her hands full of household cares, will register and be classified with the other patriotic women, but will not in any case be called on to lay down these fundamentals in order to take on purely war tasks. She will be credited for such Red Cross or other work as she is able to do in addition to her household business. The fact that a woman is busy as a home-maker does not relieve her from the duty of registering as a patriot in her proper classification in order that the federal government may know she is on the home job, helping to make the nation safe by a full observance of war-time rules and requirements, particularly as to food conservation.

Miss Julia Landers, chairman of the registration committee, made a patriotic address, asking the fullest measure of support in the work which she holds of vital importance.

### He Understood.

The reason Johnson county continues to lead Indiana and the whole United States in the per capita sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps is well illustrated in the remark of a Johnson county citizen at the conclusion of the County War Conference: "If I don't want to stick a hat-pin through my eye-ball," he said, "I am going to deny myself things and I am going to buy Thrift Stamps."

What he meant was, that with his boy called in the draft, he must, as a matter of necessity, save and preach the gospel of War Savings and Thrift Stamps. This man understood that, in order to save as much bloodshed as possible, the war must be properly financed; the boys in the trenches must be furnished with all the arms and ammunition they could possibly need; and he knew it takes both money and labor to back up the boys in the trenches. He understood that if his boy were to fall because of the lack of support by the folks back home, the anguish he would feel would far surpass the pain of literally sticking a needle through his eye-ball. This man thoroughly understood what the War Savings campaign means, and the sooner the entire American people get the same understanding of the campaign the quicker the war will be over and the more lives will be saved.

## Dietetic Contest in Schools of Porter

### County Council of Defense Will Finance Interesting and Patriotic Food Enterprise.

The Porter County Council of Defense will finance the dietetic conservation contest which County Superintendent of Schools F. H. Cole is now running in the schools of the county.

A. N. Worstell, Defense Council chairman, announced the fact today, and this in itself will add considerable impetus to the already popular contest. In making this announcement Mr. Worstell stated that it was right in line with the work the organization was sponsoring. Only a vast amount of good and conservation can result from the contest.

The teachers of the rural schools have taken a great interest in the work, and the students themselves are going eagerly into the contest.

A. Willa Wansbrough describes the plan in the Valparaiso Vidette, as follows:

"A novel and highly interesting experiment is about to be tried out in the rural schools of Porter County—experiment, truly, although perhaps the term project may be as aptly used. For purposes of convenience the experiment or project will be known as a dietetic conservation contest. It must be borne in mind, however, that it is more than a contest, as later influences will tend to prove.

"The idea of a dietetic contest was originated by Mr. N. S. Amstutz, research engineer, of this city, who has given many years of study to the relative values of foods and dietary. Its practical application to the activities of the work of the public schools has been carefully worked out after months of collaboration with Mr. Cole, county superintendent of schools, and the co-operation of several domestic science teachers who have been doing some preparatory work for a basis of operation.

"The plain aim of the contest is the production of an economical balanced single dish or food product. The very crux of the project is summarized in the slogan, "Balanced Dishes vs. Balanced Menus." By any appropriate experimentation and study, the contestant will endeavor to produce the most nourishing DISH, palatable and economical—a DISH having the least number of articles, requiring the least time to prepare, that is the best balanced, and prepared for the least outlay of money. Moreover, the DISH must be, as nearly as possible, an original one. From the foregoing general statement we come to the following points:

1. Balanced.
2. Highest nutrition.
3. Easily assimilated.
4. Economy.
5. Least ingredients.
6. Least time in preparation.
7. Simple procedure.
8. Palatability.
9. New descriptive name.

"The contest will begin within a few days and end about May 1st. Blank data sheets have been prepared for a proper record of articles used, quantity, time for preparation, time for cooking, etc., cost of materials, and percentage columns to be filled in by judges approximating proteins, fats, carbohydrates and calories. Bulletin 28, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be the basis of comparison as to food composition, fuel value, etc. Worth while prizes will be offered and more definitely announced at a later date.

"The intelligent reader will see at once that the 'prize' is but a means to an end. The highest value of the contest (or experiment) will lie in its educative processes and the influence in homes.

"One necessary and emphatic thought in closing. Mr. Amstutz and Mr. Cole have spent much time in considering the practical phases of the contest. The scheme is not burdened with frightful technicalities. It is important, but simple. It is readily adaptable to local conditions. Any student of domestic science in the rural schools may enter the contest in the hope of achieving."

One-third of all cultivated land in America is planted to corn. Corn is the original American grain.



## Every Ear of Corn Must Be Guaranteed

### Selection of Seed for 1918 Planting Will Determine Success or Failure of Crop.

Through the efforts of the Food Production and Conservation Committee of the State Council of Defense, an energetic campaign has been launched in every county for the testing of seed corn before planting this spring. "Test every ear" is the slogan, and Purdue university and county agents are co-operating with local forces to see that this slogan is carried out literally.

The seed stocks and labor survey, which is practically complete in every county, shows that early reports of the seed corn situation were not overdrawn. Some of the best corn producing counties in the state, those around Marion, are from 2,000 to 7,000 bushels short. Johnson county, said to be the pacemaker for the entire country, needs 5,000 bushels of seed. So it is with the counties running northwest from Indianapolis in a strip about 75 miles wide clear to Lake county. Other sections of the state, with a few exceptional counties, will be able to meet their own seed needs. Decatur, Bartholomew and Rush counties, among the leading corn producing counties, will have enough seed, reports from the leaders there show.

Old corn, that left from the 1916 crop, will play a big part as seed this year. It is estimated that this will plant 50 per cent of the 1918 crop.

The survey has shown vast amounts of seed which farmers thought was good to be absolutely lifeless.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### FARM LABOR SPECIALIST EMPLOYED.

With the employment of L. O. Chasey, of Marion, as farm labor specialist, a good turn has been done for the Indiana farmer. The Food Production and Conservation Committee will co-operate in every way through him to meet the labor situation. Mr. Chasey, a successful farmer himself, is employed by the United States Department of Agriculture, to serve as the connecting link between state and federal employment agencies. He will form organizations to act as mediums through which sources of labor may be located and brought to those needing the help. He will co-operate with the county agents and others in this work. The state is fortunate in obtaining the services of such a man when the labor situation demands so much attention.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 100 HENS ON EVERY FARM.

The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation says: "Hatch chickens early, for the number of chicks hatched during March and April will largely determine the number of eggs Indiana can furnish our country next fall and winter. Poultry patriotism means immediate action.

"One hundred hens on every farm and 100 eggs from every hen will double the production of poultry and eggs and increase the United States food supply 1,500,000 tons. Increased poultry production is a national necessity, recognized as such by our government. It is not only the opportunity, but the duty of all poultry raisers, all poultry and egg buyers, and all those connected in any way with the great poultry industry to combine forces and go over the top in poultry production this year. War time poultry work appeals to the pocketbook as well as to patriotism.

"Following is an extract from a recent publication of the Extension Department of Purdue University which was issued to assist in the increased poultry drive in Indiana:

\* \* \* \* \*

#### AN APPEAL TO YOUR POCKETBOOK.

Question—Can the average Indiana farmer make money with poultry?

Answer—Yes!

Question—Can you prove it?

Answer—Yes. Last year Mrs. Harry Knee, of Wabash, Ind., with a flock of 97 Barred Plymouth Rock hens secured 727 dozen eggs. She made a

profit of \$1.75 per hen—a profit of \$1.09 per hour for every hour spent with her fowls—Purdue instructions made good. Last year, with corn selling from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel, and other feed stuff proportionately as high, five Indiana farmers, averaging 165 hens apiece, secured 90 eggs per hen, which sold at an average of 32.2 cents per dozen, netting each one of those farmers \$231.95 apiece—mind you, a net profit of 45 cents per hour for every hour spent with their fowls.

Question—What shall I do to make money with fowls?

Answer—First—Hatch chickens early. Hatch by the calendar. Hatch 200 days before the season of heavy frosts in your locality. The secret of getting pullets to lay in cold weather is to have them matured and laying before October's frosts. Hatch Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes during March; hatch Leghorns not later than April 30th. Pullets hatched in June are poor winter layers. Early hatched chicks are stronger, more thrifty and mature more rapidly.

Second—Confine the mother hen during the first two weeks of the chick's life. Do not allow chicks to run in wet, cold grass. Every chick lost is an egg and a quantity of feed used to no purpose.

Third—Produce infertile eggs after the breeding season.

Fourth—Dispose of the surplus cockerels early and cut down the feed costs. Retain all thrifty pullets, as they earn you a profit. The cockerels will not.

When the war is over and victory is ours, see to it NOW that your conscience won't bother you THEN.

## The War Is Coming Home

Idle lands are to be put to patriotic use in raising crops for the war emergency regardless of efforts made by owners to hold such lands out of productiveness. The case of William C. Binford, who has kept more than 600 acres of land idle for several years, near Thorntown, is a case which indicates that the lesson of the war is coming close home. Judge W. H. Parr recently appointed M. C. Long, of Lebanon, to act as guardian for Binford, and Binford's big farm is to be cultivated under the management of the guardian with a view to increasing the food crop of Indiana in the war period. This step has been taken in response to suggestions made by the councils of defense of Boone and Montgomery counties following an inquiry made last year when a campaign was on to bring about intensive cultivation of lands and increase in production of food crops. Binford refused to rent any of his land at reasonable rates, and was too old and infirm to grow crops himself. His attitude was such as to lead the court to adjudge him to be irresponsible, and the guardianship was established in order that Binford might not suffer from either the consequences of his stubbornness or the idleness of his lands.

The Cass County Council of Defense has gone on record by resolution against the election or appointment to public office or public employment of any person who opposes the government in the war or who by silence or inaction fails to render aid to the country in time of peril.

A serious shortage of labor and experienced assistants is being experienced by all State institutions, due to the movement on the part of spirited employees to the colors.

Charles H. Williamson of Columbus, Ind., has been compelled to take out an alien enemy permit. He was born in a Danish province, which later went under German control. He took out his first naturalization papers in 1870, but did not complete his naturalization. He is not a German, does not speak German and does not sympathize with the Kaiser. Yet his failure to become a full American now gets him into trouble and brings the war home to him in a very real sense.

Tobias Haupt and A. E. Whitehead, organizers for the "Workers' International Industrial Union" at Evansville, made disloyal remarks. They were called on the carpet and pledged themselves to wear the American flag on their coat lapels and to cease anti-American talk. The pledge was made to the Evansville chief of police.

Fats make nitroglycerin a necessity in ammunition making. Don't waste fats.

## Indiana War Gardens 1918

Every Indiana family should plant and cultivate a garden this year. In this way our people can give active direct assistance to the campaign for more food.

The present food shortage emphasizes the importance of growing and conserving every possible pound of food. The rapidly increasing army and navy, together with the hungry people of Europe, will require more foodstuffs next year than ever before. We must be ready to meet this demand.

All men and women, boys and girls are urged, therefore, to arrange for land, plant a garden, and produce food which will release large supplies of the staple form crops for the use of our Allies and our soldier boys.

JAMES P. GOODRICH,  
Governor of Indiana.

### Allotment of Soldiers' Pay.

In response to a request made by the State Council, John S. Cravens, a member of the State Council's Section of the Council of National Defense, advises as follows:

"You will note that an allotment is compulsory as to a man's wife and children and if he has not voluntarily allotted his pay, upon application, compulsory allotment will follow. Allotment of pay is voluntary as to any other persons. It also follows that family allowances will be paid by the Government where allotment of pay is already established. All applications should be mailed to the War Risk Insurance Bureau, Treasury Department, Allotment and Allowance Division, and should you require further applications, you may obtain them by communicating directly with that Bureau. The Bureau also provides a blank form, '1B,' on which is listed the information for the allotment of pay and application for family allowance, but this is issued only to the soldiers."

## Extension of Time to Secure Insurance

Secretary of the Treasury Wm. Gibbs McAdoo announces that all persons in the military and naval services whose time for making application for Government insurance would have expired before April 12 have been granted an extension of time by Congress so that they can make application any time up to and including April 12, 1918. The joint resolution making this extension has been approved by President Wilson.

This extension, the Secretary explained, was made as a measure of protection for a large number of men who, because of service at distant points and for other reasons, did not have time to apply. This related particularly to those whose right to apply for insurance would have expired today under the original act. The extension of the time within which to apply for insurance does not, however, include the automatic insurance, which has expired.

All persons who have not applied for insurance will remain uninsured by the Government until their insurance is applied for. The automatic insurance has stopped for all men in service regardless of the date of enlistment. Delay in applying for insurance is therefore more dangerous than ever before.

The vigorous and enthusiastic insurance campaign which has been going on at military and naval units will continue. Men who have not applied for insurance should take advantage of the generous extension of time and make application forthwith; men who have applied for insurance in amounts less than the maximum of \$10,000 will be able as a measure of protection for themselves and their families to increase the amount where it is practicable to do so. The extension of time will be of special advantage to men in the American Expeditionary Forces and men in the Navy serving at distant points.



## Food Administration

Americans are buckling down to a gigantic task of conserving wheat. To meet the needs of the allies and other demands, including those of Belgian relief and Cuba, 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are needed in the next four months. The commercial surplus from the 1917 harvest has already been shipped to them, so this amount can only be secured from the savings of the people.

To bring about the necessary cut in the consumption of wheat the Food Administration has put in force regulations which affect every branch of the flour trade and is urging the consumer to adjust his household to meet the needs of the hour.

The following is a summary of the new regulations and suggestions:

(1) The mills under license regulation are required to produce a barrel of flour from 264 pounds of 58 pounds per bushel wheat. This is a white flour and represents a 74 per cent. extraction as against 70 per cent., the average of last year.

(2) Millers are permitted to sell to jobbers only 70 per cent. of their purchases of last year and are called on to distribute flour through their customary markets and channels of distribution.

(3) The government, through the Food Administration, buys 30 per cent. of the output of the flour mills. This reserve will be held to supply the needs of the allies and supply any local shortage that may occur in this country.

(4) Jobbers can sell the retail trade in the proportion of one pound of wheat flour to one pound of such cereals as permitted under regulations.

(5) Bakers of bread and rolls must buy one pound of wheat substitute for every four pounds of wheat flour and must use a minimum 20 per cent. of cereals other than wheat flour in baking.

(6) Bakers of all other bakery products and manufacturers of wheat products can purchase no more than 70 per cent. of the wheat flour they used during the corresponding months of 1917.

(7) In public eating places Monday and Wednesday of each week are to be observed as wheatless days.

(8) The consumer is called on in purchasing flour to buy at the same time an equal weight of other cereals. He is asked to observe the two wheatless days a week and a wheatless meal every day and to bake or buy only "Victory Bread."

\* \* \* \*

Substitutes recognized in the sale of wheat flour on the 50-50 basis are:

Bran, shorts, middlings.  
Milo flours and similar flours and meals.  
Corn flour, cornmeal, corn grits, hominy.  
Edible corn starch, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal.  
Rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour.  
Bean meal, peanut meal, cassava taro and banana flours and other products of similar nature.

\* \* \* \*

If each home saves:

One ounce of meat daily it means 465,000,000 pounds annually.  
And one slice of bread, 365,000,000 loaves annually.  
And one piece of butter, 114,000,000 pounds annually.  
And one cup of milk, 912,000,000 quarts.  
Or the product of 400,000 cows annually.  
Let us do our part.

\* \* \* \*

In order to insure a greater supply of cereals which may be substituted for wheat, the United States Food Administration sent the following telegram to all maltsters throughout the country: "You are directed, until rules governing maltsters are issued, to cease all purchases of barley and other grains for malting."

It is estimated that the maltsters now have on hand a sufficient supply of barley and other grains to last from three to six months.

\* \* \* \*

Poultry stored before February 1, 1917, must be moved out of cold storage warehouses on or before March 1, 1918, as heretofore directed by

the United States Food Administration. No action will be initiated against holders of such poultry if same is sold before March 1 to direct distributors to the consuming trade and held in the name of such distributors for not exceeding thirty days after March 1. In cases where dealers have not moved this poultry because of inability to secure transportation facilities, and have evidence of these facts, application should be made for limited extension beyond March 1 to the Enforcement Division of the Food Administration.

\* \* \* \*

In order to prevent confusion and obtain as much uniformity as possible on the meats program, the Federal Food Administration is asking all administrators to submit proposed local regulations they may have in mind before actually putting them in force. Already some confusion exists because certain States have made special rules in their endeavors to have meatless day and meals and porkless day fully observed, as outlined in the new home cards. It is hoped the administrators will not find it necessary to make complicated local rules affecting sales by dealers of special meats but if local conditions arise which they feel should be treated in a special way they are urged not to hesitate to wire headquarters.

## Red Cross Activities

Seven hundred county and city superintendents of schools in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky have been appealed to by James L. Fieser, director of Civilian Relief in the Lake Division, American Red Cross, to lend their active co-operation to Chapter Home Service Sections.

Each superintendent has been sent the Red Cross manual of Home Service outlining the activities of the branch of Red Cross work which assists the dependent families of enlisted men. There are now more than 3,000 such families under the care of the Red Cross in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

The attention of the school officials is especially directed to that part of the Home Service work which deals with child conservation and its part in the nation's program.

Mr. Fieser has also sent out letters to several hundred business men who are members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, asking these men to co-operate with the chapter civilian relief work in their respective communities.

\* \* \* \*

James R. Garfield, manager of the Lake Division, American Red Cross, is in receipt of a letter from H. D. Gibson, general manager, in part as follows:

"It has come to my attention that there is apparent reluctance on the part of some chapters, whose funds are limited or have been very liberally used for various other purposes to make appropriations for Home Service, even when the opportunity for such expenditure, wisely and helpfully is apparent.

"Whenever an individual chapter feels unable or unwilling financially to undertake Home Service, you are authorized to state to the chapter concerned that its funds should be used so far as needed for the welfare of the families of soldiers and sailors in that community, even if the result must be the curtailing of work along other lines. The only Red Cross funds available for Home Service are those of the chapter itself, whereas the surplus funds of all chapters can be used if necessary for general relief supplies.

"It should be made definitely certain that a chapter with funds, no matter how limited, should not neglect its Home Service obligations, because to do so will likely cause the families of soldiers and sailors there to suffer privation or to oblige them to sacrifice health by reason of overwork, or unsuitable work, or to apply to public or private charities."

Unless the descendants of the men who followed Grant and Lee are degenerate there can be no question of the ultimate outcome. It is time for each individual to search his heart and to purge his mind and purpose of selfish motives.—Secretary of Agriculture.

## Liberty Guard Division

Office of the Adjutant-General,  
Liberty Guard Division,  
Indianapolis, February 1, 1918.

### GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

1. The following executive order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Chamber,

Indianapolis, Ind., January 2, 1918.

Brigadier-General Harry B. Smith, in addition to his other duties as Adjutant-General of Indiana, will assume command of all Liberty Guard organizations within the State of Indiana.

JAMES P. GOODRICH, Governor.

By direction of the Governor.

HARRY B. SMITH, Adjutant-General.

\* \* \* \*

Office of the Adjutant-General,  
Liberty Guard Division,  
Indianapolis, February 18, 1918.

### GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

1. Pursuant to the executive order of the Governor, published in General Orders No. 1, dated February 1, 1918, the undersigned hereby assumes command and takes charge of the organization known as the Liberty Guard of Indiana.

2. During the periods of meetings for drill and instruction all members of Liberty Guard organizations shall observe strict military courtesy and discipline as provided in the infantry drill regulations of the United States army. All officers and members are directed to hold weekly meetings for the study and practice of military drill and customs of the military service, and said meetings shall not be postponed or discontinued unless sanctioned by orders from these headquarters.

3. Instruction in military drill shall be given in accordance with infantry drill regulations of the United States army as authorized by the Secretary of War.

4. The Liberty Guard organizations of Indiana shall be governed by the military law of the State of Indiana.

5. All organizations of the Liberty Guard are expected to maintain an attendance of at least 60 per cent. of the total membership.

By direction of the Governor.

HARRY B. SMITH,  
Adjutant-General.

## Women's Section

(Continued from Page 5.)

have been helping farmers' wives and daughters for several years.

"Each city agent will be a representative of both your State College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, under whose direction she will work. Each will be a source of complete and authoritative information as to what the government is doing to help women with their home problems, and also as to what the government wants women to do in their homes.

"These agents will work through co-operation with the public schools, with organizations already at work on home problems in relation to the war, and will utilize every other available means for helping you and your neighbors. If a demonstration agent has been appointed for your town, get in touch with her. If you don't know where she is, write and ask your State College of Agriculture. If none has been appointed, ask your State College of Agriculture when and how one may be appointed."

If you have no agent in your county I trust you will take up the matter.

Very truly yours,

ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,  
Chairman Woman's Section, State Council of Defense.

It is very important to take an interest in your community. If the restaurant and hotel in your town doesn't follow the food program it is your fault—your fault!—because if you insist upon their doing it, and take an interest in their doing it, they will follow it if you explain it to them.—U. S. Food Administration.





"We accepted this war for a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is attained. Under God, I hope it will not end until that time!"—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MARCH 1, 1918

Number 29

## Council Defers Action on Director of Labor

**Governor James P. Goodrich Will Be Consulted Before This Important Matter is Concluded.**

By consent, A. W. Brady acted as chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense at its regular meeting February 27.

In the continued absence of A. E. Reynolds, chairman of the committee named to consider an appropriate action by the council in the matter of encouraging the campaign for more silos on Indiana farms, the committee was continued. G. I. Christie, director of the Indiana committee on food production and conservation, reported that the campaign for silos is continuing through existing agencies but that it was felt that the endorsement of the Council would be of material assistance.

The committee consisting of Mr. Brady, H. R. Kurrie and Will Irwin, which was authorized to prepare an expression of the policy of the Council on Pro-Germanism and pacifism, was authorized to include also in its consideration the matter of utilizing the services of loyal Germans in spreading patriotic educational propaganda among German-speaking people. The committee also will report on the suggestion of the State's section of the Council of National Defense that the State Council assist in the proposed plan for Americanizing aliens, first by assisting the United States Bureau of Education and second by setting up agencies for the same purpose within the State, co-operating with the speakers' bureau, the woman's section and other channels.

A letter from A. L. Miller, secretary of the Vigo County Council of Defense, setting forth objectionable features of the alleged transmission of train orders in the railroad yards and mining districts by telephone; pointing out the presence of potential enemy aliens; and the lack of fixed responsibility such as attaches to the written order, was referred to the transportation committee with the request that prompt action be taken.

Mr. Keach asked the rereading of the communication from the Council of National Defense asking the Council to give attention to the appointment of a labor director. He then nominated Charles Fox, a member of the Council, chairman of the Labor committee, for the office. Mr. Wampler, of the Employers' Co-operation committee, to whom with Governor James P. Goodrich and Mr. Fox was referred the question, originally, stated that the governor is still considering the financial problem involved in extending and enlarging the scope and service of the state employment bureau. At the suggestion of Mr. Brady, that the governor, very properly, should be consulted before the council commits itself to the expenditure of any considerable sum of the State's money, further action was deferred for a week, with the understanding that Mr. Brady is to consult with the governor in the meantime, in anticipation of a final conclusion. It was stated by Mr. Keach that a representative of the United States department of labor had been in Indianapolis for several days urging that the council name a labor director without further delay.

The executive secretary of the council, on motion of Mr. Keach, was authorized to acknowledge appropriately the tender of the property of the Socialist Turnverein, an Indianapolis organization of citizens of German extraction, for patriotic purposes. It was reported that the council recently availed itself of the use of the society's hall for holding a patriotic meeting.

Mr. Keach and E. M. Wilson were named to investigate the alleged discrimination against soldiers at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, by Indianapolis retailers. Dr. Emerson previously had reported instances of resentment on the part of medical men who asserted they had been charged excessive prices for supplies purchased in Indianapolis.

Mr. Fox reported the discharge of union molders by the Standard Wheel company of Terre Haute, who had been engaged on federal war contracts. His motion, that a committee be authorized to investigate and make such recommendations as will constitute a precedent for similar cases which are expected to arise during the progress of the war, prevailed. Mr. Fox of the Labor committee and Mr. Wampler of the Employers' Co-operation committee were named as this special committee.

On motion of Mr. Squibb, the resolution calling on educational and agricultural interests of the state to encourage the organization of 10,000 Indiana boys in the United States Boys' Working Reserve for agricultural service during the coming summer was adopted unanimously. The resolution in full appears elsewhere in this Bulletin.

The council heard a presentation of the merits of a so-called patriotic arithmetic, intended to promote interest in food conservation and other timely matters, and referred the question of an indorsement to the educational section.

## Win the War Day

(National Committee of Patriotic Societies,  
Southern Building, Washington, D. C.)

A plan to observe April 6, the first anniversary of America's entry into the war, as "National Win the War Day" has been suggested by William Mather Lewis, Executive Secretary of the National Committee of Patriotic Societies.

A statement sent to the presidents of fifty National Patriotic organizations, to cabinet members and other Government officials says, "At the beginning of our second year in the great war it is fitting that we have a National consecration to the task remaining before us. Because of numerous workless days during the past winter it is not advisable that the occasion should be made a holiday, but in every factory, store, mine, school and on every farm there should be a brief period during the day where everyone who is loyal to the flag should stand up and be counted. Flags should everywhere be unfurled. At twelve o'clock noon factory whistles and church bells should send forth a volume of sound that will reach Berlin. Every band in the country will then play the Star-spangled Banner while the people stand at attention. In the evening in the churches, halls and theaters the people can gather for meetings of inspiration. Regiments of the National Army may parade in cities near the cantonments.

"The winter of our discontent" with its coalless days and congested railroad and other minor annoyances is past. The spring with its promise of abundant crops and increased industrial production is here. Now is the time for America's Home Army to mobilize and thus bring courage to our boys in the trenches and cantonments, and depression to our enemies. Let Germany feel that this is a popular war in America. The effect of having the nation a unit in patriotic thought on this day cannot be overestimated. It will bring renewed courage and hope to our brave Allies.

Every State Council of Defense, every county and Community Council, every mayor, every Liberty Bond Committee, every patriotic society, every labor organization, every school board should at once lay definite plans to make "Win the War Day" a great success.

## Ten Thousand Boys Wanted in Indiana

(Resolution Adopted by the Indiana State Council of Defense, February 27, 1918)

Whereas, It now appears that as many as ten thousand boys of the ages 16 to 20, inclusive, will be needed on Indiana farms during the coming season, and

Whereas, The majority of these boys will necessarily come from towns and cities, and will be inexperienced in farm work, and

Whereas, The State Council of Defense, in co-operation with the State Board of Education and the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, has issued a bulletin entitled "Emergency Agricultural Classes," which outlines a plan for teaching such boys some of the rudiments of agriculture, and familiarizing them with the nomenclature of farm life, therefore, be it

Resolved, That all school authorities throughout the state of Indiana, superintendents, principals and teachers, agricultural agents and teachers, farm implement dealers, agents for tractors, dealers in farm seeds and fertilizers, stock men, retired farmers, active farmers and livery men all co-operate with each other in each community where boys are available, for the purpose of organizing these emergency classes and making them as practical and successful as possible. To succeed this plan demands quick action. It is a vital war measure, and should be received by everyone in the state as a "CALL TO COLORS" commanding complete co-operation and immediate execution.

## Holding Down on Public Work.

Secretary McAdoo authorizes the following statement: "Because of the interest of the Treasury Department in the conservation of capital and credit during the period of the war, I have received several inquiries as to whether building operations of one kind and another should be discouraged. With regard to plans for public buildings under the control of the department, I have stopped letting contracts except in cases where they were absolutely necessary. Home building is an excellent thing in normal times, but at present, unless there is real shortage of houses for war-workers, I strongly advise that materials, valuable labor and credit be not utilized for this purpose. Whether homes should be built should be determined strictly by the urgency of the need."

## Would Swindle Farmers.

Regarding an attempt that is being made to swindle the farmers of the United States, the Federal Farm Loan Board has issued a statement saying, in part: "Another scheme for swindling the farmers of the United States has been discovered by the board. A man advertising himself as an authorized organizer of national farm loan associations is sending out advertising matter emblazoned with the national flag, stating that he will organize such associations at \$500 each, and will teach others the trick for a certain sum of money. His advertisements have reached farmers and business men over a large part of the United States. All such representations are fraudulent."

It is the duty of every true-blue daughter of Uncle Sam to see that no soap is wasted in her home. Soap is made from fat. Fats are necessary for food and for making munitions.



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Allen County.**—Harry Linsing, a patrolman, who is also a pipecutter, has registered in the Public Service Reserve for shipbuilding services. His action has received a very cordial endorsement of the city administration both because of the patriotic nature of his act and the splendid example he sets for others in this emergency....The Allen County Council of Defense has recommended to township trustees and assessors that they join with members of the township advisory board in organizing township councils of defense. "Since this is the duty of necessity, humanity and honor, we know you will cheerfully accept the responsibility," says the county council's letter to the township officers, who will be looked to for results....Allen county residents of the vicinity of Leo hung an American flag on a Mennonite church door and then sent word to the minister defying him or the members of the congregation to take it down. The minister is alleged to have urged young men not to enter the army service if they could possibly avoid it, because of their religion. Bitter feeling is being manifested against the Mennonites and it is said Federal investigation will be asked with a view to getting before the public all the pertinent facts.

**Bartholomew County.**—At the suggestion of Marshall Hacker, chairman of the County Council of Defense, concurred in by Mayor Jones of Columbus, business men of the city suspended business for a period of five minutes as a mark of respect for James B. Larkin and in sympathy with his parents on the day of his funeral, February 16. James B. Larkin was the first Bartholomew county boy to give his life in the great war. He died in camp.

**Benton County.**—The Rev. Father Charles Deh, chairman of the County Council of Defense, and Lemuel Shipman have accepted the appointment as members of the Catholic Church War Association, and their duties will take them to every parish of the north Indiana diocese. The purpose of the association is "to place the members of that denomination squarely back of the President in the prosecution of the war. There are a good many members of this church who are of German ancestry and naturally have been lukewarm in the conflict, but the high dignitaries have determined that the church shall support this war now as one mass, hence this nation-wide organization."

**Boone County.**—Stirring resolutions denouncing the spread of German Kultur through the schools and other sources of public information were adopted by the Boone county war conference, which was the most successful meeting of the kind held in the community in more than a generation, notwithstanding circumstances made the attendance a disappointment.

**Clark County.**—J. E. Taggart, chairman of the County Council of Defense, directs attention in a public statement to the "selfishness" of politicians, who are placing their own interests first in reference to war work. Chairman Taggart declares that many of these men have exceptional ability along the lines of activity in which the patriotic workers are engaged, and he deplores their entire absence from any concern in war work. He considers this to the discredit of those who are asking popular support in their desire to be elected to office.

**Clinton County.**—E. A. Spray, Howard Cann, Joseph Phipps, Ralph Chadfield and Walter Brown have been named by the County Council of Defense to pass upon all solicitations of funds for war purposes. The request that all movements voluntarily co-operate in making this censorship effective has been made by the County Council of Defense, which also expresses the hope that "the public will accept and with interest demand that all causes co-operate under the endorsement of this committee."

**Davies County.**—In revoking the license of John C. Lemmon, a county school teacher, James E. Gilley, county school superintendent, referring to Lemmon's refusal to assist the government in making a copy of the registration on indexed cards, said, "I hold that I must of necessity maintain the schools of this county on the basic principles on which they were founded by our government—the principle that you are to train the youth of our land for future efficient citizenship. To be an efficient citizen can mean nothing else than to give loyal service to this country in time of war as well as in time of peace. Whenever our schools cease to train for just this sort of service they fail to accomplish the high purpose for which they were established." Superintendent Gilley revoked Lemmon's license on the ground of incompetency and neglect of duty and is sustained in his action by an opinion from Dr. Horace Ellis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

**Decatur County.**—D. W. Weaver, S. A. Boner, Will Alanham, Joe Moss and G. G. Welsh have been named a committee to pass upon all solicitations of funds for patriotic purposes. This is in line with the recommendation of the State Council of Defense and is intended to put an end to abuses which have become very general over the State.

**Elkhart County.**—One hundred retail grocers of Elkhart county have joined the organization, which will serve as a medium of communication between the consuming public and the food administration. The county president is A. A. Poorbaugh of Elkhart, and C. W.

Kants secretary-treasurer. There is a vice-president for each community as follows: Elkhart, Herman Stultz; Goshen, George I. Smith; Benton, C. A. Strine; Stumptown, M. Franzer; Middlebury, Claude Stettel; Nappanee, L. V. Mollett; Millersburg, B. B. Miller; Wakarusa, C. F. Frash; Waterford, Howard Hopkins; New Paris, Mervin Mishler; Bristol, A. B. App; Foraker, H. M. Weaver; Southwest, Enos Weaver; Jonesville, John Nusbaum.

**Floyd County.**—Colored women of Floyd county have registered and are co-ordinating with the patriotic activity of the woman's section of the County Council of Defense. They will make a special study of food conservation and Red Cross work. Their organization follows: Mrs. J. E. Harper, president; Mrs. Nathan Hill, vice-president; Mrs. C. F. Williamson, secretary; Mrs. Josie Edison, treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Washington, chairman of advisory board....Miss Minta McQuiddy has been appointed chairman of the committee on food conservation. Each of the churches of New Albany is represented in her organization, which is composed of the following: Mrs. Charles F. Callahan, Mrs. Edward Quinn, Mrs. Noel Bird, Mrs. George Fleischer, Mrs. J. D. Hauswald, Mrs. Grace Graham, Mrs. E. A. Sevringhaus, Mrs. Will W. Brooks, Mrs. Cora Beach Collins, Mrs. William Martin, Mrs. James Russell, Jr.; Mrs. T. M. Moritz, Mrs. Charles A. Hedges, Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. Huon Starr, Mrs. John Rapp and Mrs. J. W. Hanlon. The appointments have been officially approved by Mrs. Kurfess. It is the intention to thoroughly organize for the conservation of food by the women of the city. It is planned to district the city with members of the committee in charge of the various districts and these districts are to be organized into neighborhood units for effective co-operative work....State Senator M. C. Thornton, who is filling engagements for patriotic speeches, boasts that he has eleven blood relatives fighting with the allied armies against Germany.

An appropriation of \$1,000 for the payment of legitimate expenses in carrying on the work of the County Council of Defense is made by the civil council. Members of the Council get no salary.

**Fulton County.**—Commendations of the statement of public policy issued by the Fulton County Council of Defense continue to come in from all over the country. Since the publication of the policy leading public men and publicists have written expressions of their endorsement and approval, in which are included the following: Governor James P. Goodrich: "I am sure there are no more patriotic people in any county of Indiana than Fulton county." Senator James E. Watson: "The plan of lodge, church and school is commendable and I am sure it will be very helpful in arousing patriotic sentiments." Senator Harry S. New: "It is on such educational campaigns as you are conducting that we must largely rely to overcome the dangerous apathy from which some sections of the country seem to be suffering. More power to you."...Grosvener Dave, secretary of the Farmers and Merchants' Association, has been engaged at the salary of \$1,800 a year to act as assistant to other chairmen of other war committees in the county. While doing this work Mr. Dave will be relieved of all other responsibilities and it will be his duty to assist where desired in all fund raising efforts, look after fuel and food problems, organize and secure speakers for patriotic meetings, handle correspondence and otherwise administer details of the council's business. The following executive committee will have general supervision over the work: Arthur Metzner, A. L. Deniston, Henry Bihler, Charles Emmons and Maurice Shelton. One of the first duties of the new administration was to co-operate in the seed corn survey, which is completed.

**Grant County.**—Secretary Z. C. Sanderson of the Grant County Council of Defense enlisted the active co-operation of 100 merchants of Marion in the campaign to secure registration of skilled mechanics in the shipbuilding plant. The merchants readily recognized the necessity of moving millions of war if industrial prosperity inland were not to suffer.

Albert C. Moenart, Belgian Consul-General, will be one of the speakers at the Marion War Conference to be held March 12. All preparations are being made to cover the County Council's activities. Effort will be made to emphasize the military as well as the civilian end of the war program and is expected to be one of the biggest events of the kind ever held in the county.

**Henry County.**—At the farmers' Institute at Newcastle the following resolutions were adopted, which are both timely and patriotic:

1. That we, the members of the Henry County Farmers' Institute Association, will do all in our power to improve, increase and conserve food products.
2. That we will earnestly and actively co-operate with the National Food Administration and our State Council of Defense in their program to substitute other food, in food measure, for wheat and red meat, in order that our soldiers and our allies may be abundantly provisioned for their strenuous work.
3. That we will earnestly co-operate with the state committee on food production and conservation, the United States Department of Agriculture and Purdue University in increasing production of crops, meat and other foodstuffs and will aid in every possible way in carrying out the national program.
4. That we will continue as members of churches, lodges and agricultural organizations, to petition our representatives in Congress to work and vote for national prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic as a war measure.
5. That, in order to prevent wholesale waste of the nation's food supply and reduction of man power

through intemperance, we demand the complete suppression, throughout this nation or its dependencies, of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

6. That a copy of these resolutions be made and sent at once to each Indiana Senator and to the member of Congress representing our congressional district.

7. That we, as farmers of Henry county, co-operate with the Henry County Council of Defense in the sheep industry, doing all in our power to purchase and maintain as many sheep as we can properly house and feed.

8. That drastic measures be adopted to reduce the number of worthless and ownerless dogs, thereby greatly lessening, to the sheep industry, the dog menace.

9. That farmers, both landowners and tenants, pay particular attention to the comfort of all classes of stock during our cold winter in order to thoroughly co-operate with the conservation movement.

10. That we urgently request that the one and a quarter millions of acres in the United States and ten thousand acres in Indiana now in tobacco be used for the production of corn and other food cereals.

11. That the tobacco users willingly co-operate with the food administration and observe a smokeless day.

**Hendricks County.**—Mrs. S. A. Hazelett, representing the Indiana State Council of Defense, in an address before the farmers' Institute at Greencastle, said that the working of girls and women on the farms during the summer will be the only means of making up for the shortage caused by the men and boys going to war. Mrs. Hazelett said that the athletic girl in college can continue her good health by riding a cultivator, a moving machine, a hay rake or any other farm implement during the summer, and help her father increase his output from the farm. Others said that the only way for the farmer to solve the shortage of labor is to pay wages equal to that paid in the factories.

**Huntington County.**—L. A. Smith has been named by the County Council of Defense as chairman of the committee on wood supply. Mr. Smith's duty will consist largely of encouraging a substitution of wood fuel for coal. He will endeavor to persuade farmers to cut wood for their own use this spring and summer and assist in securing a market for any surplus they may have.

**Knox County.**—In approving claims totaling \$568.30 on the O. K. of the County Council of Defense, covering a period from September 15, 1917, to January 26, 1918, the board of county commissioners ordered the following minutes spread upon their record: "A pressing and indispensable public necessity exists for the maintenance of the Knox County Council of Defense on account of a state of war now existing and for the expenditure of money therefor from the appropriation heretofore made by the county council of Knox county, and that they maintain and make efficient said council of Defense it is necessary for Knox county to pay the legitimate expenses of said council of defense, including the payment for yarn for knitting for the soldiers, which was a benefit to the citizens of Knox county."

**Lake County.**—The following are aiding in a movement inaugurated by the Lake County Council of Defense to organize an effective committee on morals: Rev. William Grant Seaman, pastor Methodist Episcopal church of Gary; Rev. Thomas Jansen, Holy Angels church of Gary; Rev. C. J. Sharp, pastor Christian church of Hammond. The committee is endeavoring to create definite patriotic sentiment to be brought to bear "against all forms of lawlessness as weakening to the nation at a time when it needs all its strength to win the war." The increase in juvenile delinquency in particular will be given attention....Girls in Emerson High School have followed the action of the Michigan City High School girls in organizing a Girls' Working Reserve. The organization will devote itself to Red Cross work, knitting, sewing, darning and patching. The charter membership includes the following: Floret Ohrensteln, Gladys Phillips, Elizabeth Hammond, Martha Hammond, Irene Spiker, Rosella Ralph, Dorothy Feidler, Marjorie Bowers, Pearl Lincombe, Helen Kidwell, Inez Imes, Marjorie Hall, Hermine Aleschuler, Elizabeth Wright, Stella Vickroy, Bessie Harris, Dorothy Greenwood, Ruth Wolf, Louis Hutchins, Berniel Davis, Mildred Freeburg, Eve Sprouls, Bessie Friedman, Mildred Pezer, Helen Hauprich, Elizabeth Graff, Lucile Harris, Jessie Bowen, Doris Davidson, Marion Monroe, Algra Nesbit, Marian Swartz, Elmi Salmi, Marguerite Gassler, Katherine Wiltner, Gladys Hancock, Helen Lee, Rachel Kahn, Isabel Davies, Louise Wood, Dolores Bierwagon, Bernice Stearns, Bernice Wilson, Anna Burgess, Erma Stevens, Mona Hill, Pearl Shirley, Vera Bures, Stella Smith, Florence Millet, Ruth Landrigan, Theodora Hedges, Helen Lenly, Etta Webber, Rose Kandel, Margaret Tulloch.

The board of county commissioners have requested the County Council of Defense to present a formal petition for an appropriation for a tuberculosis hospital as a paramount issue in Lake county, not only as a war measure, but as a humanitarian measure....Fred Ruf of Crown Point, F. L. Evans of East Chicago and Peter B. Lamb of Gary have been appointed to put into execution orders of the national economy board as it affects co-operative deliveries and other merchandizing reforms....S. J. Craig of Crown Point has been appointed to organize Councils of Defense in the townships and school districts of the county. The American Alliance is co-operating with the Council of Defense in ferreting out all treasonable acts and utterances, which will be reported to the proper authorities for their consideration.



Laporte County.—Upon receipt of the approval of G. H. Hendren, state accountant, the \$2,500 recently appropriated by the county council was turned over to the County Council of Defense for the payment of its expenses. The defense council has an office in the court house in charge of the stenographer, where it is giving attention to all matters requested or suggested by the State Council of Defense. The entire month of March will be devoted to an intensive campaign intended to lay the groundwork for township organization and other lines of patriotic activity. In some localities two meetings are to be held and the speakers will cover not only the general subject of patriotic duty at this time, but will specify on particular subjects as the occasion warrants. The school houses are being utilized wherever possible in this campaign.

Madison County.—Madison County Council of Defense has interested the city administration, the banks of the city and the Chamber of Commerce in a survey of the vacant lots of Anderson, Elwood, Alexandria and other cities of the county with a view to cultivating in war gardens every inch of available space this year. In Anderson the administration has pledged itself to securing a city gardener to supervise the work and keeping war gardens in condition and to advise with gardeners about planting, cultivation and marketing. The records show a total of 36 families cared for by the Red Cross division of the civilian relief committee in Anderson during the recent severe cold weather. Mrs. Mode Cox is in charge of the relief. Charles T. Sansberry, in charge of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, proposes an enforced draft of pool-room and cigar-store loafers for agricultural work during the approaching summer. Mr. Sansberry has appointed assistant agents for the reserve in Elwood, Alexandria and Pendleton and expects to make a creditable showing in his work.

Marion County.—Clubs with German names are eliminating all suggestiveness attached thereto by taking on new names. The long-famous German House is now the Athenaeum, and the Independent Turnverein, as soon as legal formalities are complied with, becomes the Independent Athletic Club. Efforts are being made also to abolish the use of the name Maennerchor and everything else that smacks of German kultur. Militant automobile dealers of Indianapolis are organizing a battalion of Gasoline Rangers. Bruce M. Wiley, president of the National Motor Sales Company, has accepted the title of major of the battalion and four captains selected to serve under him are E. W. Steinhart, A. B. Wagner, H. C. Lathrop and Joseph M. Block, all prominent in the automobile trade. The purpose of this organization will be to afford emergency relief in transporting men or munitions for war purposes.

Marshall County.—Under the auspices of the County Council of Defense a program was carried out at the M. E. church in honor of Harry Wickcy, a former Plymouth boy, who lost his arm fighting the Germans in the trenches of France. Few soldiers have come back with the record Wickcy has made. He fought as an infantryman and as a spy worked his way into the German trenches and secured information of value to the allied cause. He participated in a ten-mile advance into German territory. His arm was blown off by a shell, which also lacerated and scarred his breast.

Monroe County.—"If Indiana is asleep on the war situation, just go on sleeping," said Lieutenant Hector McQuarrie at the close of the big county war conference here. "Do not regard this war as a war in Flanders; it is a world war, a war of hate—hate of all things that are beautiful in life. We must kill the Germans because that is the only thing that will teach them what they must learn, and there is no hope until they are defeated," were the closing words of Lieutenant McQuarrie.

Rush County.—Mrs. A. S. Stewart has enlisted the public school children of Rushville in a concerted movement to cultivate tomatoes for the use of the army cantonments. The plan has been endorsed by the Federal Food Administration, which says, "The plan is an excellent one and one worthy of notice," and the approval of the military authorities as to the disposal of the tomatoes so grown is being awaited by the sponsor of the movement. Mrs. Stewart contemplates the planting of seed in boxes at school, where the germination process will have an educational appeal, the plan thus having a double value to commend it. Patriotic women of Rush county have volunteered to can the tomatoes thus grown.

St. Joseph County.—Mayor Franklin R. Carson of South Bend has made the recent Bulletin No. 31, issued by the Federal Food Administration, the basis of a proclamation making the closing of meat markets, bakeries, fruit stands and other food distributing agencies mandatory. He directs the police department to see that the order is enforced.

Tiptecanoe County.—The County Council of Defense, in asking by resolution the abandonment of the teaching of German language in the public schools, pointed out the dangerous propaganda in the practice of "exchange professors liberally decorated with imperial favors have sought to maintain an increased reverence for German in German institutions. German commercial houses have been virtually outposts of the German foreign office." Federal Judge Keneasaw Landis in his address to the war conference here touched a high point of enthusiasm when he said, "If there is anything more contemptible in the world than anything else, it is this thing called 'royal blood.'"

Union County.—Union county women, under the direction of Mrs. Will Morris, chairman of the woman's section, are making a special study of food conservation and

giving attention to the women's registration. The following ladies have charge of the committees in the different departments of the work in Union county: Registration and Woman's Service—Mrs. Aaron Flier; Food Production—Mrs. Charles Mitchell; Home Economics—Mrs. Oliver Lafuze; Child Welfare—Mrs. Frank DuBois; Health and Recreation—Mrs. Elmer Hunt; Food Conservation—Mrs. Lev. Wood; Liberty Loan—Mrs. Charles Bond; Red Cross and Allied Relief—Mrs. Elmer Post; Maintaining Existing Social Service Agencies—Mrs. Albert Bertsch; Educational Propaganda—Mrs. Gilbert Chapin; Special Committee—Miss Tillie Lambert and Mrs. C. A. Drapier; Publicity—Miss Ethel Coleman. Union county boasts of an enrollment of 150, or nearly 100 per cent. of her quota in the Boys' Working Reserve. Union county boys are fully qualified to do agricultural work, in which they will serve their country during the summer vacation.

Vanderburg County.—R. N. Atkinson, county agricultural agent, and Eva Mae Epperson, woman county agent, are assisting the County Council of Defense in organizing the townships of Vanderburg county for war work. Prominent business and professional men are also co-operating. A squad of speakers and organizers will visit every school district in the county preaching patriotism and directing organization in line of the general plan of state and county councils of defense. Virgil Blair, age 23, was fined \$1 and sentenced to 45 days in jail for saying the American flag "is no better than any old rag." Blair is also alleged to have said that "if someone would kill the President the war would soon be over."

Wabash County.—Noble township will furnish at least 2,000 members is the opinion of Mr. Meredith. At a meeting last night a total of \$1,333 were turned over to the chairman and this means that 1,333 families have enrolled in the organization. The work here will be continued until next week, when the final reports will be made. Next week the other township committees will start their campaign and before the work is finished it is thought that at least 6,000 persons will have been enrolled. William H. Musselman of Rich Valley was perhaps the most active worker, he securing twenty-five members the first afternoon while in a store at Rich Valley, and as soon as his last card was gone, sent a man to this city through the snow to get another supply of cards.

Wayne County.—Clay township has organized its council of defense with the election of its directors as follows: Food, William Ellis; conservation, Will Roller; labor, Albert Chamness; fuel, Harry King; Boys' Reserve, R. D. Shaffer; public morals, Howard Gaylor. The council will meet subject to call for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the County Council of Defense. Perry township took the lead in organizing a Township Council of Defense in this county and has a record for constructive work that has been commended to other townships of the county. The St. Andrew Catholic congregation has abolished the teaching of German in its parochial school. This is one of the largest German Catholic parishes in the State. St. John's Lutheran parochial school trustees have recommended to the congregation a similar step. The County Council of Defense is endeavoring to have Earlham College abolish its German department. The public schools of Richmond took such action several weeks ago. Officers and chairman of the Perry township council are as follows: Elvin Oler, chairman and public morals committee; Dr. A. L. Loop, secretary and committee food supply; Wade Kennedy, coal committee; Tom Cain, conservation; Charles Mendenhall, labor; Edgar Manning, Boys' Working Reserve; Mrs. Charles Mendenhall, sanitation and woman's service. Mrs. Elbert Shirk will have charge of the registration beginning April 19. Mrs. Fred Bates, chairman of the Fourteen-Minute Women, has appointed the following: Mrs. Frank Druiett, secretary; Miss Mary A. Stubbs, Mrs. W. O. Mendenhall, Miss Sarah A. Hill, Mrs. George Chrisman, Mrs. William Dudley Foulke, Mrs. Elbert Shirk, Mrs. O. F. Ward, Mrs. Howard A. Dill, Mrs. Charles Druiett, Mrs. D. W. Scott, Mrs. Edgar F. Hiatt and Miss Blanch Scott.

## Women's Section

February 26, 1918.

BULLETIN NO. 31.

To the Woman Members of the County Council of Defense:

There is a constant and growing demand for nurses, and the Red Cross has asked the Woman's Section of the Council of Defense to get this matter before the public. We understand the present enrollment of nurses with the Red Cross is about 17,000, but in order to meet their military needs between 30,000 and 40,000 nurses will be needed within the next few months.

Nurses entering the Red Cross Service must meet a definite professional standard in order that our armies may be assured of care by properly qualified women. Graduates of all the better schools for nurses throughout the country, and who are registered in their states, are eligible.

Short emergency courses cannot fill this need either of the women who wish to serve, or of those whom they will serve. Young women eligible for admission to our schools should understand that they give patriotic service (by caring for

the sick of a community under supervision) almost from the moment they enter training. They thus release graduate nurses for the more active war service. They are at the same time preparing themselves for a life of usefulness even though the war should terminate before the period of training has expired. The problems of the period of reconstruction will call for the service of women with constructive minds, for they will run the whole gamut of what is known as public health work.

As it is most necessary to consider our civil, as well as our military needs, schools for nurses are recognizing it as a patriotic duty to increase their accommodations and facilities for training larger classes of students than are ordinarily required for the needs of the hospitals with which they are connected.

ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,  
Chairman Woman's Section State Council of Defense.

Miss Eleanor Barker, one of the original Fourteen-Minute women, organized by Mrs. Julia C. Henderson for patriotic service, has been called by the United States Food Administration for services outside the State. She will make addresses on the subject of food conservation in South Dakota and later in other States. The woman's section of the Indiana State Council of Defense take particular pride in Miss Barker's recognition, and they consider it also a compliment to the Fourteen-Minute women's organization, which, they say, has other effective speakers, who are devoting themselves willingly and faithfully to patriotic work. Miss Barker attracted attention by her efficient work during the Indiana county war conferences which were also featured by the representatives of the Federal Food Administration who had just returned from a tour of inspection in France and England.

The definition of the woman's section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, appearing in Bulletin No. 26 is emphasized by Mrs. Carlisle for the benefit of women war workers in Indiana, to whose constant attention she commends it. It follows:

"The Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense is a sort of clearing house for the patriotic activities of women. It is in no sense a rival of any organization, nor has it any desire to detract from the activities and prerogatives of any other. The intent, from the National Committee down, is to make use of any other existing organizations, thus conserving the force of all women, and preserving intact the organizations that are in the field. Not a woman in its official capacity receives a penny of salary, and only add this burden to those they already bear, as an act of patriotic service."

The child welfare committee of the Knox County Council of Defense, consisting of Mrs. D. F. Culbertson, chairman, Mrs. Stephen Ryder and Mrs. Frank Cox are co-operating with the Parent-Teachers' Club, Board of Children's Guardians and other social agencies in looking to the enforcement of the federal child labor law. Their purpose will be to encourage children to remain in school after reaching 14 years of age and to see that none under that age are employed in any industry engaged in interstate commerce. The committee has appointed the following ladies throughout the county to assist in the work: Bicknell—Mrs. Lewis Phillippe; Edwardsport—Mrs. Anna Pennington; Sandborn—Mrs. Nora Hildebrand; Decker—Mrs. John Hughes; Wheatland—Mrs. Carrie R. Niblack; Oaktown—Mrs. Theodore Osborne; Freelandville—Miss Jesse Robbins; Westphalia—Mrs. Fred Wagner.

The press bureau of the Indiana Federation of Clubs is co-operating with the Woman's Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense in the dissemination of patriotic information. Miss Ruth Ross Herrman is State chairman of the press bureau, which reaches a large membership through publicity appearing regularly in twenty-six newspapers published in the larger cities of Indiana, and the co-operation of this bureau is expected to prove of valuable influence in furthering the efforts of the Woman's Section.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 29

## Editorial Comment

## THE EXTERMINATION OF THE SHEEP-KILLERS.

Elsewhere in this number of the Bulletin appear excerpts from a communication from J. B. Newman, of Star City, on the sheep-killing dog menace. The high point of Mr. Newman's letter may be summed up in the homely maxim "everybody's business is nobody's business." The proposition is peculiarly applicable to the Indiana situation.

Attorney-General Stansbury's disclosures of the laws under any one of which the dog nuisance may be abated legally doesn't furnish a prescription for numbing the sensibilities of the outraged stock grower whose flock has been ravaged and without which he is unequal to the bloody vengeance the law contemplates. Nor does the average man have any hankering after the responsibility for taking off the beast so often described as his master's most faithful friend.

It appears the Indiana problem's solution hinges upon an organized patriotic movement that will be big enough and have a vision reaching beyond mere sentimentality to the demands of war's emergency. Until the Liberty Guards have more definite activity might it not be proper to refer the question to them, that they assume responsibility for removing a national enemy—the homeless, hungry dog that is costing the public treasury thousands of dollars annually and interfering with the production of food and wool, both of first importance in the cause of civilization and liberty?

Until such authority is specifically delegated to a responsible agency, it is futile to expect any substantial progress in the campaign for increased sheep raising.

## ON CENSORING SOLICITATIONS.

The wisdom of censoring the solicitation of all moneys asked for alleged war purposes is aptly illustrated in the recently printed letter from an Indiana soldier in France. After making it clear that his revelations were in no sense to be construed as a complaint, the writer asserted that careful inquiry among the troops in his division disclosed that not one of the American soldiers had received more than a single sack of smoking tobacco from a source to which the person addressed and many of his friends and neighbors had contributed, with a proportionate generosity that must have guaranteed a considerable sum of money.

This contribution, like scores of similar enterprises, was in the hands of wholly irresponsible people, and there are good reasons for believing much of the money realized went to "overhead expenses."

County councils of defense are awakening to the importance of prompt action in the selection of an approval committee, whose duty will consist of a careful investigation of all solicitations, especially those which may smack more of a desire for personal emolument than of genuine patriotic disinterestedness. The State Council of Defense has taken the lead, by withholding official sanction from any proposed canvass for funds that involves the least duplication of effort, or waste through excessive operating or administrative

charges. It is but fair to the patriotic citizen who wants to help that he should be protected from the least suggestion of graft or waste.

## WAR GARDENS IN 1918.

The importance of the War Garden in the food campaign was sufficient to call forth an official address from Governor James P. Goodrich to the people of Indiana. Governor Goodrich, it will be recalled, had the foresight to recognize the growing significance of food months before the United States engaged in the war. Through the appointment of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, now a working section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, in January, 1917, Indiana's agricultural opportunities were enlarged and developed to a point where, in spite of the handicap of adverse climatic conditions, labor shortages and an unsettled market, the farmer's continued prosperity was assured. So far was this true that the prospects for planting in 1918 are unparalleled for this early in the season.

The War Garden movement has outgrown the "indoor sports" classification. It is pointed out by Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, as one of the most potential factors in the existing international crisis. Purdue university has deemed it of sufficient moment to warrant the arrangement of an intensive short course of instruction for municipal garden supervisors, late in March. Leading authorities everywhere agree on the many significant values attaching to the planting and proper cultivation of the small tracts of vegetables.

No community can rightly consider, therefore, that it is doing its full patriotic duty, so long as it permits a single plot of ground to remain untilled through the coming summer. We need the food, there is no other source of its production except directly or indirectly from the soil. Let the War Gardens flourish, in Freedom's name!

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 121.

February 23, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Last year people in Indiana cities planted and cultivated five hundred thousand gardens. As a result of this work large quantities of foodstuffs were produced and conserved and have meant much during the present crisis. The vegetables grown in these home gardens have served to release large quantities of staple farm crops for the use of the Allies and the boys at the front.

It is estimated that an ordinary city lot planted to garden crops and properly cared for will produce sufficient vegetables to feed a family of five an entire year. In the cities of the state there are thousands of vacant lots which can be cultivated and made to produce foodstuffs. It should be the aim this year to eliminate the slacker lots. Another big advantage of the garden is that it brings the young as well as the older people in touch with the soil and food production. It gives the younger people work to do which fits well with the school work in the early season and is worth while during the vacation period. It is absolutely necessary that every effort be made this year to increase the number of gardens and the amount of foodstuffs produced.

You are urged to take immediate steps to have organizations formed in all cities and towns for the promotion of garden work. It will also be well for you to call the attention of the garden work to farmers.

Please keep up advised of the action taken in this matter and address all inquiries for information and advice to the Food Production Committee, 81 State House, Indianapolis.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Must your brother, his wife, and his child, go hungry because you are a waster? That is what is happening to men, women, and children in Europe when you consume more than your share of the world's food. Save all foods, and especially FATS which make both food and ammunition.

## Definite Plans for Boys' Training Camp

Terre Haute Rotary Club Arranges to Make Outing Pleasant as Well as Profitable.

At a recent conference of the Terre Haute Rotary Club Farm Training Camp committee, with Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director of the Boys' Working Reserve, and Eugene Paulson, A. W. Hanson, R. L. Donnan and J. I. Parker, representing the Y. M. C. A., it was decided to recommend to the state committee of the Y. M. C. A. that a "Red Triangle Hut" be erected on the farm of Freeland Christy where an Agricultural Training Camp for members of the Boys' Working reserve will be conducted this summer, this hut to be in charge of a director of boys' welfare who will supervise recreational and character-building work among the boys. This recommendation was unanimously approved by the Y. M. C. A. "State War Conference on Home Problems" held in Indianapolis, Monday, February 25. The action is expected to meet with the approval of the state Y. M. C. A. committee which meets in March, and a boys' work director will be furnished by the Y. M. C. A. to the Rotary Club.

The "Red Triangle Hut," it is argued, would serve as a wholesome gathering place for the boys and will be equipped with writing materials, games, phonographs and other recreational devices suitable for rainy days. This would assure a thoroughly wholesome moral atmosphere in the camp and guarantee to the parents of the boys who have enrolled for this undertaking that the mental, moral and physical welfare of the farm recruits will be properly cared for.

## MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Wayne Bigwood, Culver graduate, has worked out elaborate plans to make the camp thoroughly sanitary and wholesome along military lines with bugle calls for reveille, mess and taps, with a proper amount of military discipline for the general physical upbuilding of the boys. The plans of the committee include furnishing board and tents free to Vigo county boys, but will require each boy to furnish his own bedding, three pairs of blankets and an empty tick, sufficient clothing, a mess kit, tooth brush, hair brush, towels, etc. Tents and cots have been promised by citizens of Terre Haute.

## CAMP OPENS APRIL 1.

The camp probably will be opened on April 1 and will be continued till the middle of June. About 150 boys will be given intensive agricultural training. Fifteen boys will be admitted each week and there will be 50 boys in attendance at the camp at all times after April 21. Freeland Christy, who is donating his 200-acre farm and his own time to this enterprise, has arranged to have three practical farmers with him on the farm all the time.

## BOYS FROM STATE AT LARGE.

The Rotary Club has consented to permit Isaac D. Straus, federal state director, to nominate a number of boys from the state at large who will be given a three weeks' training at the camp, the boys being charged for their board only. After they have finished the prescribed course they will be awarded a "certificate of fitness," and will be placed either singly or in groups with farmers throughout the state for continuous employment until the end of the agricultural season. Applications should be mailed promptly to the State Council of Defense, Indianapolis, Indiana.

## OTHER ROTARY CLUBS TO FURNISH BOYS.

At its regular meeting on Tuesday, February 26, the Terre Haute Rotary Club passed a resolution inviting each of the fourteen other Rotary Clubs in the state of Indiana to nominate seven boys who will also be given this preliminary intensive course in the rudiments of agriculture. The Rotary Clubs in the state of Indiana are as follows:

Anderson, Decatur, Elkhart, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Huntington, Lafayette, Michigan City, Muncie, New Albany, Richmond, South Bend, Vincennes, Indianapolis, Terre Haute.



## Silo Campaign Given Generous Approval

Farmers and Organizations Endorsing Movement to Increase State's Food Production.

Individual farmers and farmers' organizations throughout the state are endorsing the state-wide silo campaign which is being inaugurated and which will be under way in every county within a few weeks. Maurice Douglas, of Flat Rock, Shelby county, a progressive farmer, is in charge of the campaign, which is being conducted under the auspices of the Food Production and Conservation Committee of the State Council of Defense.

"The silo is now recognized as a war-time institution," said G. I. Christie, state food director, "The call of the government to the farm is for increased production and conservation. The silo aids the farmer in a large and helpful way in meeting the country's needs.

"Each year millions of acres of corn are grown in the central west. On thousands of farms the corn is shucked from the field and the stalks allowed to remain in the field. Where these stalks are disked and plowed under, organic matter is returned to the soil. Where they are burned it is entirely lost. It is estimated that from 30 to 35 per cent. of the feeding value of the corn crop is in the stalks, leaves and finer parts."

"Experiments by the Purdue Experiment Station show that corn silage is without doubt the most economical roughage ever used for feeding cattle at the university. Ten good reasons why every farmer who keeps live stock should have a silo are as follows:

"The silo preserves the palatability and succulence of the green corn for winter feeding.

"It helps to make use of the entire corn plant.

"The silo increases the live stock capacity of the farm.

"Silage is a summer feed when pastures are short.

"Because of the small amount of ground space required by the silo it is an economical means of storing forage.

"The silo prevents waste of corn stalks, leaves and husks, which contain about two-fifths of the feeding value of the corn plant.

"The silo located near the feed manger is an assurance of having feed near at hand in stormy as well as fair weather.

"The silo assists in reducing the cost of grains in fattening cattle and sheep.

"Silage greatly increases the milk flow during the winter season and decreases the cost of production.

"There are no stalks to bother in the manure when corn is put in the silo."

"It might be added that these points are proven by experiments and are not based on mere theory. The actual saving by the silo means much on any farm where live stock is kept, and that is why it is a war-time institution."

### FARM MACHINERY AND REPAIR.

The plan for the general observance of Farm Machinery and Repair Week, March 4 to 9, which is being fostered by the Food Production and Conservation Committee of the State Council of Defense, is finding favor throughout Indiana. In every county local implement dealers are supporting the plan, and agricultural forces everywhere are realizing the value of it. The Indiana Implement Dealers' Association is rendering valuable co-operation.

Because of the steel shortage and the congested transportation, the implement industry is having a hard time to obtain material. For this reason, repairs this year will have to be more extensive than usual. It is imperative that the life of farm machinery be lengthened. The season should be started with every implement and tool in working order. The great call for labor-saving machinery because of the labor shortage will be an added drain on the manufacturers' output. Even during a normal season it is profitable foresight to place orders for repairs early. This is not a normal season. The only solution is immediate orders.

"Don't wait. Delay may be costly," is the watchword. The first week of March is being observed nationally as Implement Inspection and Repair Week.

### POOR FARMS URGED TO ASSIST.

The State Board of Charities recently sent a letter to the board of county commissioners and superintendents of county poor asylum farms to urge a greater production of foodstuffs. The letter follows:

Dear Sir:—We desire to appeal to you for your helpful co-operation at this time. Amid this great war, we all want to aid all we can to win it. Men, money, munitions are essential to its successful prosecution. It is imperative, however, to have food. Every acre of ground that can possibly be utilized should be planted. The products of dairy, poultry and herds should be increased to the maximum.

The time of planning is at hand. The time of planting will soon be here. Will you not arrange to plant every acre you can of your poor asylum farm? Can you not by thought add much to the productive acreage this year? We believe the county farms contributed materially to the increased production last year. Is it not possible to do still more this year?

The poor asylums of this state have in their farms an aggregate of 19,322 acres. The greater part of this can be cultivated. The need is for both farm and garden crops. Some poor asylums which formerly bought much fruit and vegetables now grow an abundance for their own use. Some have increased their dairy herds and poultry flocks. Many of them use the labor of inmates in one or more of these industries, according to their ability, to their benefit and happiness.

The co-operation of the County Agent, of Purdue University, and of Professor G. I. Christie can be had upon request. Why should not every poor asylum farm be the model farm in the county? Why should it not help the whole county as a demonstration farm?

In conclusion, we again bespeak your thoughtful consideration of these suggestions and your earnest and helpful co-operation at this critical time. HELP. Help to your utmost to win the war.

We shall be pleased to have your views and to render any assistance we can.

Yours truly,  
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,  
JAMES P. GOODRICH, President.  
AMOS W. BUTLER, Secretary.

### TRACTOR SCHOOL, MARCH 11 TO 23.

Tractors are going to be a vital factor in the winning of the war, because of the aid they will give to the increased food production movement. To teach the most economical and efficient operation of this twentieth century machine, a two weeks' short course, March 11 to 23, will be given at Purdue University, it was reported at the last meeting of the Indiana Committee on Production and Conservation. A complete course will be given so that operators will get the most and best from their machines.

### "WAR" GARDEN SHORT COURSE, MARCH 25-29.

Purdue University has announced that a week's short course for training of garden supervisors will be given at Purdue University, March 25 to 29, inclusive. War gardens will play a big part in the food production drive this year and scores of garden supervisors will be employed in Indiana cities this spring. Many cities already have plans under way for this important work. It is to teach these supervisors the technical garden management and organization of cities for the war garden movement that the course is being offered. Instructors from the horticultural department of Purdue University will give the work.

The short course will have the support of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation.

### DIRT FROM STREETS FOR GARDENS.

Mayor McAtee, of Bluffton, states that the dirt

from the city streets will be hauled without cost to places where war gardens are in the making or where the ground is fertile enough to warrant the addition of this fertilizer.

### GARDEN SUGGESTIONS.

Plan your garden now.  
Buy your seeds—don't wait.

## Speakers' Bureau

The State Council of Defense, through its Speakers' Bureau as the principal agency, has just completed its important work of holding the county war conferences throughout the State. At the outset it was the intention of the Council to hold a conference in each county during the months of January and February. Owing to conditions of weather and other contributing factors, however, all of the counties did not decide to hold conferences. When the plans were completed the arrangements showed that seventy-one counties had scheduled conferences. In addition twenty towns and cities arranged for patriotic meetings resembling in many respects the regular county conferences.

For this important work a total of one hundred and twenty speakers were engaged, some of them giving their services throughout the entire three weeks. These speakers included seven men sent by the National Food Administration; one man furnished by the League to Enforce Peace; about twenty-five women sent by the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense, ten by the War Savings Committee of Indiana and five soldiers from the Canadian Army service.

The League to Enforce Peace furnished for this important work Dr. Lyman P. Powell, President of Hobart college, who attended a total of twenty meetings and made about sixty addresses on the war situation in Europe as observed by him during a recent visit to England and France.

Twenty-five speakers, prominently engaged in public life in Indiana, willingly gave their services to the State in helping to make the work a success.

Through the work of these conferences, over two hundred thousand people were reached with messages dealing with the various phases of war work as emphasized by the State Council of Defense in all of its activities. Educational committees to continue the good work and to effect extension to all of the districts in the counties were effected throughout the State. Reports from everywhere are practically unanimous in approving the work which has been done. Of course, it was inevitable in the making of so many arrangements that some confusion resulted and errors were made which resulted in serious difficulties.

After these meetings were held, the Bureau has had requests for speakers from several communities and counties that have since decided to hold conferences. As a result three additional conferences and two community conferences have already been put on and others are being organized.

The Speakers' Bureau at present is planning another campaign designed to reach the districts that have not been sufficiently touched by the county conferences. This plan provides for the conferences in towns and communities which may desire such meetings. Letters are being sent out inviting the co-operation of towns and communities that may desire conferences, and an effort will be made by the Speakers' Bureau to meet all the demands that may come to it.

The lines of work which are to be emphasized are education, increased food production, food conservation, war savings, and all phases of co-operative effort in governmental work. An effort will be made to secure a soldier who has seen service in the Great War to attend each of these conferences. The conferences will be put on in circuits and the local communities will assist in bearing the expenses, which should not be heavy. It is believed that this work will be as vitally important as was that done in the county conferences which had the most effect in the county seats and the surrounding communities.

Fats make nitroglycerin, a prime necessity in this war. Wasting fat destroys ammunition.



## Purchasing Power of Money in War Times and Right and Wrong Ways to Make Loans to Government Analyzed and Explained

The Bureau of Publicity, Treasury Department, issues the following:

Pointing out that never before in history has an understanding of the simple principle of economics been so sorely needed, a committee of eminent economists engaged in the study of the purchasing power of money in war time, issued today its first public statement.

After exhaustive investigation this committee has reached its conclusion unanimously. It would impress upon us the imperative need of a reduction of consumption and an increase of production, of the repression of non-essentials, and of promotion of organization and redirection of industry.

### NEEDED SAVING AND SHIFTING.

"In meeting the great national readjustment to war conditions," the committee says, "we must not let our 'business-as-usual' impulses prevent the needed saving and shifting of industry, lest we pay a terrific penalty in higher cost of living and national inefficiency."

The committee finds the public confused and vacillating between two economic philosophies—the simple, direct, old-fashioned, correct philosophy of saving and working and the fallacious philosophy, best epitomized as "business as usual." "One of our greatest perils in the future lies in further credit expansion," the committee says, "and this peril comes largely from our lending by borrowing."

### RIGHT WAY TO LEND TO NATION.

The committee points out the right way and the wrong way to lend money to our country. "The right way," it says, "is the frank and honest way of saving up the money by spending less or earning more; the wrong way is the at first cheap and easy, although ultimately costly and painful way, of lending the Government what we borrow at the bank."

"By giving up non-essentials to buy Government securities," the committee further says, "we allow the Government to buy war essentials and at the same time release productive energy from the making of non-essentials for us to the making of essentials for the Government."

### ONLY "GOING THROUGH MOTIONS."

"But," it goes on to say, "if we won't make the needed sacrifice and perhaps delude ourselves into believing that we do not have to do so, or even that we ought not to do so, that, on principle, we favor 'business as usual' for ourselves while expecting business unusual to be superadded by the Government, we simply go through the motions of giving our billions to the Government without really giving them up. Therefore, the Government, in order to buy away from us what we will not otherwise surrender, bids up prices, and the rise in prices which comes about through this sort of lending is cumulative."

"As the prices of war supplies rise, the money cost of war grows and the Government has to borrow more. Bigger loans by us to the Government require bigger loans to us from the banks. This further expansion of bank credit favors a further rise in commodity prices, starting the whole process over again in a vicious circle."

### PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE.

This committee is made up of Prof. Irving Fisher (chairman), of Yale University; Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, of Princeton University; Prof. B. M. Anderson, jr., of Harvard University; Dr. Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Prof. Wesley Clair Mitchell, of Columbia University; and Prof. Warren M. Persons, of Colorado College. The committee in collecting its facts has had the co-operation of several branches of the United States Government, as well as of some large commercial and financial houses.

Continuing the statement says:

"This war, the greatest of all, is greatest especially in its cost. It is estimated that the money cost alone, for all nations, is upward of a hundred billions of dollars. Each week it costs as much as did the entire Boer War; each month as much

as the entire Russo-Japanese War; each two months as much as the entire Civil War, which hitherto has held the record.

### SIMPLE UNDERSTANDING SORELY NEEDED.

"Never before in history has an understanding of the simple principles of economics been so sorely needed. Although much is being done to supply this need, we find the public confused and vacillating between two economic philosophies—the simple, direct, old-fashioned, correct philosophy of saving and working and the fallacious philosophy, perhaps best epitomized as 'business as usual.'"

"So far as we let our 'business as usual' impulses prevent the needed saving and economic shifting we shall pay a terrific penalty in higher cost of living, as well as in national inefficiency and maladjustment."

"Loans to the Government made not from savings but from borrowings will tend to increase bank credit. Further extension of bank credit will chiefly bring about a rise in commodity prices. It is therefore desirable that further loans to the Government should be made out of current savings."

### RIGHT AND WRONG WAYS.

"If I buy Government securities by giving up the purchase of a pleasure automobile, the Government can buy a military truck with the same money, and the labor and capital which would have made the pleasure car for me will make the truck for the Army instead. That is the right way."

"The wrong method is employed if I insist upon buying that pleasure car and so can buy the Government securities only by borrowing the money at a bank. I have sacrificed nothing out of current-money income. I have simply increased the money income of the Government. The bank which lends me the money does so by writing down a 'deposit' to my credit on its books, which 'deposit' I transfer to the Government. This 'deposit' provides purchasing power without providing or releasing anything to be purchased. The result is that instead of labor and capital turning from the making of pleasure cars to the making of motor trucks they are called upon to make both. I give the Government my check to buy the truck, but at the same time I enter the market to prevent the Government from getting it. In short, the public, by its paper subscriptions, appears generous to its Government, but is selfishly refusing to make the actual sacrifice."

### RESERVE BOARD'S WARNING.

"The importance of all this is emphasized by the report of the Federal Reserve Board just issued, which contains a note of warning on these subjects. A parliamentary committee has furthermore reached substantially the same conclusions from a study of the past three and a half years' costly experiences in England."

The committee later will issue further statements on such subjects as reducing consumption and increasing production; repressing non-essentials and of organizing a redirection of industry, and the adjusting of wages in relation to the purchasing power of money.

### Thrift Stamp Sale Record.

On Washington's birthday the high school boys and girls of Marion, Indiana, sold four thousand dollars' worth of War Savings and Thrift Stamps. The stamps were all sold in the morning of that day and in the afternoon reports of the success attained were made at a patriotic exercise held in commemoration of Washington's birthday. It is believed that this four thousand dollar sale by school boys and girls in a single day represents the greatest record so far made by any high school in the State.

Special credit is due Supt. A. E. Highley of the city schools, who directed the campaign.

Save an ounce of fat a day and KEEP UP THE FIGHT.

## Fourteen-Minute Women

Once more Indiana takes the lead in war work behind the lines, just as Indiana already has taken the lead in war activities on military lines. This time the women of the State are receiving felicitations.

It was in Indiana that the Fourteen-Minute Woman first appeared. The federal food administration first suggested the organization of women speakers for patriotic and educational war propaganda. Mrs. Julia C. Henderson took the lead in organizing a State-wide force of Fourteen-Minute Women to perform along their own lines such work as the Four-Minute Men so ably are doing along their lines.

Mrs. Henderson and her organization now are enlisted with the women's section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, it being the accepted theory that co-ordination of activities must be worked out all up and down the line.

This co-ordination made it possible to put a Fourteen-Minute Woman on practically every county war conference program during the series of wonderful meetings just brought to a triumphal close in Indiana. The results surpassed all expectations. Through their loyal and effective work in the war conferences the Fourteen-Minute Women established themselves and confirmed the judgment of Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, head of the women's section, as to the effectiveness of the women's appeal for war service.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the educational propaganda committee of the Council of National Defense, has made a strong appeal for the education of women speakers in the various States for patriotic duty. Indiana's answer is a regiment of women speakers already on the oratorical firing line, a bureau to route them, and a plan for co-ordinating and coaching them.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt asserts that it is necessary to educate women as public speakers so they may help carry to the people the instructions of the national war administration. Mrs. Catt is chairman of the educational propaganda department of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense. Through the Official Bulletin Mrs. Catt declares: "The supreme need in our work is for a few good speakers among the women in each State who will be available for large meetings and who will be active in following them up with lively and effective campaigns in the smaller communities."

Katharine Merrill Graydon, head of the educational propaganda section of the women's committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense, who is at work getting out propaganda material through many channels, points out that Indiana, with its Fourteen-Minute Women under Julia C. Henderson, operating a speakers' bureau for the handling and routing of patriotic women speakers, and with at least ten trained women speakers in every county, already has gone well forward with the work Mrs. Catt suggests.

Speaking of Mrs. Catt's call for speakers, Mrs. Henderson says: "Indiana's Fourteen-Minute Women, forming as they do a regiment of co-ordinated, harmonized and thoroughly schooled speakers, ought to go far toward meeting the situation to which Mrs. Catt properly calls attention. There is no question as to the need for precisely the trained and dependable workers Mrs. Catt calls for. Indiana women not only are fitting themselves for this public service of patriotism, but actually are at work on the very lines laid down by the head of the educational propaganda department of the national women's committee. Our women are to be commended and congratulated on their initiative and on their effective, practical work."

The United States Food Administration says: Somebody has very aptly said that the wars of the world have been won with grease, meaning that bacon and lard have been as essential to success in war as powder. This is true. SAVE FATS TO WIN THE VICTORY.

America has a big corn crop. One of the best ways to market it, after we have eaten what we want, is through the hog.



## Food Administration

Indiana millers are to be consulted on the plan for pooling from their output an emergency stock of flour. The purpose of such a pool will be "to guard against any possible distress that might arise through an acute shortage of flour, occasioned by either poor transportation facilities or the interruption of the flow of wheat to the mills." This pool is to be in no sense a protection to the trade.

Liberty Guard companies are citing to the food administration alleged specific violations of the regulations. In all such cases Dr. Barnard is summoning the accused to appear in his office to confirm or deny the charges.

The survey of the state disclosed an estimated volume of wheat in storage totaling 300,000 bushels. The food administration is using three points of argument in endeavoring to persuade the farmers to move their wheat stored now. (1) The 1918 prices have been fixed and nothing is to be gained by holding wheat longer. (2) Farmers will soon be too busy with planting to give attention to this important matter. (3) The millers need and want the wheat now, and it is important that if the stream of foodstuffs is to continue eastward to our armies and associates in the war, the mills must be permitted to operate.

Hotels and restaurants of the state are required to print license numbers on their menu cards according to the amended regulations.

For refusing to execute contracts in the face of increased market prices in 1917, the Purity Preserve Company and the R. J. Meguiar Company of Greenville, Ohio, have been denied the right to continue business.

Calling attention to the fifty-fifty regulation in the sale of wheat flour and substitutes and the meatless and wheatless days, by printing the official order on business cards, a plan of an eastern Indiana wholesale house has been approved by the food administration as "a splendid bit of enterprise."

Bakers wilfully refusing to use 20 per cent. of wheat flour substitutes in baking bread and rolls will be denied the privilege of doing business during the period of the war by the food administration. Where the substitutes cannot be secured, temporarily, the bakers will be required to reduce their normal output 20 per cent., thus reducing the consumption of wheat flour.

Where daily consumption of bread is less than one pound per family, bakers are permitted to manufacture and sell at proportionately reduced price a three-fourths pound loaf. This is not intended to replace the pound loaf, except insofar as it will effect further conservation of flour.

No restrictions as to the production of perishable foods will be made by the government. This applies particularly to the melon crop. Growers are urged by the food administration to produce their usual crops, bringing forth a maximum harvest.

The food administration is lending its encouragement to the war garden movement. Herbert Hoover himself has personally endorsed the efforts to increase the number and output of these food sources.

Border counties in the state will soon be relieved of the troublesome situation developed incident to varying food regulations across state lines. The food administration has undertaken to secure uniformity and expects to have all states on a fifty-fifty basis for the sale of wheat flour substitutes and other regulations nearer conformity very soon. The plan of each state insisting upon the integrity of its own regulations in spite of possible unfairness in some places is approved by the federal food administration.

No deviation will be made from the rule of meatless and wheatless days and conservation generally to meet "special occasions." Further inquiry as to concessions for church society efforts and alleged "patriotic" purposes have met with a reiteration of the statement that the food regulations apply to everybody all the time.

The use of wienerwurst to make sandwiches on meatless days and the right of farmers and others to kill and use their own hens and pullets have occasioned some inquiry. In reply to each question the same statement obtains—that so long as there is any meat used contrary to the government's orders, no matter by whom, whether producer or dealer, the offense is the same.

All requests for special interpretations of the food regulations, particularly those implying an appeal for special favors, serve to cause only embarrassment and delay by going directly to Washington. All such matters are referred back for adjudication by the state administrator.

The increasing importance of conserving garbage because of its constituent fats and other by-products, for the manufacture of munitions of war, is being pointed out in a series of special articles for the newspapers prepared by the United States food administration. The sense of these articles is that it is not only a sin to waste, but a sin to permit the destruction of even a minimum of such waste. A campaign will be directed particularly toward the utilization of such household garbage as may have been incinerated in apartment houses.

Hotels and restaurants are directed to observe breakfast as a wheatless and meatless meal each day. Short-order lunch counters are directed to serve no wheat or meat until after 10 o'clock each morning. This is to make effective the president's proclamation covering one wheatless and meatless meal each day.

Rural schools which have been in the habit of celebrating the close of the school year with a lavishly prepared dinner are cautioned against this practice this year, because "of the critical condition of our food supply." Teachers and trustees, county and city superintendents are asked to co-operate in forestalling any such extravagant waste.

The patriotic American will keep pies and pastries in the background until the war is over and be content with simple food. Anything he tries to make that displays prodigality is working directly in favor of the enemy, says a special bulletin.

### Acknowledged—Thanks!

The State Council of Defense of Indiana is one of the liveliest organizations in the U. S. at the present time, and it will keep the people posted on the war work, if the people will only read, as every newspaper is doing its share in circulating the dispatches from the State Council. The man or woman who does not read at this time, soon becomes in arrears in the knowledge of the great war work. Then, too, all orders of the food and fuel administrators are given through the newspapers, and if you fail to read them, and then obey them, it's your fault, and you will have to stand the penalty. Now is a time when everyone should keep posted by reading the papers.—Monticello Herald.

Sugar that goes to waste in the bottom of American tea cups sweetens the dreams of Emperor William just as much as sugar that is fed to the bottom of the Atlantic by his U-boats.

The Germans have been forced to reduce their fat rations to a minimum in order to save them for their fighters. Americans should be proud to reduce their extravagant consumption of fats, voluntarily, and send AMERICAN FIGHTERS what they need.

## Red Cross Activities

Here's a new brand of war-time conservation: Don't waste time and energy saving canceled postage stamps for the American Red Cross, advises James R. Garfield, Lake Division Manager of the Red Cross.

"The idea has spread abroad," says Mr. Garfield, "that the American Red Cross has devised a method of extracting dyes from the canceled stamps. The Postoffice Department reports that several bags of canceled stamps have accumulated through the good will of persons who have thought they were doing something to win the war."

"Such stamps are of no use to the Red Cross."

### The Sheep-Killing Dog Again.

Pertinent observations on the menace of the sheep-killing dog in the sheep-growing industry are contained in a letter just received by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, from J. B. Newman, of Star City, Ind. Mr. Newman, referring to the statistics of the sheep killed, their value for food and wool, and the number of dogs, taxed and untaxed, says, in part:

"Making an order that can not be enforced would weaken the strength of the food administration rather than remedy the evil. But you would only have the same support to look to that you do now, in enforcing any order. If I feed wheat to chickens or hogs you have no way to punish me until you are in possession of the facts—this depends upon the individual to inform a deputy or yourself of the violation."

"The order forbidding furnishing food or feeding a dog that has not been deprived of his liberty the dark part of every 24 hours can and will be complied with, as good or better than any meatless or wheatless day, now under order of the food administration. With few exceptions the people are patriotic enough to observe with piety the orders. The same spirit will prevail if the order is for year 1918 or during the war and furnishes the best trail for a basis for the legislature to act in future. It creates a discussion of the extent of the loss. With the entire 1918 wool clip, if the loss by dogs was added, we would then not have quite one-half the required need. If we secure it from some foreign source it requires ships and incurs risk to get it. The dog menace is simply the submarine of the sheep industry. The present statutes of this state have been in force and effect for at least three years last past. The failure to enforce them is proof sufficient that something more should be added during this emergency."

"When I ask my banker to let some small farmer have money to buy 10 ewes to start a flock, he says, the claims now on file with the trustees of the township for damage to flocks by dogs can not be paid for one or two years on account of high price of sheep and low dog tax."

"Second. If you succeed in finding the ownership of the dog or dogs doing the damage, in too many cases they would be execution proof and claims non-collectible."

"Third. The burden and expense of watching the sheep and hunting the dogs is upon the sheep owner under the present statute and the present price of farm labor prohibits him from this loss of time from other work as well as loss of sleep at night. Waiting for legislative action is not practical in the present emergency. There are too many pairs of woolen socks needed in the trenches; there are too many pneumonia cases that are fatal in changeable climates that sweaters would assist in preventing. Please do not let us fold our arms after retiring from a conclusion and try and escape for want of jurisdiction. The present statute affords all the protection that could be desired to one who cares to purchase a gun and ammunition and take time by day and night (more especially are his services needed at night) to exterminate dogs. If there is any way possible let our state take an advanced position on the question. It would create a healthy influence on other states and materially assist in shaping our own legislation."

Do you eat candy while Belgium starves?



## Emergency Training for Boys in Reserve

### Agricultural Classes Have Been Organized in Twenty-Seven Cities and Towns of Indiana.

The State Director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve authorizes the following:

"Emergency agricultural classes for boys have been organized in twenty-seven towns and cities in Indiana and if the plans of the State Council of Defense and the Boys' Working Reserve are carried out this number will shortly be increased to at least two or three hundred. As spring approaches it becomes more evident each day that thousands of Indiana boys will have to substitute on farms for older men. The purpose of these classes as described in Bulletin "A," Series "1," which can be had in any quantity free of charge upon application to the State Council of Defense, is to teach the town and city boy some of the rudiments of Agriculture and to familiarize him with the nomenclature of farm life.

#### ARSENAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL PLAN.

"Initiated by Superintendent E. U. Graff of Indianapolis and Milo H. Stuart, principal of the Arsenal Technical School, a course in the Mechanics of Agriculture began February 12th, in Indianapolis. Two afternoons a week from 1:30 to 4:30 are devoted to this undertaking, making twenty lessons in all. Since this training is given as a prerequisite for farm employment no credit is given for it, but those who take it and follow it with at least two months of satisfactory work on a farm during the summer will be given two high school credits in Agriculture.

"City boys find it difficult to take up farm labor unless they are acquainted with the simple everyday mechanical operations with which every country boy is more or less familiar. This course, therefore, endeavors to make a city boy at home on a farm. It consists of care and management of horses, including feeding, grooming, harnessing and driving; care of other domestic farm animals, including feeding and milking of cows, feeding and caring for hogs, poultry and the like; gasoline power in its relation to farm operations; novelties of country life and the adjustments necessary to make such employment successful for a city boy.

#### PURDUE UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATING.

"Purdue University is co-operating in every feature of the undertaking. They are sending specially selected professors for certain work and giving many special demonstrations, as scheduled below:

"February 25, 1:00 to 3:00 P. M.—C. D. Kinsman, Demonstrations with Farm Machinery.

"March 6, 1:00 to 3:00 P. M.—C. R. George, Demonstrations on Handling Dairy Cows.

"March 13, 1:00 to 3:00 P. M.—L. L. Jones, Demonstrations with Poultry, Feeding, Etc.

"March 20, 1:00 to 3:00 P. M.—F. J. Pipal, Demonstrations on Insects and Plant Disease Control.

"March 27, 1:00 to 3:00 P. M.—J. C. Beaver, Soils and Methods of Cultivation.

"April 3, 1:00 to 3:00 P. M.—W. B. Krueck, Practical Demonstration of Handling Horses.

"In addition to two high school credits for at least two months of successful work, each boy will receive regular pay throughout his summer employment. Boys may get employment anywhere, but an effort will be made to keep as many of them as possible within Marion County in easy reach of their homes through interurbans.

#### RELEASED FROM SCHOOL MAY 1.

"Boys taking this course will be permitted to leave school the first of May, but not with credit for the unfinished work since they are to receive regular credit for the farm work which they take up from that date on. Each boy, however, will have the opportunity of completing his unfinished subjects outside in the same way as any other pupil would complete unfinished work. If the boys desiring to take up the above work are willing to spend the other three afternoons

each week in getting ahead in academic classes, it may be possible to do in advance a part of the work prescribed for May and June.

#### MORE THAN 100 BOYS ENROLLED.

"Since this plan reinforces the essential object of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, all interested are urged to identify themselves with this organization. In fact, the pupils feel a thrill of patriotism in having national approval placed upon the undertaking.

"Through the co-operation of H. S. Gruver, assistant superintendent, A. S. Hurrell, city director, George Buck, principal of Shortridge, and E. H. K. McComb, principal of Manual, over one hundred boys from the Indianapolis high schools are already identified with the course. Others are enrolling. Each industrial plant in the city having to do with agriculture seems anxious to co-operate with the school in making the plan a success. The John Deer Plow Company entertained the class Monday afternoon, February 25, and placed at its disposal the entire equipment, as well as the time of their foremost employes. Other demonstrations will soon be announced in other important establishments of the city.

#### FIFTY BOYS IN LAFAYETTE.

"C. V. Peterson, County Director of the Boys' Working Reserve, and Otis Crane, Agricultural agent for Tippecanoe county, have organized an Emergency Agricultural Class of 50 boys in Lafayette. Practical demonstrations are conducted at the Purdue Experimental Station and the boys are deeply interested in their work. County Agent Crane says that already 150 farmers in Tippecanoe county have asked for boys.

#### OTHER CITIES ACTIVE.

"According to Z. M. Smith, State Director of Agricultural Education, Emergency Agricultural Classes are now being conducted or organized in Terre Haute, Columbus, Brownsburg, Linton, Montpelier, Winamac, Culver, Newport, Rensselaer, Tefft, Ligonier, Wingate, DeMotte, Carthage, Fair Oaks, West Lafayette, Rockport, Goodland, Gifford, Martinsville, Mt. Summit, Crawfordsville, Goshen, Mitchell, Geneva and Marion. Over 750 boys have enrolled to prepare for the patriotic service they will render on Indiana farms next summer."

#### ENDORSE BOYS' RESERVE.

The National Cannery Association which has a membership of over 3,000 conservers of food products, at its annual conference in Boston, passed the following resolutions endorsing the United States Boys' Working Reserve:

Resolved, That the greetings of Mr. William E. Hall, National Director of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, be acknowledged, and that the fullest co-operation be extended to the officers and directors of this organization throughout the United States in creating an additional working force to provide the conservation of food as it may be planned for production upon the farms of the United States throughout the coming year, and be it further

Resolved, That the members of this Association shall place themselves in touch with the United States Boys' Working Reserve in order that the efforts of the young men of the country may be brought into play in the strongest manner possible for the production and preservation of food.

C. B. Fritsche, assistant State director of the reserve in Indiana, addressed the association on the subject of the reserve and its purpose.

#### Sentiments from Labor.

(American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.)

If the kaiser were to station a recruiting officer for the German army on the main street, would that officer be permitted to continue his work?

What would happen to that man needs no lengthy description.

Is there any more justification for allowing free rein to those whose work is just as helpful to the Prussian Army?

That which helps Prussian military might is hurtful to America.

And that is an idea that it will be well for the Potsdam soap-boxers and intriguers to take to heart.

## The Spiritual Meaning of the War

Some have charged that this is a war merely for material gain. The books listed below show an idealism that is a most effective refutation of this charge. These works, as well as others on the war, are loaned to citizens of the state for short periods by the Indiana State Library. Applications should be made through local libraries. Citizens living on rural routes or in towns having no public library will be furnished individual registration blanks on request.

Clarke, G. H., Ed.—"Treasury of War Poetry." British and American poems of the world war, 1914-1917. An excellent collection.

Copping, A. E.—"Souls in Khaki." A series of pictures of investigations into spiritual experiences and sources of heroism in the English army. \* \* \* It is his conclusion that at the front the spirit is supreme and the flesh subordinate.

Cunliffe, J. W., Comp.—"Poems of the Great War." Like Clarke, this is a collection of British and American verse. These two collect the more popular poems. Wheeler, noted below, gives those of high quality, not so well known.

Dawson, Coningsby—"Carry On." Letters from a Canadian officer who finds deprivations compensated for by the feeling that "he is doing something big" who can find being caught in a Hun curtain of fire "funny," and who has a profound admiration for the unself-conscious heroism of the men at the front.

Hankey, Donald—"A Student in Arms." Articles written at the front, showing the high ideals that inspire the educated young men of England; how "war sanctifies as well as destroys."

Hankey, Donald—"A Student in Arms," second series. This new volume contains some interesting biographical information about the author, who was killed in action, October, 1916.

Wheeler, W. R.—"A Book of Verse of the Great War." This includes a few translations of Belgian and French poetry, besides many fine English and American poems not given in Clarke or Cunliffe. The introduction notes the "comparative rarity of the martial ring" in modern war verse and the predominance of the spiritual element.

#### German Intrigue Here.

The sinister intrigue of Germany is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government can get access.

That government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters; declare this a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; set England at the center of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic dominion throughout the world; appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the politics of the nations; and seek to undermine the Government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves always in every accent. It is only friends and partisans of the German Government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties.—President Wilson in Flag Day speech.

Fats are necessary to human life; we must make the available supply "go round" for the American people and for all the nations fighting the battle of democracy. It is a crime to waste any fat.

Why not send your Sunday roast to those in Europe who with us are fighting to preserve democracy? It will keep them from starving, and you can eat chicken, turkey, game, rabbit, bean or nut loaf, eggs, rice, potatoes.

TO SAVE does not mean to DO WITHOUT; substitute vegetable fats for cooking butter and lard needed for war purposes.





There can be no turning back. The rights of the Nation must be vindicated and its institutions preserved. Those who would keep the people of the world from going about their business in orderly and decent fashion must be taught a lesson once for all.—DAVID F. HUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



MAR 16

Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MARCH 8, 1918

Number 30

## Farmers Called Into Liberty Loan Forces

Governor James P. Goodrich Addresses Representative Organization of the Tillers of the Soil.

Executive Department, State of Indiana,  
Indianapolis, Ind., February 26, 1918.

Dear Sir—Plans are under way for the sale of Liberty Loan Bonds. It is unnecessary for me to point out the importance of this movement and the need for assistance from all individuals and organizations.

The farmer is a most important factor in the war activities. He should be a large force in the Liberty Loan campaign.

In order that the agricultural forces of the State may be organized and placed squarely behind the State Liberty Loan committee, I am asking the officers of the State agricultural organization to meet in the House of Representatives, State House, Indianapolis, 10 a. m., Tuesday, March 12, 1918.

Please arrange to attend this meeting and give your active support to this most important work.

Very truly yours,

JAMES P. GOODRICH, Governor.

The above communication has been sent broadcast over Indiana by Governor James P. Goodrich in anticipation of the third Liberty Loan campaign. It was addressed to the members of the following organizations, making it the bugle call to the greatest organized effort ever attempted by the agricultural community in any direction, and it was expected that the response would be representative:

Cattle Feeders' Association.  
Live Stock Breeders' Association.  
Hereford Breeders' Association.  
Shorthorn Breeders' Association.  
Angus Breeders' Association.  
Sheep Breeders and Feeders.  
Berkshire Association.  
Hampshire Swine Breeders.  
Poland China Breeders' Association.  
Indiana Horticultural Society.  
Chester White Association.  
Duroc Jersey Association.  
Spotted Poland China Association.  
State Dairy Association.  
Indiana Jersey Cattle Club.  
Indiana Holstein Friesian Association.  
Indiana Guernsey Breeders' Association.  
State Poultry Association.  
Indiana Fanciers' Association.  
Indiana Draft Horse Breeders' Association.  
Corn Growers' Association.  
Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation.  
Indiana State Board of Agriculture.  
State Bee Keepers' Association.  
State Grange.  
Mutual Farmers' Insurance Company Union.  
Editor of the "Indiana Farmers' Guide."  
Editor of "Farm Life."  
Editor of "Up-to-Date Farming."  
Editor of "Orange Judd Farmer."  
In addition President W. E. Stone of Purdue University, G. I. Christie, Dean J. H. Skinner, Director C. H. Woodbury and others of Purdue.  
In connection with the call for the meeting, which was arranged under the auspices of the Indiana committee on food production and conservation, co-operating with the Executive, the following statement is authorized by the committee:

"The farming industry of Indiana represents approximately 43 per cent. of the wealth of the State. Indiana farmers have not failed to answer the call for greater food production, and can be depended upon to take their share of the third Liberty Loan through the proper organization. At this conference plans for reaching every farmer in the State of Indiana with the 'story of Liberty Loans' will be laid. The membership of each of the state-wide organizations will be pledged to direct assistance to the State Liberty Loan committee's program, which aims to send Indiana 'over the top' in the next loan drive."

### What Will Win!

What will win the war? What will give America the victory she is fighting for?

McAdoo says money will win.

Hoover says food will win.

Garfield says coal will win.

Schwab says labor will win.

Daniels says warships will win.

The President says the farmers will win.

Hurley says transports will win.

Aviators say airplanes will win.

All and more are necessary, but all of these and all the people of the nation must pull together in one strong pull for victory.

The people in all lines of activity will win the war by co-operation of all the vast resources of the country—by the united, patriotic and unselfish energy of a great nation.

There will be honor enough for all.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

## Finance Committee

Indianapolis, February 28, 1918.

To the State Council of Defense:

We submit the following statement of receipts and disbursements for the month of February, 1918:

### Receipts

Balance on hand January 31, 1918.....\$65,181.22  
Received from Columbus, Ohio, Employers' Association in payment of the British Labor Commission pamphlet ..... 4.00  
\$65,185.22

### Disbursements

Salaries of office assistants...\$2,225.12  
Other services purchased ..... 578.25  
Traveling expenses ..... 275.55  
Postage ..... 602.00  
Telephone and telegraph..... 456.10  
Stationery, printing and supplies ..... 1,744.91  
Furniture and fixtures..... 220.00  
Rentals ..... 59.00  
Express, hauling and freight..  
Repayment of advance funds..  
Interest paid .....  
Organization .....  
Miscellaneous ..... 15.90  
Balance ..... 59,008.39  
\$65,185.22

Respectfully,

EVANS WOOLLEN,  
WILL G. IRWIN,  
ISAAC D. STRAUS,  
Finance Committee.

Correct:

(Signed) JOHN V. WILSON,

Assistant Secretary.

J. E. REED, Deputy Auditor.

## National Council Has Adopted Indiana Plan

States Section Follows Suggestion for Development of War Council and Issues Local Bulletin.

In line with the recommendations contained in Bulletin No. 118 issued February 7 to County Councils of Defense by the Indiana State Council of Defense, that the defense organization be extended to include township and school district councils, the States section of the Council of National Defense is now undertaking to make the effort nation-wide.

As a further suggestion of directions to County Councils, the Council of National Defense says:

"In this great war the Government needs the enthusiastic support of every one of its 100,000,000 citizens. We are building ships, raising wheat, making munitions on a scale a hundred times greater than ever before. We must continuously carry aid to our men and our Allies in France.

"The task of war needs the whole energy of every man, woman and child in this country. Ignorance, carelessness and indifference cause huge losses and delays.

"Until public opinion is so aroused that Patriotism is driving the Nation at full speed, the message of this war has not reached the people; until every one of the thousands in your county is doing his utmost for the Nation, that message has not fully reached even your own neighbors.

"We ask you to bring your people into line. Develop your county organization into units so small that their leaders come into personal touch with every resident. According to the plan for community councils, take each school district, each township, or each precinct and make it a working member of a Nation fighting for a noble cause.

"We attach an outline of methods for organizing community Councils, approved by your State, together with suggestions as to the work to be undertaken immediately. These general suggestions should, however, be modified to fit your own local conditions. (These suggestions appear elsewhere.—Editor.)

"Reports of your progress should be sent to your State organization, and we will be glad to receive copies of such reports as made.

"There is a great task before you. There is need of speed and yet more need of thorough work."

### HOOVERITIS.

Each paper, book and magazine

Spouts upward like a geyser

Recipes for saving things;

We're growing thin and wiser!

We salt down beans, dehydrate greens,

Store up foods like a miser;

We're going to preserve the world,

And also can the kaiser.

—Edith R. Gooding in B. R. P. Railway Employees' Magazine.

Fat in the garbage can is passive treason. Sell offals to the soap maker, or make soft soap at home.

What does the enemy care whether food is sunk in the sea, or thrown into the garbage can? It is all the same to the Kaiser.

Give up fried food; save the fats to defeat the Kaiser.



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—Mrs. Fay Smith has been named chairman of the women's Liberty loan committee for Adams county by Mrs. A. D. Artman, woman member of the County Council of Defense. Mrs. Smith will organize the county by townships and co-operate with the men's organization in every possible manner, during the big drive. Mrs. Anna McConnell has been named chairman and Mrs. C. D. Lawton, vice-chairman of the service card registration, which begins April 19, and continues for ten days. They are making a special study of the work and expect to enroll every woman in the county.

**Allen County.**—Reports that shipbuilders will be practically interned in the United States shipbuilding yards gained general circulation in Ft. Wayne. Statements from representative employers, operating plants now engaged in war contracts and naturally anxious to retain as many skilled mechanics as possible, were given to the newspapers by Harry I. Young, enrolling agent for the United States public reserve, denying the truthfulness of any such assertions. On the contrary, it is said, the government is making work in the shipyards particularly attractive, by providing adequate housing facilities, entertainment of a suitable character and in otherwise manifesting an appreciation of the loyalty that has influenced many mechanics to volunteer to engage in the work the government now considers of first importance in the prosecution of the war.

**Boone County.**—The county council appropriated \$1,000 for the County Council of Defense. The money will be used to promote the work of the organization in this county, which has been actively engaged in conducting conferences and otherwise seeking to arouse patriotic interest and co-operation in the state and national programs.

**Carroll County.**—Alleged pro-German activities and utterances are attracting the attention of the County Council of Defense and the regularly constituted peace authorities. Reports from Flora merchants that the citizens of the community are not co-operating in the observance of the meatless and wheatless regulations, the sugar restrictions and otherwise, are creating a sentiment favorable to the registration of all Americans who are not standing by the government, as well as of alien enemies. Bakers echo the complaints because of unreasonable demands being made upon them, but they are loyally standing by the county food administrator in his determination that the wheat flour supply shall be conserved.

**Cass County.**—Endorsement of a war chest fund was one of the features of the war council held here under the auspices of the County Council of Defense. The purpose of the fund, which will be organized by popular canvass, will be to provide a source of revenue from which the expenses of the local war activities may be met. The tentative plan contemplates an assessment upon every man whose income is \$100 a month or upward, of \$1 for each \$100. Dr. Fred Terfinger is chairman of the war chest fund organization and C. W. Graves, secretary, and the disbursing committee includes representative citizens from every part of the county.

**Clay County.**—Plans for the establishment of permanent quarters from which war work will be directed, in Brazil, have been formulated by the County Council of Defense and a request for an appropriation of \$1,000 to pay the expenses incident thereto has been made to the County Council of Defense and is expected to meet with favorable action. The arrangement contemplates the unification of activities and the headquarters for the fuel and food administrators. Liberty loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other organizations engaged in patriotic work. It is believed by such an arrangement more effective results will be obtained. Initial steps for the extension of the defense organization to include every township in Clay county have been taken by the County Council of Defense. Chairman M. H. Johnson called a meeting and presented the details of the plan to the following township chairmen who have agreed to be responsible for the success of the organization movement in their respective communities: Brazil—John F. Brown; Cass—Walter Ringo, Dick Johnson, Rastus Aydelotte; Harrison—Martin R. Goshorn; Jackson—Lewis McCullough; Lewis—Harley Griffith; Perry—W. T. Modest; Posey—Carl E. Biller; Sugar Ridge—Charles Rentschler; Van Buren—Scott Bell.

**Clinton County.**—For the purpose of censoring all solicitations of money for war purposes the County Council of Defense has named the following committee of representative citizens of Frankfort: E. A. Spray, Howard Cann, Joseph Phipps, Ralph Cheadie and Walter Brown. The endorsement of this committee will be required before the Council of Defense recommends any canvass to the support of the patriotic people. The Bankable Building, owned by the city of Frankfort, has been secured by the County Council of Defense as headquarters for all organizations engaged in war work. The city reserves the right to locate offices in the building should such action be found desirable. The Bankable Building was until recently used as a cigar factory. It will be turned over entirely for the time being as a war work headquarters. It is being furnished and equipped by patriotic contributions and without any cost whatever to the County Council of Defense.

**Decatur County.**—Mayor McCoy, of Greensburg, has issued a proclamation calling on the people to plant and cultivate war gardens during the summer of 1918. It is said that 87 acres of ground in this county were devoted to gardens last year and a special effort will be made to double this acreage this year. Mrs. Alex Porter, Mrs. Thomas Davidson, Will C. Woodfill, Elmer C. Jerman and Everett Hamilton have been named by the mayor as a special war garden committee to have supervision of the work of encouraging gardeners in every possible way.

**Delaware County.**—M. Ruben, manager of a Muncie credit store, refused permission to solicit his employees for the purchase of war thrift stamps and as a result was cited to appear before the County Council of Defense and explain. Ruben in defense of his action declared he had not intended to deny the privilege, but had merely requested the solicitor to wait until the clerks were not busy with customers. Ruben's case has been called to the attention of the federal authorities, and in the meantime he has been severely criticised by patriotic citizens of the community.

**Elkhart County.**—From the appropriation of one thousand dollars made for the use of the County Council of Defense during 1917, but \$262.47 was used, the balance reverting to the county treasury. A financial statement of the Council's affairs has been made to the public, showing only the legitimate use of the money. The council has a continuing appropriation for 1918.

**Fayette County.**—Mayor Charles Rieder and the city council have agreed to lend the municipal agencies to the support of the War garden movement in Connersville. The schools, Commercial club and other civic societies are co-operating with a view to putting every foot of available soil in Fayette county to work during the coming summer.

**Floyd County.**—An appropriation of \$1,000 has been made by the Floyd County Council for the use of the County Council of Defense. The money will be disbursed on the O. K. of the Defense Council, which is headed by Charles D. Kelso of New Albany. The recent expenditures for war conferences will be paid out of this fund.

**Grant County.**—The flour situation in this county is regarded as so critical that the county food administrator has been urged by the County Council of Defense and others to inaugurate a card system guaranteeing an equitable distribution. Millers, jobbers and retailers have received instructions that they must abide by the regulations of the United States food administration or be reported for punishment.

**Hancock County.**—The city council of Greenfield has been requested by the County Council of Defense to improve the extreme east and west sections of Main street in anticipation of an increased overland traffic by automobile trucks, which are expected to replace railroads and interurban transportation as the war demands increase. Raymond Beck, a field engineer of the highways transport committee of the Council of National Defense, has been in Greenfield making a survey of the National road. The purpose is to find a suitable route for military trucks from Illinois and Wisconsin points to the Atlantic seaboard. The route intended to be selected is from Chicago, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Greenfield, Richmond and east. Dr. Oscar Heller, county food administrator, has directed the distribution of flour on the card system, effective March 1. The cards are numbered and issued one to a family. They are intended to guarantee the observance of the fifty-fifty order relative to the sale of substitutes, but later may also include an apportionment per capita.

**Henry County.**—Miss Irene Kirkwood, in charge of the County Council of Defense, is busy mailing food conservation literature to every rural household on the mail route out of Newcastle. This activity is under the direction of Mrs. Frank Stanley, chairman of the women's section.

**Huntington County.**—Five war councils in different parts of Huntington county, under the auspices of the Huntington County Council of Defense, were held last week at Markle, Andrews, Bippus, Roanoke and Warren. The councils were patterned after the recently held county war conference, the programs being restricted to two hours in duration, each feature by authoritative addresses from representatives of the Council of Defense. Red Cross, the food administration and general war work. In every instance large audiences were attracted and it is believed great good will result.

**Jay County.**—E. M. Haynes, chairman of the County Council of Defense, was instrumental in organizing fifty representative farmers in the Jay County Better Farming Association. The purpose of the organization is to co-ordinate forces interested in agriculture and food production to aid in the carrying out of the federal government for increased production, conservation and substitution.

**Johnson County.**—A summer war conference designed to take the place of the usual chautauqua at Franklin has been proposed by William Mulleadore, chairman of the Franklin committee, which has operated the chautauqua in that place formerly. The County Council of Defense has taken up the proposition informally and expects to announce a decision soon. The plan seems to meet with popular favor.

**Knox County.**—The first community war conference in Knox county was held at the Freelandville high school. Local residents and farmers from all parts of Weldner township were present. Special music was a feature of the program and addresses were made on food conservation, Liberty loan, Red Cross and other phases of activity by representatives of the County Council of Defense. The County Council's program contemplates similar meetings in other sections of the community.

**Laporte County.**—To meet the growing demands upon women for war work, a branch of the County Council of Defense women's section has been organized at Mieligan City. The organization will teach food conservation and otherwise seek to further the government's war program in addition to the regular war emergency work. The following committees have been appointed: Filing Committee—Miss Amalia Aicher. Red Cross Committee—Mrs. James Orr. Allied Relief Committee—Mrs. George Shargenburg. Instruction Committee—Miss Jennie Eddy. Women and Children in Industry—Mrs. Harry Barnes. Paid War Workers—Miss Naughton. Volunteer Workers—Mrs. W. J. Fealock. Speakers Bureau—Mrs. L. A. Wilson. Publicity—Mrs. Albert M. Carstens.

**Marshall County.**—The pupils of the Bremen high school have purchased over \$600 worth of war savings certificates during the month of February. Thrift societies are now organized in all of our grammar school grades. The total sales for the township have been \$4,350 to date, as reported by Orville M. Craig, superintendent.

On Sunday evening, February 17, 1918, Marshall county held an immense mass meeting in honor of Harry Wickey. Mr. Wickey is the first returned soldier in this county who has gone "over the top." He was a farmer in Saskatchewan when the war broke out. He enlisted in the Canadian army in May, 1916. He drilled six months in Canada, a few weeks in England and shortly after reaching France was sent to the front. Being quick-witted and courageous and speaking the German language, he had some thrilling experiences in the trenches and "no man's land." He escaped unhurt until April 9 last. At the great battle of Vimy Ridge he went "over the top." He lost his right arm and received a severe chest wound, which affects his voice. But the large audience which thronged the large auditorium of the M. E. Church listened spellbound.

"The war seems very close home when one of our own boys brings the story. If all our allied boys show the same spirit of service without a murmur that Harry does we need not fear for the triumph of democracy," says Mrs. J. H. Wiley in describing the meeting.

"Humor and pathos abounded in his address, but in regard to his own sacrifice after a vivid account of that wonderful battle and the advance step by step into the lines of the enemy, he simply said: 'There is where they got me.'

"It seems easy for our American boys to step out of the trenches onto the lecture platform.

"To show their appreciation in a material way the citizens had made up a purse. Judge Stevens, in presenting this purse, made a thrilling patriotic appeal. The purse contained five twenty-dollar gold pieces."

**Miami County.**—Mrs. Wm. West, secretary of the County Council of Defense, has been notified by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, that the report that maple syrup camp operators will be required to pay a federal license fee of \$25 is absolutely false. This misrepresentation had been used in some quarters. It was said, to discourage the tapping of trees in the production of maple syrup.

**Monroe County.**—Mrs. Grace Utterback of Bloomington bought a can of cocoa from a supply wagon and found same to have contained ground glass. Mrs. Utterback and her children were under quarantine because of scarlet fever. The County Council of Defense has a warning against trading with irresponsible transients, although the belief is expressed that the cocoa was adulterated at the factory, probably by enemy aliens.

**Morgan County.**—The sum of \$500 was appropriated by the county council for the use of the County Council of Defense, and it was stated that if all this money was not used it will revert back to the treasury at the end of the year. Expenses of the county war conferences will be paid out of the appropriation as well as expenses for similar affairs contemplated for the future. The County Council of Defense expects to continue the campaign of education along patriotic lines, and that has been impossible heretofore owing to the lack of funds.

**Orange County.**—A committee of five has been appointed by the County Council of Defense to censor all solicitations of contributions for war work. The growing evil of promiscuous giving and soliciting and the request of the State Council of Defense that the generous contributors who are giving freely of their money be protected from grafters and impostors prompted the action. This same committee will be responsible for investigating all reports of disloyalty in Orange county, and consists of the following: J. J. Copeland and Henry Kibler, Paoli; Walter Gresham, French Lick; Walter Moore, West Baden, and A. E. Cress, Orleans.

**Posey County.**—Roy W. Dixon, the city clerk of Mt. Vernon, in behalf of the County Council of Defense, is requesting assistance in compiling names and addresses of all soldiers and sailors of the community now in federal service. Mr. Dixon asks where possible that the organization include the location of all in service and this will become a part of the archives of the community and preserved for historical reference.



Steuben County.—The Steuben County Council of Defense has adopted a resolution favoring the employment of a county agricultural agent. The resolution points out the importance of increased food production and necessity of intelligent direction of agricultural activity. The resolution has been submitted to the county authorities, who are expected to give it prompt consideration.

Tippecanoe County.—Rotarians of Lafayette have pledged their organized and individual support to the war garden movement. They will provide funds for the plowing of lots and purchase of seeds and assist in financing adequate supervision over the cultivation of the vegetables planted.

Tipton County.—Manager Jackson of the Martz theater, co-operating with the County Council of Defense, presented the pictures showing the war preparations and activities of the United States in camp and at sea to large audiences of Tipton county people. Special emphasis was given the work of the United States shipping corporation, thus magnifying the appeal for registrants in the U. S. Public Service Reserve shipbuilding army. The pictures created a tremendous enthusiasm and will be shown again in other parts of the county.

Vanderburg County.—War council headquarters will be established in the Strand Building, Evansville. Executive and advisory boards of the county organization will here administer the work in the county. Plans for the patriotic activities of this community during the spring and summer are now being worked out by a special committee. Women of the Federated Clubs of the city are co-operating. B. F. Persons, county food administrator, and Jas. T. Cutler, major of the Indiana State militia, and Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, in charge of the child welfare movement of the State; Henry B. Walker, director of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, and others are actively engaged at headquarters at this time....Jos. Van Winkle was elected president, Joseph Sansom vice-president, Robert Henry secretary and J. Sell treasurer of the 1,100 drafted men in District 4, comprising the county district in Vanderburg county, when the men were organized into a committee for home war work. The committee will do Red Cross, Liberty loan and other campaign work, and will report disloyalty cases. G. I. Christie, State chairman of food production work; W. E. Stilwell of Evansville and James Emsie, chairman of the exemption board here, spoke.

Vigo County.—Terre Haute has arranged to assist in the work of saving children, the occasion of a special effort to be made through the women's section of the County Councils of Defense during the year beginning April 6. The work in Vigo county will be in charge of Mrs. Nettie Swartz, school attendance officer, and Miss Lena Reading, secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity. An authority on juvenile court work will be asked to come to Terre Haute to make an address on the subject....Miss Harriett Woolen, county food demonstrator, is making an effective canvass of the county, showing housewives and cooks how to use wheat flour substitutes most effectively....About twenty-five miners appeared against Wm. Elbrick, also a miner, arrested at Terre Haute for uttering treasonable remarks. His arrest followed the internment of John Horick, which has been for the period of the war. Earl Houck, chairman of the County Council of Defense, has investigated the case and he recommended that the federal government take steps to intern Elbrick. Loyal miners are determined to relieve themselves of the odium attached to the presence of traitors in Indiana collieries and are actively assisting the authorities in ferreting out disloyalty.

Wabash County.—Liberty guard companies are being formed at Urbana and Roann. Authority has been secured for the enlistment of a company in each place and the work has the encouragement of the County Council of Defense, as well as of many patriotic citizens ineligible for membership but who recognize the importance of organizing the men for emergency work. At Roann, Howard Wakely, Charles P. Petty and Noble Tombaugh are in charge of organizing the company, the third unit in the county.

Warrick County.—Warrick county now boasts of three Liberty guard units. Thomas E. Downs, organizer, has companies at Boonville, Tennyson and Chandler. The companies are drilling faithfully and are ready for any emergency that may require their services.

Wayne County.—A renewed effort is being made to secure an agricultural agent for this county, one of the few without this important service in Indiana. The county had an agent, but since his resignation the place has been vacant....Cambridge City holds a war conference on the evening of March 6. The program follows: Music by the High School Glee Club, Miss Flossie Neff, director; greetings, Benton Wilson, president; invocation, Rev. R. C. Jones, reading of minutes, Charles Kalesse; review of Welfare Club's work, Ellis D. Fluby; "How to Foster Community Spirit," Rev. J. F. McCormick; "Should We Have a Comprehensive Organization to Take Charge of All War Fund Collections in the Township?" Thomas Butler, discussion by Charles F. Wheeler; "Value of a Community Library," Mrs. L. N. Tweedy; "The Farmer in Community Work," D. C. Harlan; "Value of Team Work in the Community," C. M. Pierce; "America" Glee Club and audience....Women war workers of Richmond have planned Saturday conferences to be held at the Morrison-Reeves library, where they will receive instructions on food substitution, registration for war services and other patriotic matters....Miss Elsie Marshall of the home economics and domestic science department of Earlham College is assisting Miss Mabel Culbertson in spreading food administration information over the county.

## Women's Section

Indiana is asked to save and preserve for future social usefulness the lives of 2,592 sick babies in the year from April 6, 1918, to April 6, 1919. In the nation at large it is planned to save the lives of 100,000 sick babies within the period named. The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor at Washington originated this movement, and the fiscal year from April 6 to April 6 is called "children's year."

It is the purpose to save the United States from the grievous and fatal blunders of other countries in the war. Not only do the Department of Labor and the war agencies working with that department plan to keep protective labor laws in force to save children from the evils of reckless industrial abuses, but the social service agencies of peace times are to be urged forward and maintained and operated with even greater zeal than in time of peace.

Indiana women, working with the State and County Councils of Defense, have a special department which gives its time to child welfare work. This department is now giving attention to the saving of sick babies. According to Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, head of the women's section of the State Council of Defense, and Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, chairman of the Child Welfare Committee, Indiana women will be found taking a forward part in the nation-wide effort to save the lives of sick babies.

Already the women in the councils of defense are organizing to help the baby-saving campaign throughout "children's year."

"Women and War Work," by Miss Helen Fraser, is described as the first practical book for women war service workers. So important is this book that President McCracken of Vassar College, executive secretary of the American Red Cross, wrote an introduction for it.

Since Miss Fraser spoke in Indiana under defense council auspices, making a profound impression, Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, head of the woman's section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, who was instrumental in bringing Miss Fraser to the State, has taken an interest in the movement to bring about a wide distribution of Miss Fraser's most helpful book on women's part in war service.

Mrs. Hortense Tapp Moore, chairman of the food production committee of the women's section, has addressed a special war garden bulletin to the members of her organization throughout the State. She emphasizes the patriotic duty of backing up the boys at the front with a maximum of food production and urges the women to encourage war gardens in every available space. Local enterprises for increased production and better crops are proposed and cautions noted for good seed and practical planning.

### ATTENTION, CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

The "Children's Year" begins April 6. Our committees are given a great task—the saving of 2,592 lives of children under five years, Indiana's quota of the 100,000, who, experts say, die needlessly.

Instructions from Washington, and blanks for registration, will come later. We are asked to weigh, measure and register all children under five.

So, to be ready, organize sub-committees in your townships. If possible, have on each a parent-teacher member, a State federation member, a trained nurse and a Red Cross civilian relief worker. Please organize at once.

ALBION FELLOWS BACON,  
Chairman Child Welfare Committee State Council of Defense.

### BULLETIN No. 33.

To the Woman Members of the County Council of Defense:

The question has come up as to whether or not the woman's work in the counties is getting the financial support from the County Chairman which is needed. Will you please let us know by return mail if your County Chairman gives you all the financial aid that you feel is necessary and whether it is large in a willing and spontaneous manner?

The question has come up whether or not we would have a voluntary registration fee, the object of this registration fee was to give the women in each county a fund of their own for emergencies. At a meeting held in Indianapolis on February 16 for the purpose of instructing registrars, the question was discussed and a resolution drawn up asking that we do not ask for the registration fee. Have you been in consultation with your Chairman of Registration and do you thoroughly coincide with her in this opinion?

As you know, the registration cards are to be filed in each county and a summary sent to the state office for our records, and we will send a copy of this summary to Washington.

There will be anywhere from 1,000 to 10,000 cards to be handled in a county. Will it be possible for you to get volunteers to do this work accurately and quickly so that we can get our report to Washington by the first of June?

This registration fee is to be entirely voluntary; half of the amount collected will be left in the county collecting it, the other half being sent to Indiana headquarters, and is to be used absolutely for women's work.

We would like a free and unbiased opinion from you by March 12.

Very truly yours,  
ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,  
Chairman Woman's Section State Council of Defense.

### BULLETIN No. 34.

To the Chairman of Educational Propaganda, County Council of Defense:

I am now ready to mail the war programs suggestive for your clubs and classes, and hope that some help may be gained therefrom. Study of the war we urge above everything in our Department. No more attractive can any subject be these days. Besides, intelligence brings strength to do and to bear. I hope your town and county libraries will be helpful in providing the books and magazines mentioned in the bibliography.

I am, also, sending you 200 printed letters to be given to the children of your schools 5th and 8th grade, inclusive—hoping they may be of value. I suggest that the children paste them in their books, or keep them carefully. If any child cares to answer the letter, I shall be glad to hear from him. I am aware that I am not sending enough copies, and suggest that each Chairman have made in her county sufficient to pass around. The "Appeals" have given out. May I suggest that these, too, be reprinted in the counties? It seems necessary to unite forces when it comes to financing some of these plans.

Hoping your work is well under way, I am, with best wishes.

Yours sincerely,  
KATHARINE MERRILL GRAYDON,  
State Chairman, Department of Education.  
303 Downey Ave., Indianapolis.

## Letters to the Boys

A patriotic letter writing enterprise by the Christian men builders of the Third Christian Church, Indianapolis "for our members in Uncle Sam's service," is a source of communication between those who have gone to the colors and the members of the congregation remaining at home. Under the title of the "Official News Bulletin" printed on red, white and blue sheets, the paper contains bits of personal information such as would ordinarily find its way into a letter rather than into the newspapers and to many of the men might not be available from any other source. The "Bulletin" contains the address of every member of the church who is assured by an arrangement within the congregation of two letters per week on matters that are known to have a special appeal to him. In this congregation 104 men are now in the service, 22 of whom are in France, 9 in the navy and the rest in the United States army. In maintaining a close personal touch with its own communicants, this church organization has developed a plan that commends itself both for effectiveness and simplicity. The supplement of this week's bulletin contains a splendidly written editorial by a member of the class, which adds punch to the bulletin.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 30

## Editorial Comment

## WHAT INTERESTS THE PEOPLE.

A successful journalist once explained the appeal of his Sunday feature magazine by saying that it was edited on the theory that people are interested in sex, crime, money and food, in the order named.

No publisher would have the temerity to venture upon any such program today. A complete reversal of the order certainly would come nearer meeting the situation.

Of course, War news is the big news. There are few households in the nation today whose first concern upon picking up the daily papers isn't with developments on the French front. Next comes the news from the training camps and cantonments where hundreds of thousands of sons, brothers and husbands are getting ready for their part in the big drive. Surely the next most vitally important thing is what steps are being taken by the government—the people—to help make this big adventure a success. And herein lies the importance, the great significance of the statements of purpose and activities that come from the Councils of Defense, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, Liberty Loan headquarters, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and countless other war-time agencies.

The newspaper publisher, the editor, has a tremendous task. He realizes the yearning for correct up-to-date information. He is burdened, perhaps, as no other business enterprise is burdened, in trying to serve an exacting clientele. Unless his paper carries the latest information relative to the military movements, the newest food regulations, the liberty loan and Red Cross plans, he invites criticism and someone, or some group of readers, is disappointed.

Verily the editor is doing his bit. If by reason of his loyal devotion to the government's cause he manages to edit the great mass of confused data that is offered him daily, he does well.

It might convey a bit of cheer to the editor who is struggling through what seems a hopelessly indigestible mass, to learn that plans are being considered that will serve to relieve this overwhelming pressure.

## ON WAR APPROPRIATIONS.

Reports have gained circulation during the past week that the Indiana State Board of Accounts proposed limiting the amount of money appropriated by County Councils for patriotic purposes. Specifically it was alleged that the auditor of Fulton county had been authorized to limit his warrants to \$1,000, and that in another case sanction was given an appropriation from the public treasury for the promotion of Red Cross work.

In the first instance it is announced officially that the auditor of Fulton county was directed to issue warrants for the sums due now, not exceeding \$1,000, and that in the meantime further instructions would be forthcoming.

The truth of the matter is this: State Accountant Gilbert H. Hendren has asked Attorney-General Ele Stansbury to deliver to him an opinion as to the extent of the statutory authority back of any authorization for spending the public funds for the purpose of meeting war's emergencies. Upon this opinion the State accountant expects to base a more definite detailed statement, prescribing

ing such limitations as may be found wise under the law, and making clear the extent to which County Councils, county auditors and others entrusted with maintaining the integrity of the public treasury may go without transgression.

On the matter of appropriations for the Red Cross an effort will be made to prevent discrimination, which might result in one community doing more than its fair share with money paid in by taxpayers all alike.

In the meantime the State accountant states that none need feel uneasy or afraid to make such reasonable appropriations as may have been contemplated by previous arrangement under the statement of position made by him last year, at the request of the finance committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense, which was to the effect that money properly appropriated and accounted for by local Councils of Defense, would be officially sanctioned.

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 122.

March 2, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The Speakers' Bureau of the State Council of Defense is now preparing to aid the county councils in a series of township conferences. It has selected 100 smaller towns in the State that were not reached by the county conferences for the first series of meetings. One or more of these towns might be in your county. If so, the Speakers' Bureau will communicate with you in the very near future, setting out its plans in full. If you do not hear from the Speakers' Bureau in the near future please do not grow impatient, because your county will be included in a later series of township conferences.

We hope that you have by this time completed the organization of your Township Councils of Defense as requested in Bulletin No. 118. The burden of the arrangements for these proposed township conferences should be thrown entirely upon the township councils.

The Speakers' Bureau will request school superintendents, presidents of ministerial associations, presidents of women's clubs and others in the communities selected to get in touch with you at once and co-operate in making these conferences a success.

## STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

We enclose extra copy of this bulletin for reference to your proper committee.

GENERAL BULLETIN No. 124.

To County Councils of Defense:

Please send in to the State Council at once the name of some person in your county to be appointed by the Federal Bureau of Mines as county agent for the Federal Explosives Inspector for Indiana. The duties of this agent will be very important but not burdensome and the person nominated must be one in whom absolute trust can be placed.

It is highly important that we have from every county a recommendation for this office within a week and we earnestly request that no county fail to act and send in a report within that time.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Red Cross Activities

Despite the circulation of stories intending to show that many American nurses have been subjected to atrocities abroad, seventy Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky nurses enrolled with the American Red Cross during February, Miss Mary Roberts, director of nursing in the Lake Division, announced today.

One of the stories in circulation was to the effect that two American nurses on duty overseas had had their tongues cut out by the enemy. Another story going the rounds in northern Ohio says that an enemy patient seized and broke the wrists of one nurse while she was ministering to him.

According to Miss Roberts, Miss Jane Delane,

head of the Red Cross Nursing Bureau at Washington, declares that no such indignities have been reported by the French or Italian Red Cross commissions sent from this country.

Said Miss Roberts: "The Lake Division would like to discover the Baron Munchausen who invents and circulates the pernicious stories of maimed and mutilated nurses. These stories, though never proven, are designed to break down the splendid spirit of our nurses and to dissuade them from entering the Red Cross service in sufficient numbers.

"Nurses of the higher type do not pay much attention to these stories. Unfortunately the parents of nurses and of prospective nurses do pay attention and prevent their daughters entering schools for nurses.

"I wonder how long the public will allow itself to be fooled by such atrocious propaganda."

Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be asked to contribute \$9,400,000 in the second Red Cross War Fund drive for \$100,000,000, R. F. Grant, director of the drive in the Lake Division, announced Friday. The drive dates are May 6 to 13.

Ohio's quota is \$6,400,000, Indiana's \$2,100,000 and Kentucky's \$900,000.

Mr. Grant of M. A. Hanna & Co., of Cleveland, appointed to the War Fund directorship by Division Manager James R. Garfield, stated today each State in the Lake Division will have its own drive manager. Names of the state managers will be announced within a few days.

At division headquarters in Cleveland C. B. Dyer is executive secretary. Franklyn B. Sanders is campaign accounting supervisor; W. W. Wheeler, manager of advertising; D. C. Dougherty, manager of the news bureau, and R. G. Frisbee, manager of the speakers' bureau. Mr. Dyer will also have charge of the distribution of supplies.

Prominent cartoonists and artists have contributed poster drawings. Authors and advertising men have written advertising copy. Seasoned campaigners and accountants have prepared drive instructions and accounting manuals.

"Performances and expenditures of the American Red Cross abroad and at home during the first year of the war will be placed before the public before the second drive begins," Mr. Grant said.

"Last summer, with but little organization, the Red Cross secured subscriptions amounting to \$119,000,000. And now with a membership of 22,000,000 we have every reason to believe that the \$100,000,000 fund will be oversubscribed."

Within a few days chapter campaign managers will be advised of the dates of a series of State meetings, at which campaign purposes and methods will be explained.

## Public Service Reserve

Indiana has far exceeded her apportionment of 10,847 registrations of skilled mechanics asked by the United States shipbuilding corporation. Reports have not been completed but it is certain that the State's record for having promptly and effectively put into execution every request from Washington made since the declaration of war, has been maintained.

To County Councils of Defense and Enrolling Officers United States Public Service Reserve:

I am sure I voice the unanimous sentiment of the Indiana State Council of Defense in expressing to you our sincere appreciation of the loyalty manifested in the recently completed drive for registrations in the shipbuilding army. With this record as an example and an inspiration, I feel safe in venturing the opinion that Indiana is organized for any further demands that may be made along this line. This success proves Indiana patriotism as ready to manifest itself in deeds, as well as in words.

Very sincerely,

N. E. SQUIBB,

Director for Indiana, United States Public Service Reserve.

A certain amount of fat each day is necessary to human life. Don't waste an ounce; it means the life of someone somewhere in the world.



## The Development of Community Councils

The Council of National Defense Recommends the Extension of County Organization By the Creation of Community Councils, and Calls to Your Attention the Following Prospectus.

### NEED OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS.

The first nine months of the war have shown the vital importance of developing an official nation-wide organization reaching into the smallest communities to mobilize and make available the efforts of the whole people for the prosecution of the war. In recruiting for the army and in enlisting laborers for war industries, in increasing the food supply and decreasing the waste of food, in soliciting subscriptions to the Liberty loan and in much other work, the end must be accomplished by the people at large. The creation of county auxiliaries has brought the State Councils and State Woman's Divisions closer to the people and the valuable services which county auxiliaries have rendered indicates the importance of even closer contact, through subsidiary agencies in such small units that personal contact with all the citizens is possible.

In many counties Community Councils are already in existence. Unless such subsidiary organization has already been effected in your county, we recommend the creation of a Community Council in each school district.

The advantages of the school district as a unit of community organization are clear:

1. The school district is small enough to permit individual contact, and is non-political.
2. The school house supplies a meeting place in each district, and in many schools includes domestic science, manual training, and other facilities.
3. The school district reaches children and parents alike, and in the cities the school is to a large extent already in touch with the alien population.
4. The school is an established center of information and education.
5. The school principal or faculty provides a tried agency through whose assistance community organization can be quickly effected.
6. The school district, with the school house as its center, is already a social community, especially in farm districts.

### METHOD OF ORGANIZING COMMUNITY COUNCILS.

The organization of a Community Council must, of course, vary in different localities. With your knowledge of local conditions you will know best how to adapt the following program to your needs.

#### PRELIMINARY ACTION.

1. The existing war organizations and societies of your county should be carefully studied and every effort made to use such community councils, or similar organizations, as exist. Nothing is more unwise than to create new machinery where adequate machinery already exists.
2. The County Council and county branch of the woman's division should jointly call a county war conference of the officials in charge of county government activities, and representatives of the prominent county organizations and societies. The schools especially should be represented at this meeting, and where Farm Bureau Community Committees or School Rural Leagues exist, they also should be represented.
3. At this conference lists should be drawn up of three or four men and women in each school district where no Community Council exists, to act as an organization committee.

#### ORGANIZATION MEETING.

1. The organization committee should arrange to invite every man and woman of the district to an organization meeting at the school house.
2. At this meeting, which should be attended by a representative of the County Council and of the County Woman's Division, a board of from three to ten directors (not less than one-third to

be women) should be chosen. This board should include a representative of the school faculty.

A chairman and executive secretary should be chosen. This secretary should be chosen on the basis of fitness to act as a community organizer and to perform executive work. The secretary should render a report at suitable intervals to the chairman of the Community Council and to the County Council and County Woman's Division. He should also be the representative to receive such patriotic and educational material, and such directions in regard thereto as may be issued by the Committee on Public Information.

#### COMMITTEES.

Committees should be appointed to undertake the work of the community on the important war activities. These should be composed of the persons qualified by experience to undertake the particular work, and of representatives of the existing agencies of the community in the same field.

#### DUTIES AND WORK.

It is of importance both at the organization meeting and at all other times to impress upon all members of the community and especially upon the board and its executive secretary, the importance of the Community Council initiating independent work for the purpose of meeting its own war needs and of making all its local resources available to the nation. All committees and officers should be chosen with the object of securing men and women of sufficient vigor and ability to be able to devise and carry out a strenuous war policy based on the local needs. The work should conform to the plans of the National, State and county organizations, but each Community Council should feel the duty of bearing its full share of the burden of the war and observe the principle that in a democracy local emergencies can best be met by local action.

#### PROGRAM FOR COMMUNITY COUNCIL WORK

I. Community meetings and rallies.—The Community Council, through its executive secretary and committees, should hold frequent general community meetings, at which—

1. Reports are made by the committees, organizations and individuals who are doing war work.

2. Community war problems are discussed.

II. Patriotic education through—

1. Distribution of educational and patriotic material to be supplied by the Committee on Public Information, and assistance in executing the plans of the committee for public education.
2. Holding community war rallies, addressed by the ablest speakers available.
3. Distribution of pamphlets and display of posters.

4. Instruction through the schools.

III. Reports.—For the purpose of planning and following up its work and of informing the county and State authorities as to the resources and work of the community, the Community Council should tabulate and file the results of its investigations and of the reports made to it.

IV. Food.—

1. Assisting the County Councils in carrying out the national agricultural program. Much of this work can best be done on a co-operative community basis through the establishment of community agricultural conferences, community labor, seed and implement exchanges, community canning centers at school houses, community markets, etc.

2. Assisting the local Food Administrator in carrying out the national food conservation program.

3. Making the community as nearly as possible self-supporting as to food, by (1) studying

last year's food production and food consumption; (2) devising means for providing within the community the articles necessarily imported during the past year; and (3) education, eliminating community food waste, and cutting down community food consumption.

V. Americanization.—The Community Council, especially in industrial communities, in co-operation with the representatives of the Bureau of Education and the Bureau of Labor, should endeavor to increase the number of loyal American citizens by—

1. Educating aliens in English.
2. Impressing aliens with the great ideals of America, American standards, the value of American citizenship and its duties.
3. Assisting aliens desirous of naturalization in making out their papers, etc.

VI. Community safeguards.—The Community Council should undertake the protection of its own district through—

1. Fire protection. Providing proper protection for crops and goods in storage, through—  
(a) Organization of fire guards and provision of adequate fire apparatus.

- (b) Inspection of all places subject to spontaneous combustion, to be sure they are as nearly fireproof as possible.

2. Protection against violence. The provision of local guards, if necessary.

3. Relief.—Assist the local chapter of the American Red Cross in its Home Service Work for the families of men in national service.

4. Health.—The safeguarding of local health conditions—

- (a) The provision under the leadership of the Red Cross of emergency nurses to take the places of nurses who have gone to the front.

- (b) Distribution of pamphlets and other literature from State and National Health Departments.

5. Work for school children.—The assistance of the school children in carrying out the work of the Community Councils should be entrusted to the Junior Red Cross. This is the organization for patriotic expression for the school children of the country, indorsed by the National Education Association. Its work covers many of the fields indicated above. Under the direction of their teachers as officers of the Junior Red Cross, children are to enroll for service wherever their work makes for education and better citizenship.

VII. Labor and industry—

1. Educating boys so that they may be efficient in helping on the farms in the summer.

2. Urging vigorous prosecution of the State vagrancy law in each community and campaigning against idleness.

3. Informing the proper authorities as to the need for enforcement of labor legislation for the protection of woman and child workers and maintaining conditions of employment.

VIII. Community thrift.—In addition to urging economy in food consumption, Community Councils should—

1. In cities, in compliance with the requests of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, discourage needless retail deliveries.

2. Co-operate with the local Fuel Administrator in the conservation of fuel, especially through urging and teaching its economical use.

3. Assist in relieving railroad congestion by—  
(a) Issuing and distributing co-operative community orders for goods.

- (b) Co-operating with local receivers and shippers of freight to arrange for full carload shipments of goods and prompt unloading of cars.

- (c) Providing adequate storage facilities.
- (d) Urging merchants to purchase in the nearest market.

4. Encouraging conservation of other supplies.

IX. Community subscriptions.—The Community Council should provide an efficient means for soliciting subscriptions to—

1. Liberty Loans and War Savings Stamps.
2. The Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and other organizations indorsed by the State Council.

Efforts should be made to prevent solicitation in the community by any organization not approved by the State Council.

X. Soldier's aid work.—

1. Each community should make sure that all drafted, enlisted, or commissioned men from that



community receive frequent mail, magazines, etc., from home.

2. Assistance should be provided to the local exemption boards in their arduous work.

3. In the neighborhood of training camps the community can render valuable service by providing recreation and entertainment for the men in the camps, in co-operation with the local representative of the War and Navy Departments' Commission on Training Camp Activities.

4. The Community Council should assist the Red Cross in providing the greatest possible number of hospital supplies, sweaters, socks, and comfort kits, etc., for the soldiers.

5. In co-operation with the Red Cross, each community should provide adequate business, legal, and medical advice and aid to soldiers and their families.

XI. Co-ordination.—The Community Council should consider itself a co-ordinating agency and a clearing house for the war work of the churches, fraternal societies, clubs, and other organizations and of the individuals of the community. There should be no duplication or replacement of the work of existing organizations, but the effort should be to make this work run smoothly and efficiently. In each activity the directors of the Community Council should study the situation to determine whether some existing agency is already doing satisfactory work in that field. Where such agency exists, it is the duty of the Community Council to strengthen and work through it, not to replace it.

XII. Execution of the various requests issued by the National Government and by State and County Councils and Branches of the Woman's Division.—Priority should be given by the Community Council to all work expressly requested by the National Government, National, State, or County Councils, or Branches of the Woman's Committee in order that a uniform national response may be quickly obtained. The keynote of efficient decentralization is promptness and accuracy by the local agents in carrying out the requests from a central source.

Since the State Divisions of the Woman's Committee have already departmentalized their work along lines generally parallel to those suggested in this program, an effort should be made, in those communities where the work of the Woman's Committee is organized in small communities, to combine the two programs or departments of work to prevent duplication and too much reorganization of existing committees.

## Food Administration

Hebrew retailers and bakers are cautioned against misusing the privilege of continuing business on Sunday when they observe their Sabbath on Saturday. Complaints have been made that many of this class of merchants have availed themselves of an opportunity to abuse the concession made in their behalf because of religious customs.

Gainey and Company, retailers of Bloomfield, have been cut off from supplies from all millers, wholesalers, bakers, food distributors and other agencies operating under federal license. The licensees have been instructed from Washington to desist from any business with this firm, which was found to have wilfully violated the food regulations.

Chicago bakers or other out-state producers who are operating in violation of Indiana food regulations will be cited to the United States food administration at Washington for the offense. Complaints have been received from northern Indiana, and Dr. Barnard is determined to make some "examples."

The Weiner Fruit and Produce Company's business at Fort Wayne has been taken over by the United States food administration, and is being administered by George W. Haffner, county food administrator. The United States food administration will continue the business long enough to prevent the deterioration or loss of stock on hand or in transit. This company did a general commission business and was indicted for having violated the food regulations.

Expressing a sentiment similar to that conveyed by a telegram from the Evansville Real Estate Board, which suggested that the food administration take what it wants leaving American resourcefulness to supply its own food needs, comes a letter from the Kokomo Real Estate association, pledging its support to the State and county food administrators and endorsing what has been done by them to date.

A caution against modifications of State-wide interpretations for bread and sugar prices, which might cause "confusion and chaos" has been sent to county food administrators who are also reminded of the difficulties that might be encountered by inharmonious relations with neighboring counties resulting in local charges of this nature. All such concessions must first have the approval of the State administrator, who will endeavor to maintain a State-wide uniformity.

Sugar and flour supplies are being exhausted in many communities necessitating the distribution by card system. County food administrators are cautioned to maintain a per capita apportionment of sugar and flour very carefully if absolute famine is not to ensue.

R. S. Kiser, an Indianapolis restaurant man, has been placed in the office of the State food administrator, as a deputy under George W. June, chairman of the hotel and restaurant division. Mr. Kiser is organizing public eating houses in Indiana, which are playing a very important part in the food conservation program.

Wheat flour millers are now permitted to grind up to 90 per cent. of their average for three years preceding the war. The limit heretofore having been 70 per cent. of the pre-war output.

Mrs. Addie Bretz, Rockport, Spencer county, Ohio township, R. R. No. 4, is the proud possessor of charter number one of the United States food club.

More than one-half of the counties have nominated presidents for the local food clubs, and they have agreed to extend the work into the township and school districts.

The lifting of the restrictions on the consumption of mutton and lamb have been made effective generally and there is no longer any regulation against the eating of mutton and lamb until April 15.

The recently promulgated order prohibiting the sale of freshly killed hens and pullets has been modified, allowing the sale of broilers weighing two pounds or less.

On account of the insufficient quantity of wheat flour substitutes in some quarters, bakers have been privileged to use rye flour and rye meal until March 31. Bakers who have refrained from baking "victory" bread on the theory that they could thus avoid the 20 per cent. wheat flour substitute regulations are ordered to readjust their business practices immediately to conform with the order for 20 per cent. substitution. No matter what they call their bread, no deviation from this order will be countenanced.

Farmers are given the consideration of the food administration in an order which permits their buying up to 25 pounds of wheat flour at one time. This order is to save them too frequent trips to market during their planting season when both man power and transportation facilities are at a premium.

County food administrators are authorized, wherever it is necessary on account of local conditions, to make use of the card system in the distribution of flour, flour substitutes and sugar.

Near-beer and temperance drinks manufacturers are included in the President's recent proclamation limiting maltsters to 70 per cent. of the amounts of grains and other food meals used last year.

## Council Will Assist in Saving Children

Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon Presents Reconstruction Plan—Other Matters Before Meeting.

Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, of Evansville, who is chairman of the Child Welfare committee of the women's section, appeared before the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, March 6, asking the support and backing of the Council for the "first bit of reconstruction work" announced by the Council of National Defense in behalf of the federal Government, since the war began. It is a plan, she says, to save during the year dating from April 6, 1918, 100,000 children—one-third of the number that dies each year from preventable causes—of which Indiana's proportion is 2,592. Mrs. Bacon said: "The children are the Nation's last reserve. It is hoped by this survey to prevent all such tragedies as were revealed in the physical examinations incident to the recent draft." Mrs. Bacon added that the direction had come from the National Council for her organization to take up in Indiana the work, which included the weighing, measuring, and registering of every child under five years of age. She asked the Council to endorse the movement and to recommend to the Educational section under Dr. Horace Ellis, State superintendent of public instruction, an authorization of the use of school houses, where doctors, nurses, club women and others may undertake this important work. On motion of Mr. Irwin, such recommendation was ordered.

At the request of W. G. Pangborn, representing L. T. Osborn, federal State explosives inspector, the Council agreed to request every County Council of Defense to nominate a man to serve as local explosives inspector, whose duties shall consist of enforcing the recently enacted federal regulations, restricting the manufacture and sale of all kinds of explosives.

Mr. Reynolds, of the shipping interest committee, reported that there are 3,500 car loads of corn in Indiana ready to move and a very small percentage of which will be moved because of the lack of transportation facilities. Mr. Reynolds said the situation pertaining to the manufacture of commercial alcohol from soft corn had become so involved as to make any prospect of relief to the farmers practically hopeless.

L. E. Northrup, State veterinarian, informed the Council that he had knowledge of the sale of sheep at the Indianapolis stockyards for \$17.50 and their resale at Winchester for \$21, which he declared an unreasonable proceeding. He asked that the Council investigate, which action the sheep committee was authorized to take.

Hays Buskirk, in behalf of N. E. Squibb, State director for the United States Public Service reserve, announced the success of the campaign for shipbuilders' registration in Indiana. Mr. Buskirk expressed confidence that the registration would far surpass the State's quota of 10,847. Figures reported from the larger centers show registration as follows: Indianapolis—1600; Evansville—895; Lake county—859; Elkhart and Goshen—565; South Bend—554; Terre Haute—501; Ft. Wayne—364.

Final action on the request of the Salvation army for endorsement in their canvass for Indiana's proportion of the one-million-dollar war fund, was deferred, pending the receipt of the expression of the Council of National Defense upon the merits of this enterprise. The representative of the army was present and urged that the Council act promptly, saying that the effort in Indiana is being embarrassed by the delay.

A committee consisting of Mr. Straus, Mr. Keach and Mr. Reynolds was named to confer with Governor James P. Goodrich and others interested, with a view to nominating a State labor director. Mr. Wampler's request that a special joint committee, which included Mr. Fox of the labor committee, Governor Goodrich and Mr. Wampler, be relieved of further responsibility in the matter, was complied with.

It was directed that the receipt of the follow-



ing letter and an appropriate acceptance of the services tendered therein be acknowledged by the executive secretary of the Council with the further reference of the letter and the utilizing of such services, to the publicity committee:

New Albany, Ind., February 28, 1918.

Hon. Will H. Hays, Indianapolis, Ind., Chairman State Council of Defense:

Dear Sir—At a meeting of the district superintendents of the Indiana Conference which was held yesterday at Indianapolis, a motion was made and carried that we offer our services to the State Council for any publicity or organizing work that we can do in connection with our rounds over our districts, or at such time and in such manner as our duties will permit. The districts represented by these men cover the entire southern half of the State. Their names are as follows:

Rev. A. B. Storms, Indianapolis Y. M. C. A.

Rev. C. E. Bacon, Connersville

Rev. L. T. Freeland, Seymour

Rev. J. M. Walker, New Albany

Rev. E. I. Larue, Greensburg

Rev. W. H. Wylie, Bloomington

Rev. J. F. O'Havre, Vincennes

Rev. John Ward, Evansville.

Very sincerely,

JOHN M. WALKER.

The report of the finance committee, appearing elsewhere in this Bulletin, was read and approved. Upon motion of Mr. Hays, it was directed that the recently prepared report of the State Board of Accounts of the investigation of the financial records of the Council, with a report to be requested from the same source covering the period between December 31, 1917, and February 28, 1918, inclusive, be made a part of the permanent record of the Council, together with a report showing the distribution of the expenditures by departments, thus, far incurred by the Council; and that hereafter the reports of the finance committee be made in such form as is approved by the finance committee.

Mr. Straus, federal State director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, read a report of the enrollment, to date. This report appears in another place in this Bulletin. Mr. Straus also asked that County Councils of Defense be urged to get behind the movement to enroll 15,000 boys during the week of March 18-23, which the Council directed should be undertaken.

## Asks Special Effort to Assist Reserve

Every High School, Library and Other  
Agency Enlisted to Enroll Boys for  
Productive Labor.

**Wanted—15,000 Indiana Boys to Substitute for Men on Indiana Farms Next Spring and Summer.**

This is the slogan for National Enrollment Week, March 18 to 23, during which a campaign will be conducted by the United States Government in every State in the Union, seeking the enrollment of two million boys in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, the majority of whom it is proposed shall pledge themselves to work on farms.

In enrolling these boys Federal State Director Isaac D. Straus has sent out a call to all of the county and city directors of the Reserve to secure the co-operation of—

County and City School Superintendents and High School Principals;

County Agricultural Agents and Vocational Agricultural Teachers;

Enrolling Officers, School Teachers, Rotarians, Y. M. C. A. Secretaries and Boy Scout Leaders;

Conservers of Food Products, and Librarians from all Public Libraries.

Miss Elizabeth C. Ronan, Assistant State Or-

ganizer, Public Library Commission, has pledged the active co-operation of the librarians all over the State, and E. E. Stacey, State secretary of the Y. M. C. A., advises that in each association one of the secretaries will be designated as an enrolling officer. Every high school, every library and every Y. M. C. A. in the State of Indiana will be furnished with enrollment supplies, and local directors of the Reserve are urged to give local publicity to the fact that each of the above institutions will be an enrolling office.

According to applications for labor received by the Indiana State Council of Defense, Purdue University, and the various agricultural agents throughout the State, Indiana farmers have already applied for more than 10,000 boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. Governor James P. Goodrich says too much emphasis cannot be placed on the urgent need for supplying this demand at once, for the slogan from now on must be "Increased food production," as Indiana must not fail in her duty on account of lack for sufficient labor.

The following report presented to the State Council was followed by action through which it is hoped to arouse some counties to a new and greater appreciation of their duty in connection with the Reserve:

### ENROLLMENT IN THE U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE TO MARCH 1, 1918.

Census of boys enrolled in Indiana Division, United States Boys' Working Reserve, based on duplicate cards received in office of Federal State Directors, Indianapolis:

#### BY COUNTIES.

County.	Total Number of Boys Enrolled:		Gain.
	Jan. 1, 1918.	March 1, 1918.	
Adams	...	...	...
*Allen	121	121	...
Bartholomew	69	69	...
Benton	83	83	...
Blackford	28	28	...
Boone	40	78	38
Brown	...	...	...
Carroll	...	17	17
Cass	40	84	44
Clark	1	1	...
Clay	1	1	...
Clinton	31	35	4
Crawford	30	30	...
Daviess	58	58	...
Dearborn	74	75	1
Decatur	108	108	...
Dekalb	58	81	23
Delaware	180	180	...
Dubois	38	38	5
Elkhart	208	267	64
Fayette	31	31	...
Floyd	5	5	...
Fountain	141	150	9
Franklin	49	58	9
Fulton	13	13	...
Gibson	12	12	...
Grant	12	190	178
Greene	4	4	...
Hamilton	13	45	32
Hancock	...	...	...
Harrison	407	407	...
Hendricks	150	150	...
Henry	16	16	...
Howard	9	9	...
Huntington	69	84	15
Jackson	55	144	89
Jasper	96	100	4
Jay	218	218	...
Jefferson	46	47	1
Jennings	23	23	...
Johnson	71	71	...
Knox	83	121	38
Kosciusko	10	11	1
Lagrange	70	70	...
*Lake	221	222	1
Laporte	239	240	1
Lawrence	47	47	...
Madison	...	...	...
*Marion	...	...	...
Marshall	46	65	19
Martin	6	21	15
Miami	6	10	4
Monroe	...	...	...
Montgomery	133	141	8
Morgan	8	23	15
Newton	35	74	39
Noble	456	478	22
Ohio	7	7	...
Orange	17	37	20
Owen	...	...	...
Parke	...	1	1
Perry	...	...	...
Pike	10	14	4
Porter	38	38	...
Posey	30	74	44
Pulaski	5	21	16
Putnam	97	110	13

Randolph	...	1	5
Ripley	37	42	5
Rush	...	...	...
*St. Joseph	12	51	39
Scott	32	60	28
Shelby	86	88	2
Spencer	...	180	180
Starke	9	39	30
Steuben	77	93	16
Sullivan	708	728	20
Switzerland	6	23	17
Tiptecanoe	3	45	42
Tipton	52	104	52
Union	42	42	...
*Vanderburg	2	2	...
Vermilion	32	41	9
*Vigo	140	140	...
Wabash	11	11	...
Warren	3	11	8
Warrick	18	18	...
Washington	23	26	3
Wayne	...	12	12
Wells	6	49	43
White	18	20	2
Whitley	49	71	22

\*Exclusive of enrollment in county seat.

†Exclusive of Gary.

#### BY CITIES.

Additional to number enrolled in respective counties:

Evansville	142	208	66
Ft. Wayne	130	215	85
Gary	98	98	...
Terre Haute	377	568	191
South Bend	8	8	...
Indianapolis	208	216	8

Grand total enrollment for entire State to March 1, 1918, 8,166.

## Campaign and Battles of the Great War

Any of the books mentioned below may be borrowed for a short time from the Indiana State Library by any citizen of the State. Persons living in towns where there is a public library should apply through the librarian. Those living on rural routes or in towns having no public library may obtain blanks for registration from the State Library on request. The only expense is that of transportation.

Allen, G. H., et al.—"The Great War." Detailed history. Three volumes have so far been issued, bringing the account to January, 1915.

Belloc, H.—"Elements of the Great War." A strategic history. The second volume consists of a detailed examination of the Battle of the Marne.

Doyle, A. C.—"British Campaign in France and Flanders." Two volumes by the famous English writer, describing British participation in 1914 and 1915. A volume covering 1916 is in preparation.

Gibbs, P.—"The Battle of the Somme." The best description of this great battle, in which the tanks appeared for the first time.

Palmer, F.—"My Year of the Great War."

Palmer, F.—"My Second Year of the Great War." Not formal histories, but valuable as history because written by an eye-witness. The second volume includes the great allied operations on the Somme.

Reynolds, F. J., et al.—"Story of the Great War." Detailed history of the war. Six volumes have so far been issued.

Souza, C. De.—"Germany in Defeat." A strategic history of the war. Three volumes have so far appeared, bringing the history to the great battle of Verdun.

Washburn, S.—"Field Notes from the Russian Front."

Washburn, S.—"The Russian Campaign, April to August, 1915."

Washburn, S.—"The Russian Offensive, 1916." These three volumes give the story of the Russian part in the war up to September 1, 1916.

Every penny increase in the retail price of sugar costs American consumers \$18,000,000.

It is a patriotic duty to save fats by substituting. Use corn oil, cottonseed oil and other vegetable fats for cooking; use drippings.

"The man who does not and can not save money can not and will not do anything else worth while."—Andrew Carnegie.



## Governor Supports Campaign for Silos

As a Farmer Chief Executive of Indiana Recognizes and Encourages Movement to Increase Stock.

Governor Goodrich, in a letter to the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, commends the various activities of the Food Committee and especially indorses the movement to encourage the placing of more silos on Indiana farms. The silo campaign in Indiana, under the direction of the Food Production and Conservation Committee, has attracted nation-wide interest.

The silo is now recognized as a war-time institution. The call of the Government to the farmer is for increased production and conservation. The silo aids the farmer in an effective way to meet this requirement.

The Governor's letter follows:

"Hon. Ralph W. Moss, Chairman Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Dear Sir—I note with a great deal of interest the work of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation. The various activities promoted among the farmers of the State have meant much in stimulating agriculture. While your committee has been active the past year, it is more important that work be taken up to stimulate our people to greater efforts this year. It is evident that if the war is to be brought to an early and successful conclusion our people must produce and conserve a larger supply of foodstuffs for the allied nations of Europe and our soldiers on the battle front.

"At this time I wish to especially emphasize the placing of more silos on Indiana farms. The value and importance of the silo has been especially emphasized this past winter as a result of the soft corn and hay shortage. It is the unanimous opinion of our farmers that if there had been silos in which to utilize a large part of the corn crop not only would they have made more money, but they would have been able to meet in a larger way the demands of the Government for foodstuffs.

"A large acreage of meadows was plowed up last year for corn. The high price of grass and clover seed will limit the acreage of land to be seeded this year. The result of all this is that there will be a hay shortage this year, and the next year. The one big opportunity to meet this shortage lies in the use of more silos.

"As a farmer I wish to commend this work to your committee. I have silos on my farm and find that they are the most important factor in the successful and economical production of live stock.

"Any efforts that are made to place silos on Indiana farms are in line with good farming, and the Government's call for an increased food supply.

"Very truly yours,

"JAMES P. GOODRICH,  
"Governor of Indiana."

### SEED POTATOES IMPORTANT.

Care in the selection and purchase of potato seed is necessary this year because of the prevalence of various diseases on this seed, said Prof. Laurenz Greene, of Purdue University, in a letter to the Indiana Committee on Production and Conservation. The recently completed seed stocks and labor survey of Indiana revealed vast quantities of potato seed on hand in nearly every county, but a special survey late last fall showed much of this was infected with diseases which will make big inroads on production this year.

Nearly 40,000 bushels of good seed were listed in Allen, Clark, Delaware, Elkhart, Laporte, Porter, St. Joseph, Steuben, Floyd, Gibson and Harrison counties. It will be seen that most of this seed is in the extreme northern or southern ends of the State. The survey also showed that much of the seed in the central part of Indiana was hit heavily by disease and should not be used as seed.

The Agricultural Extension Department of Purdue University has published a leaflet listing

the name and address of farmers and seed men in these counties having registered seed potatoes for sale, giving the variety and number of bushels. The price ranges from \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel.

### "POTATO PENS" NO GOOD.

The far-famed "potato pens," some of which were built in nearly every town or city of Indiana last year, scarcely returned the seed put into them, investigations by the horticultural department of Purdue University show. Indiana gardeners are warned against trying the plan. The plan to grow potatoes by the skyscraper method and raise enough in a box eight feet wide, eight feet long and eight feet high to feed the family all winter was shot higher than a kite by investigations of the results obtained from scores of these box potato gardens.

Word from C. C. Osborne, city garden supervisor of Indianapolis, last year said that of the forty "pens" tried in Indianapolis not one succeeded so far as he could learn.

### FARM MACHINERY WEEK.

Farmers throughout the State have shown their willingness to observe "Farm Machinery and Repair Week." County agricultural agents report that as a result this week nearly every farmer in their counties are busy repairing their implements. Orders for repairs and new implements will be placed immediately, if the men follow the wishes of the government, the state and county councils of defense.

The general scarcity of materials to go into farm machinery and transportation delays due to the car shortage will cause serious delays in movement of farm machinery along with other commodities. It is to get in orders early and avoid these delays at a costly date that this week was set aside nationally as a period for farmers to inspect their implements, order repairs or new machines as they need them.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

(This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers wishing to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.)

### USING CORN MEAL IN NEW WAYS.

"Indiana corn feeds the world," is a saying familiar to every Hoosier. Too often it is interpreted as referring entirely to stock feed. Corn is equally as valuable as a human food, and during the present shortage of wheat flour should be substituted whenever possible.

Corn compares favorably with the other cereals in food value; it contains a trifle less protein (tissue-building material), about the same amount of starch, and a little more fat. As it is milled at the present time with the germ removed its keeping qualities are quite equal to wheat.

Like other cereals, corn is richest in starch and should, in order to supply all the needs of the system, be combined with protein foods and those rich in mineral matter, such as fruit and succulent vegetables. Mush and milk is a better combination than mush and syrup or mush and butter, for corn syrups and butter are heat-producing substances, while milk is a tissue-building food. For this same reason in making a hot dish for luncheon or supper corn and some protein food like eggs, milk or cheese should be combined so that the body requirements may be more nearly satisfied.

While corn meal contains almost as much protein as wheat, this protein has not the chemical composition that makes it possible to produce a light, porous bread such as is made from wheat flour. If used for light breads, therefore, it must be combined with wheat or rye flour in order to obtain the desired texture. Whether white or yellow corn meal is used is a matter of personal taste, for though they vary somewhat in flavor, they are practically the same in nutritive value.

The following recipes have been tested in the Home Economics laboratories, Purdue University, and for further information regarding them ap-

plication may be made to Mary L. Matthews, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.:

### Polenta:

- 1 cup corn meal.
- 3 cups water.
- 1½ cups grated cheese.
- 1 cup tomato juice.
- 2 tablespoons fat.
- 3 tablespoons chopped onion.
- Salt and pepper.

Make a mush of the corn meal and water, cook the remaining ingredients except the cheese until onion is done. Mix the mush, cheese and tomato mixture together and pour into baking dish and bake until cheese is melted.

### Cheese Pudding:

- 1 quart boiling water.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- ½ cup milk.
- ½ pound cheese.
- ½ pound yellow corn meal.

Into the boiling water (salted) pour the corn meal slowly, stirring constantly, and allow to boil 10 minutes; then add most of the cheese and cook 10 minutes more, or until the cheese is melted. Add ½ cup of milk and cook a few minutes. Pour into greased baking dish. Brown in oven. This dish is improved by grating a little hard cheese over the top before it is baked. This pudding can be cut into slices when cold and sautéed. This serves from four to six people.

### Corn Meal Fish Balls:

- 2 cups cold corn meal mush.
- 1 cup shredded codfish.
- 1 egg.
- 1 tablespoon butter.

Pick over the codfish and soak it to remove salt, if necessary. Combine the ingredients and drop by spoonfuls into hot fat. Drain on porous paper. These codfish balls compare very favorably in taste with those made with potato and are prepared more easily and quickly. The mush must be as dry as possible. This makes 12 fish balls.

### Chicken and Corn Meal Croquettes:

- 1 cup corn meal mush.
- 1 cup chopped chicken.
- Onion juice.
- 1 egg.
- Salt and pepper.

Combine the ingredients and drop by spoonfuls into hot fat. Corn meal may be combined very satisfactorily with other kinds of cold meat to make croquettes. In general, corn meal croquettes need not be egged and crumbed like ordinary croquettes, for the hardening of the corn meal on the surface of the mixture forms the necessary crust. This serves four people.

### Boiled Corn Meal and Apple Dumpling:

- 6 tart apples.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 1 cup corn meal.
- Boiling water.

Pour boiling water over the corn meal, to which the salt has been added, using enough water to make a thick paste; stir thoroughly; with the hands flatten out the paste until it is about ½ inch thick and wrap it around the apples, which have been pared and cored and halved. Inclose in a pudding cloth and cook in boiling salted water for 1½ hours. If preferred the pudding may be put in a bowl, covered with a plate and steamed. Cream or any pudding sauce may be served with these. This serves six people.

### Sentiments From Labor.

(American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.)

The copperhead is not a pleasant thing.

The copperhead is a copper-colored, poisonous snake.

It is why the pro-German agitator has come to be called a copperhead.

And that, too, is why those who are not German, but who carry the message of German junkerdom, so often find themselves called by the same name.

He who does the work of the enemy cannot escape the consequences.

And the copperhead is not a pleasant thing.





Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers.—PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MARCH 15, 1918

Number 31

## Council Considers Important Matters

Labor Director, War Time Expenditures,  
Silo Campaign, and Other Subjects  
Before Meeting.

A disagreement was reported to the regular meeting of the State Council of Defense March 12 by a committee composed of Isaac D. Straus, A. E. Reynolds and James L. Keach, appointed at the previous meeting to confer with Governor James P. Goodrich on the appointment of a labor director for Indiana. Mr. Straus and Mr. Reynolds presented a majority report in which it was asked that the committee be dissolved and a new committee appointed to nominate a man before the next meeting, one member of the committee to be Arthur W. Brady, acting chairman. The report was adopted.

Following a protest by eight citizens of Cambridge City against the construction of a sewage system in that city at a cost of \$31,500, the council reiterated its policy opposing unnecessary construction work during the war by the passage of the following resolution, presented by Evans Woolen:

"That the attention of the public be called to the recent statement by the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that building operations should be determined by reference to the national welfare rather than to the comfort and convenience of citizens, and

"That it is the sense of this council that there is increasing need of the most rigid observance of the recommendation by the Council of National Defense that no construction or other enterprise be undertaken unless justified by the test: Will the men, money and material so applied best contribute in this way to the winning of the war?"

George Buck, principal of Shortridge High School of Indianapolis, appeared before the council with the suggestion that professional men be enlisted in a reserve similar to the United States Boys' Working Reserve to work on farms during the summer months and aid in solving the labor shortage problem. He pointed to the fact that it is essential that the farmers raise at least a 100 per cent. crop and, if possible, a larger one this summer, and at the same time declared that the usefulness of professional men has not been recognized. The matter was referred to Isaac D. Straus, federal state director of the reserve.

The following resolution commending to the high schools and colleges of the State the early release of boys from school with as little loss of credit as possible in order that they may work on farms was introduced by Dr. A. B. Storms and passed:

"Resolved, That in view of the shortage of labor and the food emergency that exists incident to the war we commend to the colleges and normal schools and high schools of the State of Indiana the policy of excusing students at an early date with as little loss of credit as possible whenever students give satisfactory assurances that they are to engage immediately in productive industry, especially in agriculture."

Dr. George L. Mackintosh, president of Wabash College, presented a resolution asking that Horace Ellis, state superintendent of public instruction, call a meeting of the State Board of Education, the Educational Section of the State Council of Defense and university, college and normal school presidents of the State for the purpose of fixing the time and putting into effect conditions under which students may be released

from school to engage in emergency agricultural work. The resolution was passed as follows:

"According to the final returns of the farm labor survey conducted under the direction of Purdue University, through county agricultural agents, representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, Indiana State and county councils of defense, the State Food Production Committee, Seed Stocks Committee, Indiana farmers show a need for 14,902 boys and young men for full time hands. These figures do not indicate the additional demand for harvest labor.

"The enrollment in the Boys' Working Reserve to date is 8,907, but of this number hardly more than 4,000 are available to supply this deficiency in farm labor, inasmuch as a large number of the boys who have enrolled already work on farms and therefore cannot be considered as surplus labor with which to meet this emergency. Also a large number of boys who have enrolled have already found productive employment in factories and elsewhere, and, therefore, few of them are available.

"This situation reflects no discredit on the State office of the Reserve for the very good reason that the propaganda which has been spread over the State during the past eight months will more than likely bear fruit on a large scale during National Enrollment week, March 18-23. It is quite likely that during this week the enrollment will jump to at least 15,000 boys, of whom probably 10,000 will be available for farm work.

"Even if this number of boys are available for farm work, it is apparent that the supply will still be unequal for the demand. Furthermore, it appears that the majority of these boys attend school and if they are to be available for farm work when and where needed, some modification of the school program will have to be necessarily made in order to meet the emergency. If boys are to be released from high schools and colleges before the end of the term to engage in agricultural work it is highly desirable that some uniform practice be adopted throughout the State, both with respect to the release of the boys and the granting of school credits, if it is found desirable to recognize the educational value of farm work.

"In view of these facts, it is self-evident that an emergency in farm labor supply in Indiana now exists. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Dr. Horace Ellis, chairman of the Educational Section of the State Council of Defense, be requested to call a joint emergency meeting as soon as possible, preferably on Friday, March 15, to which should be invited all members of the State Board of Education, all members of the Educational Section of the State Council of Defense and all presidents of Indiana universities, colleges and normal schools, with the recommendation that this body of educators formulate and put in effect the conditions under which students may be released from school in order to engage in this emergency agricultural work."

A statement was made to the council by William M. Jones of Fairmount, a member of the State Board of Agriculture and of the Sheep Distribution Association, to the effect no sheep had been purchased or sold by the association, its purpose being only to bring buyers and sellers together. The statement was the result of a report at the previous meeting alleging profiteering in sheep sales at Indianapolis to Winchester buyers. Mr. Jones stated that the organization had nothing whatever to do with the matter referred to.

The following resolution, presented by a committee composed of A. E. Reynolds, James L. Keach and G. I. Christie, recommending that the farmers of Indiana largely increase the number of silos in the State, was passed by the council:

(Continued on Page 3.)

## Farmers Join Drive For Third Bond Sale

Resolutions Pledge Support of Indiana Producers to Federal Government With  
Their Cash.

In answer to a call from Governor James P. Goodrich and G. I. Christie, director of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation of the Indiana State Council of Defense, representatives of the Indiana agricultural organizations met in conference in the State House March 12. "In to Win!" was the slogan of the workers.

Ralph W. Moss presided. He declared that the farmers in the two previous Liberty Loan campaigns had taken a larger per cent. of the bonds than any other class of people.

"A man's life is worth nothing except as it is dedicated to the nation and the winning of the war. And a man's money is worth nothing except for the same purpose. In considering the Liberty Loan it is not a question of the terms the Government offers. Whatever the nation needs the nation must get."

Governor Goodrich declared the State's honor is at stake, and the agricultural people of Indiana are going to have to bear the burden of this loan. "Before war was declared Indiana had started a campaign for increased production and conservation of food, and the State was organized for that work. Before the draft law was enacted Indiana had organized its draft machinery, and in less than twenty-four hours after the bill was passed we notified Washington that we were ready. Such has been the record of Indiana since the war began. All of this was not by accident, but it was because Indiana men were willing to give their services for the work.

"Great credit is due to Purdue University, Professor G. I. Christie, Dr. H. E. Barnard and to Will H. Hays and the State Council of Defense for the success of Indiana in carrying on this war work and the mobilization of the resources of the State. The main work of the war is not in the trenches. It lies in the mobilization of our vast resources with which to support those brave boys who go to the front."

W. E. Stone, president of Purdue University, spoke on the sacrifices that the people will be called on to make before the war is won. He said, "Let Indiana adopt the slogan, 'Every home with a Liberty Bond.'"

John Isenbarger, president of the State Board of Agriculture, said, "The slogan, 'Food will win the war,' means that the farmers will win the war, because the farmers produce the food."

The operation of the Liberty Loan Speakers' Bureau was explained by Jesse E. Eschbach, chairman of that bureau. He said the farmers will have to bear the burden of the third loan. Mr. Eschbach has a list of seventy-five speakers who are giving their time to the work while the campaign is in progress.

Arthur W. Brady, acting chairman of the State Council of Defense, discussed the financing of the war. Mr. Brady said, "The Government can raise money in only two ways. It can demand or request; it can tax or borrow. In either case the money must come."

George Barnard of Newcastle, Liberty Loan chairman for Henry county, said that one great requirement for success was that the message of the conflict and the imminence of the peril should be carried directly to the farmers, and that they must be told that the money asked for by the Government must come. "A man is either a patriot or

(Continued on page 4.)



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—W. Paul Marsh, Chairman of a Committee of the County Council of Defense, has completed a list of the names of the Adams county boys now serving in the army and navy. The list will be published and distributed to the families of the boys and to the public libraries. It will be reprinted, corrected and revised as developments warrant, becoming in time an official roster of Adams county's contribution to the great war.

An active campaign against sheep-killing dogs is being conducted here in the interest of food and wool conservation. The dogs cost farmers of the county \$1,541.25 in 1917, according to an estimate made by Auditor John Masure. Several clubs as well as individuals have taken upon themselves responsibility of supporting war orphans in France. Practically every child in the Decatur schools is a member of the Junior Red Cross. A number of the members of the Senior Red Cross have been transferred to the junior organization.

**Allen County.**—In order to solve the constantly recurring problems incident to an impending sugar famine, County Food Administrator George M. Haffner has issued five regulations, the observance of which, he says, is essential if Allen county is not to be put on sugar-less diet:

It is illegal to advertise sugar.

It is illegal to compel patrons to buy any other food or article in order to secure sugar.

It is unfair to sell sugar to strangers or new trade without identification or without securing their signature and address for each sale.

It is unwise to sell granulated sugar to anybody without ascertaining the exact number of persons in the household and allowing three-fourths of a pound per week for each person as a basis and limit of five pounds at a time.

A special permit is hereby granted to any dealer to offer and to sell patrons pound per pound of brown sugar with each pound of granulated, powdered or four X sugar. This is at the option of the dealer when shortage necessitates such action.

Five hundred boys employed at the General Electric Company plant at Ft. Wayne have enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve. A large number also have enrolled at the S. F. Bower plant. More than two hundred boys also have enrolled at the Ft. Wayne high school, bringing the county's enrollment far above its quota. Hotel and restaurant keepers of Ft. Wayne have formed an organization for the purpose of cutting down the use of flour to a minimum.

**Bartholomew County.**—Nearly five hundred war savings certificates and more than four hundred thrift stamps have been purchased by the 316 pupils of the Jefferson school at Columbus.

**Cass County.**—A contributor to the Royal Center Record says: "I attended the Council of Defense meeting at the main court room, Logansport, last Friday. One thing is certain—the Council is going to know 'where you are at' before many days. The man that is holding wheat for higher prices; hiding potatoes because he thinks he should have a big price; hoarding flour and sugar; refusing to buy bonds, help the charities, and do other absolutely necessary things at this time, is going to be placed exactly where he belongs—and may lose his cherished hoardings. Right here I want to say that the public is going to get wised up on a lot of things. The thing for everyone to do is to stand square on the dot with the government—and his neighbor."

The first women's Liberty Guard company is being organized in Logansport. The enrollment will be at least fifty members. The company expects to act as an auxiliary to the Cass County Liberty Guard companies and expects to learn military drill and Red Cross work. The county is preparing to collect a "war chest," a central fund for the purpose of filling the county's quotas in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other campaigns. Every citizen is expected to contribute to the fund according to his means. In this manner he can make all of his contributions at the same time and will leave their apportionment to a central committee. Five hundred persons have volunteered their services, each to canvass a city block for information upon which will be the subscriptions, which will be taken at a later date.

**Clinton County.**—Clinton county farmers have organized to co-operate with the food administration committee to secure and increase food production for 1918. They have elected officers as follows: President, Chas. S. Ashbaugh; vice-president, Jos. Heavilon; secretary, Chas. S. Moore. Township chairmen who were elected at the meeting are: Center, Wm. Kramer, Jr.; Jackson, D. L. Mabbitt; Kirklin, John Dunn; Owen, J. C. Welda; Johnson, James Gregg; Warren, T. E. Young; Washington, Frank Anderson; Union, John S. Wharry; Perry, John Stewart; Ross, Wm. Rose; Forest, Clint Davis; Sugar Creek, Lincoln Cox; Madison, Joseph Steckel; Michigan, Wm. Derrick. The county and township officers who were chosen to head the new organization will draft a constitution and by-laws for the association and to make plans for immediate work throughout the county.

**Decatur County.**—Two men and one woman have been named for each township of Decatur county, whose duty it shall be to organize a township Council of Defense. The meetings will follow the suggestions laid down by the State and National Councils of Defense and they

expect to have the county organization complete without delay. Following are the township assignments: Fugit—Thomas Hamilton, W. J. Kincaid and Miss Nell Fee. Saltcreek—John A. Meyer, Henry Ravar and Mrs. H. S. McKee. Clinton—Horace McDonald, Elmer Setton and Mrs. Frank Bird. Adams—Charles McKee, L. E. Lines and Miss Ethel Shelhorn. Clay—C. S. Wright, Earl Gartin and Miss Lulu Smiley. Jackson—Ed. Thurston, Ed. Fraley and Mrs. Steuben Pleak. Marion—Benjamin Feldman, Mrs. J. C. Glass and Charles Stevenson. Sandcreek—Tracy McCorkle, Claud Tyner and Mrs. J. A. Welsh. Washington—Baron McLaughlin. Pleasant Doies and Mrs. Will McCoy.

**Dekalb County.**—The County Council of Defense has made a special appeal to the sheriff, all constables and his deputies in the county to kill at sight all stray dogs. In the event that this appeal fails to remove the menace to the sheep industry, the Council expects to set aside a day for a special drive against all homeless dogs in line with the recommendations of the State and National Councils of Defense. In carrying out the instructions of the State Council of Defense the following township organizations have been perfected: Wilmington—Attorney Endicott, chairman; Cal. Beard, C. C. Cook, Charles Mitzfeld, S. O. DeWitt, F. W. Nimmons and Mrs. F. L. Kiplinger. Union—Dr. J. E. Graham, chairman; Artie Brandon, secretary; Thomas Ferguson, John W. Brown, H. W. Timbrook, E. O. Little and Mrs. Charles Sidle. Grant—D. L. Leas, chairman; Mrs. Leo Yeagley, secretary; Dr. W. R. Newcomer, Orin Goodrich and Bert Bachtel. Fairfield—J. B. Childs, chairman; John Mertz, Fred Miller, Mrs. Polly Miser and Emory Johnson. Stafford—Ell Mitzfeld, chairman; A. B. Deal, Homer L. Castebeer, C. S. Arford and Mrs. C. H. Grube. Jackson—Michael Shouder, chairman; Philip Carper, secretary; George M. Dittmar, Noah Gerig and Mrs. Thomas Dillard. Richland—David Shook, chairman; P. A. Foote, Howard Holman, Edwin Gushwa and Miss Minnie Finch.

**Dubois County.**—Mrs. S. A. Cooper of Jasper has secured the following volunteers for the Fourteen-Minute speakers: Miss Norma Millburn, Miss Anna Hunter, Mrs. H. C. Knapp, Mrs. J. L. Bretz, Mrs. W. A. Wilson, Mrs. E. A. Sturm, Mrs. E. G. Lukemier, Mrs. Bomar Traylor, Mrs. H. M. Keen, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. L. G. Lukemier, Miss Genevieve Williams. The following topics are expected to be brought to the attention of our citizens at meetings and assemblies through the coming months: Registration, Food Production, Next Liberty Loan, Child Welfare, Home and Foreign Relief, Maintaining Existing Social Agencies, Educational Propaganda, Woman's Industry, Red Cross Activities, Home Economics, Health and Recreation, and Publicity.

Elaborate exercises accompanied the destruction of pages in text-books bearing the poem, "Kaiserblumen," on the part of the pupils of the Central school at Alexandria. Following an address to the pupils by H. M. Gullett, principal of the school, on "The Horrors Committed Against Children of Europe by the Kaiser and His Hunnish Hordes," the children voted unanimously that the pages should be torn from their books. Following the vote the pupils marched to the basement of the school building and sang "The Star-spangled Banner" while the pages were being burned in the furnace. Red, white and blue pages bearing the oath of allegiance were substituted for the pages torn from the books.

**Elkhart County.**—Thrift stamps were recently given as prizes to winners in the Elkhart county high school oratorical contest. A "patriotic fund" is being collected throughout the county to cover the county's quota in Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other campaigns for war funds. Window cards such as those used by the Red Cross and the Food Administration are given each person subscribing to the fund.

**Fayette County.**—The teaching of German language has been discontinued in the public schools of Connersville. The action was taken after a unanimous vote of the board of trustees. A newspaper account of the action says, "Speaks out the tongue which Goethe graced and the Kaiser disgraced." The control of war gardens in Connersville has been put into the hands of three members of the town council.

**Floyd County.**—Neighborhood food conservation meetings are being held regularly in the east end of New Albany. The meetings are neighborhood affairs, informal, and have for their object the education of women along the lines necessary to proper conformity to food regulations. Mrs. Fred Kurfess, Chairman of the Woman's Section of the County Council of Defense, and Mrs. Harry Wolf were speakers at the meeting. The program was followed by general discussion, exchange of recipes and suggestions as how best to save wheat and conserve food generally. The County Council of Defense, in which Charles D. Kelso is chairman, has issued a notice and warning against the unlawful display of the Red Cross sign and any insignia thereof. The warning is directed to the following statute making such an offense punishable by a fine of \$1 to \$500 and imprisonment for a term of one year. The Council has determined that only bona fide members of the Red Cross should be permitted to display the insignia. Saturday, April 6, the anniversary of the declaration of war against Germany and the opening of the campaign for the third Liberty loan will be made memorable by a special demonstration in New Albany. A feature of this demonstration will be a street parade in which every civic, religious and fraternal organization, business and manufacturing enterprise will be expected and asked to participate. The committees have been named by the County Council to have charge of the enterprise.

**Fountain County.**—At a meeting of the president and leaders of every thrashing ring in the oats-growing section of this county a new method for drying oats was successfully tried. The method is similar to the drying method formerly used but does away with the use of a lot of water in drying the oats. Those present at the meeting pledged to go immediately and show farmers and others how to dry their oats by the new method to save them from smut.

**Franklin County.**—The County Council of Defense in this county has been enlarged from seven to eleven members in order more effectively to cover the entire county. The enlarged membership is as follows: Louis Federmann, chairman; J. C. Shirk, vice-chairman; Mrs. I. M. Bridgman, secretary; George E. Mullin, treasurer; Will M. Baker, John Brockman, William Otto, Mrs. I. N. McCarty, Cecil C. Tague, W. H. Senour and W. D. Brad. Plans were laid to form organizations in each township to carry on the various lines of war work. These various lines will be under the direction of some member of the County Council of Defense.

**Greene County.**—Every school teacher in the county has received a copy of the following letter:

Dear Teacher—Please do not let a day go by without talking Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps to your boys and girls. Show them that you are dead in earnest by getting a Thrift Card of your own and frequently adding another stamp. Get these stamps and cards from your postoffice or rural carrier.

And now we are approaching the season of big dinners—the last-day dinners. If such dinners have to be, if they can't possibly be dispensed with, what an opportunity for a war speech by the teachers! With a table before you heaped high with the best of good things you ought to be inspired then and there to plead the cause of economy and conservation as never before. Plead for your country's sake. Do you wish to do less than your part? I have faith to believe that you will do your whole duty.

THE WAR MUST BE WON. WALTER T. BROWN.

**Hendricks County.**—The Hendricks County Red Cross has a record that can hardly be equaled by any other county in the State. More than 20,000 garments and articles of hospital supply have been made by the organization since its formation last May. The work is in charge of Mrs. Thomas B. Barker, president of the Danville Woman's Department Club.

**Henry County.**—Mayor George A. Elliott has directed the Newcastle police department to enforce the closing order against bakeries, fruit shops, groceries and other distributing agencies. The action conforms with the recommendation of Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator, as a means of conserving man power.

Henry county has been divided into twenty-one units for the administration of war garden affairs. In each unit a resident committee which will direct the work in that unit has been formed. Each committee will receive applications for garden space in its district and will endeavor to supply this ground.

**Howard County.**—Any soldier who dies on the field of battle or at the army camps and whose body is brought home to Howard county for burial will be given a military funeral by the Liberty Guards, according to an announcement by Captain John B. Tate. A campaign for \$8,000 for the Kokomo Red Cross is being conducted. The plan is to permit subscribers to pay one-fourth of their subscriptions each month, thus insuring a sum of \$2,000 each month for four months. Mrs. A. H. Hunt is chairman of the Red Cross organization.

**Jasper County.**—The entire territory covered by the Benton Telephone Association composed of thirty-three companies, was supplied with farm labor last year through an employment bureau conducted by the association, according to W. L. Bott, the president.

**Knox County.**—Edwardsport has just completed a Liberty Guard company by electing the following officers: Captain, Joseph W. Thornblouse; first lieutenant, Herbert N. Strange; second lieutenant, Crim O'Brien. Edwardsport also has a squad of high school boys drilling under the direction of Mr. O'Brien. This community is wide-awake to the war situation.

The Vincennes Rotary Club has pledged \$1,000 toward paying the expenses of a farm school for members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. One vacant lot will be given each family in Vincennes this summer for gardening purposes by the city gardening association. A deposit of \$1 will be required of each person obtaining a lot to pay partially for the plowing, all of which will be done by the association.

**Lagrange County.**—Fifty girls of the Dima high school and of the seventh and eighth grades of the grade school have been organized into a club for war work, which will include gardening, poultry raising and sewing. Ruth Bradshaw, domestic science instructor, has charge of the club and expects to spend all her time this summer in the work.

**Lake County.**—Fifty Gary boys have enrolled and are preparing to work during the summer on the nursery farm of D. Hill, in Illinois. The boys are all members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve and were enrolled by R. M. Ladd, who is making arrangements for the boys' housing, feeding, etc. Patriotic boys and girls are distributing the 25,000 food cards for the county food administrator, C. A. Westburg, East Chicago.



Mr. Westburg has named Frank Orurke his deputy and R. G. Perry deputy for Gary.

Laporte County.—One hundred per cent. thrift cards have been placed in a number of store windows of Laporte. The cards are given to proprietors of stores when every one of their employees become thrift stamp owners.

Marshall County.—George Vinall, county food administrator, has found it necessary to issue flour and sugar cards in order to insure conservation. When each purchase is made the customer presents his card to the retailer and the amount purchased is entered on the card with ink or indelible pencil. No purchases of sugar or flour can be made unless cards are presented....The County Council of Defense at a recent meeting planned a county-wide organization for the collection of relief funds. An organization for this purpose was formed last fall in Center township, but it has not yet completed its work. This plan of organization is now to be extended to the whole county. A committee has been appointed for the purpose of holding organization meetings in each township. Committees will be appointed to canvass the various districts and make a complete list of persons who are able to give toward war relief. As soon as these lists are turned in to the chairman the financial status and dependencies of prospective contributors will be determined as nearly as possible and the amounts that each should give will be decided upon.

Montgomery County.—William Endicott, Federal Food Administrator, has arranged township meetings on the war conference plan for the purpose of educating people to the meaning and significance of the federal food regulations. He reports "these meetings have done a lot of good." Mr. Endicott also reports an average reduction of from 10 to 12 per cent. in retail prices due to readjustments in merchandizing. He says business men are greatly pleased with the improved conditions and would not return to their old practices.

Posey County.—New Harmony, Ind., has furnished a field secretary in Junior Red Cross work. Miss Caroline Creese Pelham has been traveling for three months as the personal representative of Mrs. E. R. Kroeger, director of junior membership in the southwestern division, with headquarters at St. Louis, serving without pay. The work is generally to confer with chapter school committees and talk with those especially interested in Junior Red Cross. The itinerary included western and northern Texas, the entire State of Arkansas and some larger cities in Missouri and Kansas. All these towns and cities are doing active Red Cross work, some with as many departments as headquarters. A Red Cross flag is shown in almost every window throughout the Southwest.

Rush County.—An executive committee for war activity, consisting of T. M. Green, chairman of the County Council of Defense; E. B. Thomas, chairman of the Red Cross; M. F. Lovett, food administrator; Samuel L. Traube, fuel administrator, and Mrs. A. L. Stewart, woman member of the County Council of Defense, will have general supervision of such matters of this county. They are giving special attention at this time to the third Liberty loan drive and the registration of women.

St. Joseph County.—Fourteen out of nineteen children attending the Olive township district school are of foreign parentage, but there is no lack of "all wool and a yard wide" Americanism in the school. On the contrary, the district is proud of its 100 per cent. record for purchasing War Savings and Thrift Stamps. William Lakeways is the teacher.

Sullivan County.—Mrs. Anna Erslinger has succeeded Mrs. Flossie Steele as secretary of the County Council of Defense. Mrs. Steele resigned after months of faithful service. Mrs. Erslinger was named by Judge W. H. Bridgwell and she will be at the Council's headquarters in the Davis Hotel block. A series of war conferences will be held in this county beginning Sunday, March 17. It is proposed to include every township and every school district in the drive for organization.

"Aunt Sallie" Asbury of Farmersburg, aged ninety-two, holds the championship for knitting socks for the Red Cross, having knit forty pairs since September 14, besides ten pairs of wristlets. Her daughter, Mrs. Lillie Kling, has knit forty-one pairs of socks and twenty-eight pairs of wristlets. "Aunt Sarah" Gaskins has knit twenty-eight pairs of socks, eight pairs of kneelets and ten pairs of wristlets.

Tippecanoe County.—Word has been received by the Red Cross authorities of Tippecanoe county that sixteen boxes of Red Cross supplies sent by the Tippecanoe county chapter have been received at the Red Cross warehouses in France. A recent shipment of completed work contained 34,747 pieces.

Vanderburg County.—Headquarters for township Council of Defense, whose activities will be the object of a special section of the Vanderburg County Council of Defense, have been established in the offices of the County Council. The County Council also expects to make a special provision for a place in the organization for all men who have been exempted from the military draft....Hotel, restaurant, cafeteria, lunch room and public eating house proprietors have agreed to the following regulations, under the direction of Harold Van Orman, deputy food administrator:

Not more than two ounces of wheat, corn, rye, bran or other cereal flour bread or muffins may be served to any one person at one meal.

No pies may be served on wheatless days.

No meat may be served between 6 a. m. and 10 a. m. every day.

Each noonday meal may be observed as the one wheatless meal a day.

No wheat flour products may be served on either Mondays or Wednesdays.

No frosted sugar cakes may be served at any time, and restrictions may be placed upon the use of sugar in the manufacturing of goods.

Sugar must be used moderately in coffee, cereals, fruits and tea at the tables.

Victory bread may be served at all meals that are not entirely wheatless.

Henry Reisenberg of Indianapolis is organizing in Evansville a branch of a society of the Friends of German Democracy.

Vermillion County.—Nellie M. Waite, secretary of the County Council of Defense, has compiled the names of all organizations, including their officers, who fail to comply with the request of the federal food administrator that all clubs, fraternal orders, societies and organizations refrain from serving refreshments, except where such refreshment replaces a regular meal. The various branches of the County Council are assisting in the compilation, which is intended to prevent unnecessary food waste.

Vigo County.—Voorhees school of Terre Haute has taken out a membership in the Vigo County War Fund Association. Aid from home cannot be given the pupils in paying the dues for the fund. They must earn the money or save it. For example, whenever a pupil attends a picture show he must lay aside a penny for the war fund.

Wabash County.—The recent drive for membership in the Wabash County Council of Defense realized more than 1,500 names in Noble township alone. Chairman Milo Meredith and his co-workers are very well pleased with the showing and they expect similar responses from the other townships of the county.

Warren County.—Madina township recently staged a "Red Cross Sale." Articles diverted from private sale were sold at a 6 per cent. commission and other articles given for the purpose of holding the Red Cross were auctioned by three men and two women, the sale ranging from a single egg to a \$200 farm horse. The result was a very substantial contribution to the Red Cross fund.

Wayne County.—Miss Mabel Culbertson, secretary of the Woman's Section of the Wayne County Council of Defense, has requested the mayor and board of works to replace the monkeys in the Glen Miller Park zoo, recently destroyed by fire, with Belgian hares. She claims the cost of monkeys and their keep at this time are sufficient objections to their purchase, and the hares will be valuable for food. Miss Culbertson would also have the city turn the spacious park into a pasture for sheep and goats, and would have the greenhouses devoted to the production of cabbage, tomatoes and other vegetables of more practical value than flowers....Cambridge City barbers have entered into an agreement to close their shops every Thursday forenoon in order that they may devote one-half day to the cultivation of war gardens....As opposed to the generally accepted idea of confirmed pacifism among Quakers, the County Council of Defense points to the record of the trustees of Earlham College in their determination to provide an adequate gymnasium in the belief that it is a duty of the institution to contribute to "that type of leadership which is necessary if the great work in which our country is engaged is to be brought to a successful issue." The words of President Edwards in this connection are deemed significant. "Wellington said, 'The battle of Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of England.'"

Wells County.—Officers of the law in Wells county have been instructed to shoot every stray dog at sight. The action will be taken in the interest of the conservation of wool and mutton and to prevent dogs from damaging war gardens. The State law provides that stray dogs may be shot....Of the 1,074 pupils in the Wells county schools, according to a survey recently made, 1,028 come from homes observing food conservation rules; 65 of these homes display service flags; 584 of these homes display Red Cross banners; 616 pupils are members of the Red Cross, and 1,145 shovels were tagged by pupils on "tag-your-shovel" day.

### Help the Salvation Army!

The Indiana State Council of Defense has been requested by the Salvation Army to give its approval to their solicitation for \$50,000 within the State towards the million-dollar war fund which is being raised by that organization.

We find that the Council of National Defense approves of the war work being done by the Salvation Army, both here and abroad. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Indiana Council of Defense gives its approval for the solicitation of the Salvation Army for their war fund.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. IRWIN.  
ARTHUR W. BRADY.  
CHARLES P. EMERSON.

## Council Considers

### Important Matters

(Continued from Page 1.)

"Whereas, The silo has now become a recognized and necessary institution wherever used on live stock farms, and

"Whereas, It aids in the saving and utilization of a large part of the corn crop, and brings about better results in the production of meat and milk than can be secured through any other medium, and

"Whereas, The decrease in acreage of meadow makes it necessary to provide other forage to meet the shortage thus brought about, and

"Whereas, The thirty-two thousand (32,000) silos now in use in Indiana have proved the merit of ensilage as a fodder feed, and

"Whereas, It is the opinion of the Indiana Council of Defense that the number of silos in the State of Indiana ought to be doubled within the next two years; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the State Council of Defense recognizes the value of the silo and recommends to the farmers of Indiana that they largely increase the number of silos in the State preparatory to taking care of the next year's crop."

A resolution approving the collection of a war fund by the Salvation Army was passed on recommendation of the Committee on Censorship of Solicitation, composed of William G. Irwin, Arthur W. Brady and Charles P. Emerson, as follows:

"The Indiana State Council of Defense has been requested by the Salvation Army to give its approval to their solicitation for \$50,000 within the State toward the million-dollar war fund which is being raised by that organization.

"We find that the Council of National Defense approves of the war work being done by the Salvation Army both here and abroad. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Indiana Council of Defense gives its approval for the solicitation of the Salvation Army for their war fund."

A motion was passed asking the Marion County Council of Defense to make plans for a meeting at which William H. Bohn, secretary of Friends of German Democracy, a loyal German organization, will speak. The matter of the refusal of persons in Evansville, Logansport, Seymour and Indianapolis to encourage Mr. Bohn to address meetings was discussed by the council and referred to the committee appointed some time ago for the purpose of declaring the council's policy on pro-Germanism and pacifism.

H. R. Kurrie made a report on the use of telephone for the dispatching of trains in the railroad yards of Terre Haute, which practice was alleged to be unsafe, suggested that the matter be referred to the Vigo County Council of Defense to be taken up again with the Indiana Public Service Commission. The report was adopted.

James L. Keach, chairman of a committee appointed to investigate the alleged discrimination of retail merchants of Indianapolis in prices charged medical officers at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, reported that he found that no basis for such charge existed.

### SENTIMENTS OF LABOR.

(American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.)

Some say Liberty is something written in law books.

Some say Liberty is dead unless all laws are always obeyed.

Some say that when the people, rising in indignation, put a stop to treacherous activities, Liberty is dead.

Some say that when every agent of the kaiser is not allowed to say all he wants to say, Liberty is dead.

Clarence Darrow puts it this way: "Liberty is not something written in law books; Liberty is IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE."

We think Darrow is right.

That is why America will always be a free country.

And that is why the American people will not tolerate treacherous activities in their midst.

LIBERTY IN AMERICA IS SAFE AS LONG AS IT IS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE!

A single front, a single army, a single people.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 31

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 125.

March 7, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Applications for boys received from farmers by the State Council of Defense and the farm labor survey conducted this winter by the county agricultural agents under the supervision of Purdue University, indicate that over 10,000 boys will be needed this spring and summer to substitute for men on Indiana farms.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve is organized to supply this demand. During the week of March 18 to 23 the United States Government will conduct a national campaign in every State in the Union, seeking to enroll in this organization two million boys of the ages of sixteen to twenty-one, the majority of whom will pledge themselves to work on farms.

It is highly important that you immediately get in touch with your local county and city directors of the United States Boys' Working Reserve to ascertain what steps they have taken toward completing an organization which will enroll the quota of boys assigned to your county. The importance of this organization is emphasized by the proclamation which, we are advised, President Wilson will issue shortly.

By referring to the issue of the Indiana Bulletin under date of March 8 you will find the census of the number of boys enrolled in each county. Only 8,000 boys have been enrolled to date. To meet the demand for farm labor next summer, at least 15,000 boys must pledge themselves for agricultural service. If any change is needed in the personnel of the Reserve organization in your county, please act immediately without referring the matter to this office. This organization must succeed, and increased food production in Indiana must not go by default on account of lack of labor.

Every high school, Y. M. C. A. and library in the State will be furnished with enrollment supplies and has been designated as an enrolling office. STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

We enclose extra copy of this Bulletin for reference to your proper committee.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 126.

March 8, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

If you have not already done so, please advise us at your early convenience what you have done in compliance with Bulletin No. 118 regarding the organization of township or school district councils of defense.

The Council of National Defense and the State Council are very anxious to have this organization work completed as soon as possible in order that every individual in every county will be at once enlisted as a working member of a council or one of its sub-committees.

Mr. Gifford, director of the Council of National Defense, says in this regard:

"In this great war the Government needs the enthusiastic support of every one of its one hundred million citizens. Until public opinion is so aroused that patriotism is driving the nation at

full speed the message of this war has not reached the people."

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Farmers Join Drive For Third Bond Sale

(Continued from page 1.)

a traitor," he declared. "I know that the men of Indiana will do all that is required of them, and that the farmers of Indiana will do their full part."

A resolutions committee, consisting of Warren T. McCray, Kentland; L. B. Clore, Franklin; W. H. Senour, Brookville; Jesse Andrews, West Point, and W. H. Swain, Anderson, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

## RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Our country, by repeated German aggressions, has been forced to resort to armed conflict to maintain its sovereign rights on the high seas and to protect the lives, liberty and property of its citizens; and

Whereas, During the entire period of this terrible struggle and sacrifice life and property will be without value to every loyal American citizen except as it may be dedicated to the service of his government and be made to serve the cause of liberty; and

Whereas, So long as this war may last every loyal American citizen can have but one duty—that of giving absolute loyalty to our Government, entire devotion to our cause and unflinching support to our army and navy; therefore, be it

Resolved by the representatives of the farmers of Indiana, in conference assembled in the House of Representatives, Indianapolis, this, the 12th day of March, 1918, That we pledge the undivided fidelity and support of all farmers of our State to President Wilson and to Governor Goodrich in all measures necessary to the vigorous prosecution of this war to a completely successful issue.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this conference it is a patriotic obligation resting upon the agricultural interests of our State to subscribe such a part of the Third Liberty Loan as their combined wealth may bear to the aggregate wealth of all the citizens of the State. And that this conference urge every farmer in the State to subscribe his full share and to pledge his credit to the nation rather than fail to discharge his patriotic obligation.

(Signed) WARREN T. MCCRAY.  
JESSE C. ANDREWS.  
L. B. CLORE.  
W. H. SENOUR.  
H. M. SWAIN.

## FOOD COMMITTEE MEETING.

How to put slacker farms to work was discussed at a meeting of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation of the State Council of Defense March 12.

T. A. Coleman represented Professor G. I. Christie at the meeting and reported that at a recent conference with Dr. R. A. Pearson it was shown that the slacker farms could be placed under government control. When the fact becomes established that an individual will not farm his land himself or rent it at a reasonable price, such an individual is certainly an enemy of his country, as he stands contrary to the wishes, needs and demands of the Government. Once established, his internment can follow and the Government will see that the farm is operated. The matter will be taken up through the State and county councils of defense.

Maurice Douglas, chairman of the Silo Committee, reported at the meeting on the progress of the silo campaign. Mr. Douglas believes 10,000 silos can be erected in Indiana in 1918. A plan to pro rate the number by counties, based on the number of cattle in each county, met with favor.

The secretary's report to the Governor of the activities of the committee for the year ending December 31, 1917, was approved.

## GARDEN SUPERVISORS' COURSE.

Plans have been perfected for the garden supervisors' short course to be given at Purdue Uni-

versity, March 25 to 29, inclusive, it was announced at the meeting of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation Tuesday. This course provides for talks by State Food Director G. I. Christie, Director C. G. Woodbury of the Purdue Experiment Station, Dean J. H. Skinner of the School of Agriculture, Prof. Laurence Greene of the Horticultural Department and several garden supervisors from the larger cities in Indiana who were "on the job" last year.

The course will include soil studies, instruction on what vegetables to grow this year, planting for maximum production, spraying, insect control and many other topics, which are necessary for the successful garden supervisor to know. How to organize civic forces into a successful garden combination also will be taught, and a series of conferences between the supervisors attending the course will be held.

No tuition will be charged and expenses of persons attending the course will be for only board and lodging. Already many cities in the State are planning to send their supervisors to take this work, which means much in getting the most from the hundreds of thousands of war gardens which will be planted in Indiana this spring.

\* \* \*

## GARDEN SUGGESTIONS.

Buy your garden seed now; the supply is short, and delay means you are going to get the poorer quality, the old left-over and rush-order kind, which may not germinate as well as the best, which will be taken first.

In planning the war garden this year decide to grow a large proportion of vegetables, which can be stored for winter use, such as potatoes, parsnips, turnips, carrots, sweet potatoes and onions, corn or beans. Cabbage, turnips, beets, etc., can be buried out of doors and kept a long time to supplement the canned goods and kraut that have been put away. An hour a day will care for a large garden and fifty to a hundred dollars' worth of food can be produced.

## The Sheep-Killing Dog.

Rensselaer, Ind, February 23, 1918.

To State Council of Defense:

I see in the Bulletin your article on wool production, and committees for the purpose of inducing the farmer to do more in this line. Now the farmer is ready to do this bit, and if your committees want to get somewhere along this line, and a quick way to get the results, is to place the sheep producers in a safe position from the sheep enemy DOGS.

If the lawmakers of this State think it is of more importance to protect the curs of the State than the sheep industries we believe it will be an up-hill proposition to induce a heavy investment in the sheep and wool producing branch of farming. We are carrying about sixty head of ewes, and are compelled to keep them in gunshot range of the house, or some night have our entire flock attacked, possibly only five or six killed, several maimed, and the balance frightened, and a heavy resultant loss that an appraiser never takes into consideration. I believe that if the Governor would call a special session of the legislature, pass a law doing away with the dog menace, and then adjourn, the sheep and wool solution, to a large degree, would be solved. There has never yet been a loss by dogs in this neighborhood that was any ways near paid for. Do away with the dogs in some manner and your worries can be at rest, I believe to a large extent.

We have many laws on our statutes but the farmer can not stay around the house to await the dogs coming, or set up at night; the damage is done in a very short time, and dogs gone. In my mind there is just one solution: Place a tax of \$25.00 on each dog; if a party has a valuable dog he could afford to pay for him; if not, do away with him. Our present laws are not protecting the sheep or sheep owner.

W. L. BOTT.

In 1913 Europe produced 43 per cent. of the world's sugar; since then she has had other engagements.

The man who grows more food adds to the wealth of the world; the man who grows dollars may be adding only to his own wealth.



## Thirty Counties Ask More Than 4000 Boys

### Conference of Directors of United States Reserve Emphasizes Importance of Enlisting Every Youth.

Farmers of thirty counties out of ninety-two counties in the State have applied for 4,398 boys to substitute for men on Indiana farms this summer, says Clarence Henry, Assistant Director of the Seed and Labor Survey conducted through county agricultural agents under the supervision of T. A. Coleman and G. I. Christie in February.

When this fact was presented to the special conference of the United States Boys' Working Reserve directors in Indianapolis, Saturday, March 9, Dr. G. L. Mackintosh, president of Wabash College, asserted that we must conscript boys through public opinion. Any boy who is not already engaged in productive work and refuses in times like these to enroll for the production of food, will be considered as lacking in patriotism, he said. Public sentiment must become so strong in favor of enrollment in the reserve that every boy will eagerly seek the opportunity to identify himself with this organization in order to prove that he is not a slacker but is doing his patriotic bit to win the war, he asserted.

By a unanimous vote an emergency was declared to exist and a resolution was passed directing the attention of all educators in the State of Indiana, including colleges, to the recommendations passed by the State Board of Education of January 11, 1918, suggesting the personnel of a board of educators in each county empowered to determine upon a plan whereby high school boys of good standing may be released from school to meet the exigencies incident to the shortage of farm labor.

"This reserve is just as important as the Liberty Loan," said one delegate. Others asserted that it was more important because the weather will not wait on the farmer while if the Liberty Loan were postponed thirty or sixty days, the war would not stop.

"The labor question on farms is more acute than ever in history," said Clarence Henry.

"With this emergency only a few weeks off every school superintendent, principal, educational authority, and every boy between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one in Indiana, should get red hot over the proposition," said Dr. Mackintosh.

Following is a partial survey of labor demands for boys on Indiana farms:

County Name	Number
Allen	268
Benton	211
Clark	69
Crawford	70
Dearborn	130
Decatur	72
Fayette	34
Fountain	200
Franklin	130
Gibson	270
Jasper	235
Jefferson	25
Lake	90
Lawrence	269
Marion	207
Montgomery	190
Newton	140
Noble	315
Randolph	250
Ripley	35
Steuben	186
Sullivan	135
Tippecanoe	79
Union	73
Vanderburg	150
Wabash	76
Warren	110
Wells	113
White	151
Whitley	115

4,398

### POLICY DETERMINED TO MEET THE EMERGENCY.

The following letter was presented to the Conference and unanimously endorsed by those present with the recommendation that it be brought to the attention of all educational authorities in the state:

March 9, 1918.

Dr. G. L. Mackintosh, Chairman Committee on School Relations, U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

Dear Dr. Mackintosh:

It now appears from applications on file with the State Council of Defense and reports received from Purdue university and the various county agricultural agents that probably 10,000 Indiana boys will be needed on Indiana farms this coming season in addition to those now engaged and working on farms.

It also appears that the majority of boys who have enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve attend school, and, contrary to the opinion which seems to prevail in some places, very few boys who are not in school are to be found idling away their time at present, and therefore cannot be classed as surplus labor immediately available for farm work.

The conclusion therefore is, that if the planted acreage is increased in proportion to the demands of the United States Department of Agriculture, a large number of school boys should be supplied to farmers before the regular closing time of high schools. It is agreed by all that any plan seeking the release of boys from school, which will to any serious extent detract from the standard of scholarship which has been maintained in the past is to be avoided. It is also recognized that through the full co-operation of all school superintendents and principals in solving their respective local problems so as to meet local conditions, any serious mistakes in this regard can be obviated.

Therefore, it is desirable that the state board of education and the educational section of the State Council of Defense communicate these facts to all school authorities in the state advising them that it is and will be the policy of all Reserve directors, in endeavoring to seek boys for farm work, to make every effort first to get boys who are not in school before asking any school superintendent or principal to release boys for emergency service on farms, and further that when a director of the Boys' Working Reserve calls on any school authority for the release of any boys from school for farm work, such a call should be considered as prima facie evidence of the fact that he has exhausted every other means at his command for securing the necessary number of boys and that a genuine emergency exists requiring immediate co-operation and quick action.

Furthermore, the Directors of the Boys' Working Reserve desire to impress the educational authorities of the State of Indiana with the fact that they are endeavoring to so conduct their organization so as to interfere with schools as little as possible, and that they believe that whenever boys are released from school for agricultural work the following principles should in a general way, govern:

First, The emergency must be genuine.

Second, To be eligible for release without prejudice to scholarship the boy must have maintained a certain standard in his studies.

Third, The high school superintendent, or principal, must have actual proof that the boy is actually engaged in emergency work.

Fourth, If the emergency ends while school is in session the boys should again return to school.

Fifth, Every effort should be made when the boy again returns to school to give him ample opportunity to make up the work he has lost, in order that he may continue in his regular classes.

I feel that a letter along these lines should be endorsed by the Conference Saturday and presented to both the State Board of Education and

the Educational Section of the State Council of Defense. Yours respectfully,

ISAAC D. STRAUS,  
Federal State Director.

Recommended and approved by G. L. Mackintosh, Chairman Committee on School Relations.

"I heartily concur in the above and urge all school superintendents liberally to interpret the recommendations passed by the State Board of Education January 11, 1918."

HORACE ELLIS, President  
Indiana State Board of Education.

"The above has my unqualified approval."

J. J. PETTIJOHN, Sec'y  
Approval Committee Educational Section, State Council of Defense.

### CO-OPERATION WITH CANNERS.

William P. Hapgood, of Indianapolis, presented the following resolutions on behalf of the Indiana Canners Association which were unanimously passed by those attending the conference with the recommendation that they be brought to the attention of all school authorities in the state:

"WHEREAS, The Federal Food Administrator as well as the commissary departments of both the Army and Navy are urging conservers of food products and farmers to plant a large increase in acreage in tomatoes this year, about fifty per cent. of which crop, when canned, will be commandeered by the federal Government to supply our Army and Navy, and,

Whereas, Attention is called to the fact that canned tomatoes constitute one of the most important foods which our soldiers and sailors must have, and,

Whereas, The president of the Indiana Canners' Association advises that farmers are hesitating to contract for a larger acreage, fearing that sufficient labor for picking will not be available for the harvest season, therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the attention of all school authorities throughout the State of Indiana be called to this condition with the recommendation that notice be given publicity at once that whenever a shortage of labor is evident during the tomato harvest season, which extends generally from August 15 to October 10, boys will be released from school to aid in such emergency work. It is urged that these recommendations be given publicity as soon as possible in order that they may be used by conservers of food products in offering definite assurance to Indiana farmers that the increased production of food and the picking of tomatoes shall not go to default on account of lack of sufficient labor."

Approved by: G. L. MACKINTOSH,  
Chairman on School Relations, U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

HORACE ELLIS,  
President Indiana State Board of Education.

J. J. PETTIJOHN,  
Secretary Approval Committee Educational Section, State Council of Defense.

### AT TERRE HAUTE ROTARY CLUB CAMP.

Wayne Bigwood, representing the Terre Haute Rotary Club, called attention to the Vigo County Agricultural Training Camp for boys to be conducted on the two hundred acre farm of Freel Christy, twelve miles east of Terre Haute and one-half mile south of National Road, near Miami, stop 26 Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Railway (Brazil Division), Vigo county, Indiana, April 1 to July 1, 1918.

At this camp members of the Reserve will be given three weeks instruction course in the rudiments of agriculture, after which they will be placed on farms for the remainder of the season. Fifteen boys will be admitted and fifteen released each week, about fifty boys being at the camp at one time. The entire expense, with the exception of railroad fare and laundry, will be \$18.00 per boy and each county director of the Boys' Working Reserve was urged to pledge to send one boy himself to this camp. It was suggested that a scholarship (costing \$18.00) to this camp be offered by Reserve directors in their respective localities to the boy who secures the largest number of enrollments during national enrollment week, March 18 to 23. For further information relative to the camp, address George Wycoff, Secretary, 414 Trust Building, Terre Haute, Ind.



## Women's Section

Stop knitting sweaters of bright-colored wool! That is the message of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense to the women of the United States. It sends this message at the request of the government authorities, whom it represents.

Official correspondence of the Woman's Committee shows that, while American nurses and soldiers in France this winter have been appealing for a total of six million articles of clothing made of wool, thousands of women in the United States have been using up enough wool for fancy sweaters to equip the greater part of the army.

Knitting yarn has advanced in price because of the enormous demand and the limited supply. It has been impossible for contractors and mills to do all required of them by army, navy and Red Cross needs because enormous quantities of yarn were diverted to non-essential purposes.

The Woman's Committee believes that in this emergency possession of more than one woolen sweater by any woman should be cause for shame rather than pride.

### CHILD WELFARE.

The National Child Welfare Department endorses the Indiana plan for the big baby testing as "excellent." So, then, "we are off." The blanks on which the weight and measurement of the children under five is to be recorded are now in press and are promised very soon. All now needed is to organize each township, as directed last week. Bulletins with fuller directions will be sent to each member in a few days from Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, State Director of Child Welfare, in a few days. "Let us prepare to keep Indiana in the lead," is the slogan.

As indicating the co-ordinated patriotic spirit of the organized womanhood of Indiana in war work behind the lines, Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, Chairman of the Women's Section of the State Council of Defense, calls attention to an offer just received from the publicity department of the Indiana Federation of Clubs through Miss Ruth Ross Herrmann of Kokomo, State Chairman of the Federation Press Bureau. Miss Herrmann offers to the Women's Committee of the State Defense Council the use of the press service of the Federated Clubs for the spread of any information, educational work, propaganda or war service material the women of the Defense Council and its co-ordinated organizations may desire to send out.

"This patriotic offer means that women's departments, definitely established in at least twenty-six of the larger newspapers of the State, are thrown open to publicity matter supplied by the Women's Section of the Defense Council, thus enlarging the audience reached by that publicity," said Mrs. Carlisle. "However, more important than all else is the significant fact that the women in all their various organizations, as shown in this case, are uniting for the one big, central purpose, the attainment of the utmost force and efficiency in war work. Unification is the big thing, and Miss Herrmann's fine offer means that wartime unification is first with the Federation of Clubs."

Mrs. Carlisle has sent a letter to Miss Herrmann thanking her for the offer of space in the federation's press bureau letters, and assuring her that the publicity department of the State Council of Defense will gladly take advantage of the offer.

Miss Lelia C. Ogle, who with Miss Inez Richards is in charge of the food demonstration in the South Bend school administration during the St. Joseph county food show, is the compiler of a "Cook Book for Kitchen Patriots," which has attracted much favorable comment.

At the regular monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Woman's section of the State Council of Defense, March 13, the matter of asking a voluntary donation of ten cents from each woman at the time of registering was taken up. This voluntary fee had been considered as a means of financing the women's war work in the State and county. There was, however, much

opposition through the State and Mrs. Carlisle placed the matter before her executive committee for consideration, and it was decided that the fee would not be asked.

The question of having an appropriate emblem for the women who register was also discussed. The National Woman's committee is preparing a button to be used universally. This matter was left to Miss Landers.

Mrs. Carlisle presented to the meeting the offer of Mrs. Stuart Dean of Indianapolis, to organize a motor corps for war service, and asked Mrs. Ralston to investigate the matter of affiliating such a corps with the Woman's Section.

Mrs. S. M. Ralston, treasurer, made a report of her investigation of the matter of organizing through the State girls to help on farms, and gave it as her opinion that inasmuch as Indiana is primarily a grain and corn State, an organization of this sort was not widely needed. She thought this could be effectively taken care of through the registration drive. Her report was approved by the committee.

Miss Katharine Graydon reported the completion of a program of war subjects for women's clubs and in conjunction with Mrs. Ralston reported on the progress of their plan of compiling a booklet setting forth the work of the Woman's Section.

Miss Vida Newsom stated the number of responses to her questionnaire and also that she has asked the consent of the Indiana Federation of Clubs in the 13 districts of the State, to make a place for the county chairmen of her committee on their programs to impress upon the women of the State the necessity of keeping up to their high standard existing social agencies.

Mrs. Julia C. Henderson reported twenty counties organized for "Fourteen Minute Women" since last meeting; also the development of a national speaker in Miss Eleanor Barker and read to the committee notices of the success of Miss Barker in South Dakota and Ohio.

Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon was represented by Dr. Ada Schwaitzer, who read Mrs. Bacon's plan for the coming "Children's Year."

Mrs. George C. Hitt, of the Health and Recreation committee, reported that until it is definitely decided what sort of a camp will be established at Fort Benjamin Harrison her plans are held in abeyance.

County chairmen named to assist Mrs. Hortense Tapp Moore of the woman's section of the State Council of Defense, in making the war garden movement in Indiana a greater success in 1918 than in 1917 are as follows: Bartholomew, Mrs. Will Newsom, Columbus; Benton, Mrs. James Narr, Earl Park; Clay, Mrs. Minta Love, Lewis; Fayette, Miss Mary Rieman, Connersville; Clinton, Mrs. A. A. McClamroch, Frankfort; Delaware, Mrs. E. M. Pickard, Salem; Lake, Mrs. H. W. Paxten, Hobart, Montgomery, Mrs. John Warner, Yountsville; Newton, Mrs. Young Dear-duff, Brook; Owen, Mrs. E. E. McCord, Spencer; Porter, Mrs. Will Gardner, Valparaiso; Vanderburgh, Miss Era Epperson, Evansville; Vermilion, Mrs. Joseph G. Potts, Newport; Vigo, Miss Iva Rhyen, Terre Haute; Washington, Miss Helen Reid, Salem; Wells, Mrs. A. A. Waugh, Bluffton; Pike, Mrs. Addie George, Petersburg; Putnam, Mrs. S. A. Hazelett, Greencastle; Randolph, Mrs. Ella Wilmore, Saratoga; Ripley, Mrs. J. A. Hiltenbrand, Batesville; Rush, Mrs. C. L. Smullen, Mays; Scott, Mrs. Ralph Malick, Austin; Spencer, Mrs. John Haines, Rockport; Sullivan, Mrs. R. L. Bailey, Sullivan; Tippecanoe, Mrs. Charles W. Bone, West Lafayette; Tipton, Mrs. J. D. Kleyla, Sharpsville; Union, Mrs. Charles Mitchell, Liberty; Wabash, Mrs. V. A. Place, Wabash; Wayne, Mrs. D. W. Scott, Richmond; Whitley, Mrs. John Shimeman, Columbia City; White, Mrs. Willia Baker, Monticello; Blackford, Mrs. Josephine Clippinger, Hartford City; Boone, Miss Jane Wood, Lebanon; Carroll, Mrs. Charles Buckley, Delphi; Cass, Mrs. John Lairy, Logansport; Daviess, Mrs. Rose Nugent, Washington; Dearborn, Mrs. P. C. Braun, Lawrenceburg; Franklin, Mrs. F. W. Hathaway, Brookville; Greene, Mrs. Max Stein, Lyons; Hancock, Mrs. Henry Oennington, Greenfield; Jackson, Mrs. A. D. Cobb, Brownstown; Jefferson, Mrs. R. W. Cochran, Madison; Johnson, Miss Susie Ott, Franklin; Knox, Mrs. Frank Miller, Vincennes; Kosciusko, Miss Etta Leighty, Warsaw; Lagrange, Mrs. John

Fellers, Lagrange; Laporte, Mrs. E. G. Small, Laporte; Lawrence, Mrs. Herschel Moore, Bedford; Madison, Miss Evangeline Lewis, Pendleton; Marshall, Mrs. Frank Pulver, Plymouth; Miami, Mrs. Willis, Chili; Monroe, Mrs. John Canatsey, Morgantown; Ohio, Mrs. Elmer Bailey, Aurora, and Perry, Mrs. Frank Sanders, Tobinport.

## Food Administration

County food administrators are urged to discourage the production of large-sized loaves of bread. The suggestion is based on the theory that greater saving will be made in the smaller loaves—the idea being that many families will be able to get along on the twelve-ounce loaf a day. Bakers are asked to confine their rolls to one ounce in weight, which will assist public eating house proprietors in conforming to the regulation, limiting the service of bread to two ounces per person per meal.

The lack of transportation facilities is given as the cause for the present unsatisfactory condition of the potato market. The United States Food Administration has advised against any plan to establish mills for the production of potato flour. Its only purpose, so far as the 1917 crop of potatoes is concerned, is to assist in moving the potatoes from storage to market. Efforts will be made to anticipate this year's requirements in order that such adverse condition may not obtain again.

Two hundred and three restaurants in Indiana consumed 53,688 pounds of meat, a saving of 17,438 pounds up to March 8; 78,392 pounds of wheat were consumed, a saving of 25,369 pounds over a similar period for last year. These figures are being compiled by Raymond Kiser, hotel and restaurant deputy for the Food Administration. They cover a period since the inauguration of the new food card.

One cent per pound advance over delivery cost is the maximum of profit that will be permitted to retailers of sugar is the information received from the United States Food Administration by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana. This answers a constantly recurring question that has had for its object permission to make up to 1½ cent profit or more per pound for retailers.

Sorghum manufacturers of Indiana are being urged to devote a larger acreage to cane as a means of producing a maximum of syrup for use as a sugar substitute.

With reduced price of eggs the ban on their use at soda fountains and in barber shops has been lifted. It is believed public sentiment will soon crystallize against the waste of this valuable food product as a substitute for soap in barber shops, although the Food Administration has taken no cognizance of the matter.

The Federal Food Administration has commended the enterprise of Clarence Royce, county food administrator for Parke county, whose prompt action effected the salvage of a car of wheat flour, which was buried in the wreckage of freight stuff and which might have been a total loss except for Mr. Royce's prompt action.

Reports from Indiana county food administrators indicate the sale of wheat flour has dropped 25 per cent. of last year's figures, and the demand for substitutes is constantly increasing, with corresponding increases in their cost to the consumer.

### A Thrift Cake!

- 1 cup sugar.
- 1 cup water.
- 1 cup raisins.
- ½ cup lard.
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon.
- 1/3 teaspoon cloves.

Boil three minutes and let get cold, adding small teaspoon of salt. When cold add one level teaspoon soda dissolved in water, three cups flour (one-half graham) and bake in slow oven.



## Why the People Should Directly Support Red Cross

Copies of the letter which H. P. Davison, chairman of the war council, wrote to Mr. C. B. Huntress, of the Allentown, Pa., chamber of commerce, have been sent to all the division managers with a request to forward copies to the chambers of commerce and merchants' associations in their divisions, and to the members of the Red Cross war finance committee. The letter to Mr. Huntress runs as follows:

American Red Cross, National Headquarters,  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Huntress—Permit me to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of January 8, inclosing resolutions passed by Allentown Chamber of Commerce, and by its direction forwarded to commercial organizations throughout the United States and to members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress. I regret that there was not opportunity for consultation and wider discussion, before your estimable organization so recorded itself, as I am convinced it would be a mistake, at this time, to support Red Cross, even in part, by congressional appropriation. I understand the business man's side of the question, the claims upon his time, money, and staff, the diversion in his community created by canvassing campaigns and the inequality that marks the distribution of the common burden, but I am convinced that he patiently should abide these minor ills for the greater good that, I am convinced, is being accomplished.

As I see Red Cross, with its widespread operations, it is a great auxiliary to the Government in war, made the more helpful because it claims no time from a rapidly expanded Administration pressed by many problems, recruits no operating personnel from those liable for military duty, and imposes no financial burden or responsibility upon

the national treasury. I see it as the organization and the expression of that patriotic citizenry anxious to pay more than taxes to help win the war, eager to care for its sons called to arms and ready to extend the hand of bounty to those in need in other lands. I see it as a mobile organization, free from legislative delay capable of wide service not easy of accomplishment by our Government, that in emergency or disaster can act instantly. I see it as a great educational factor of profound inward influence upon our national life, moving toward mutual understanding and sympathies helpful to our social life, and now an impressive example of our national unity and solidarity.

I believe that the effect inevitable of Government contribution to Red Cross would be the discouragement and discontinuance of private support and its conversion ultimately from a great voluntary humane movement to a department of Government supported wholly by taxation; its place claimed by other voluntary organization or organizations. I can conceive extreme circumstances where it might be advisable in emergency or necessity for the Government to ask Red Cross to perform some special function for which funds would be provided by appropriation or for Red Cross to request, in emergency, some form of financial aid from Congress, but as long as our people have the spirit and the means to go on independently they should be encouraged so to go. To do otherwise is to deny them the opportunity of sacrifice and contribution in this great tragedy, which is a blessing to them.

Sincerely yours,

H. P. DAVISON,  
Chairman Red Cross War Council.

C. B. HUNTRESS,  
Chamber of Commerce, Allentown, Pa.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

(This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers wishing to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.)

### LIBERTY BREADS.

"We have exported the whole of the surplus of the wheat from this harvest after reserving for ourselves an amount sufficient for our normal consumption of seed and flour until the next harvest, and therefore, the amount of wheat flour that the United States can contribute to mix with the war bread of our allies during this winter will be simply the amount that our people reduce their consumption month by month."

Our allies need to import at least 450,000,000 bushels of wheat before the next harvest, and Canada has only 110,000,000 bushels available for export. We are asked to use only 70 per cent. of the amount of wheat used last year. This means that the problem of conserving this wheat for our allies rests with the women in the homes. This necessitates learning to substitute corn, barley, potatoes, rice and oatmeal for wheat in the bread used; to save all the bread scraps to be used in escalloped dishes and for thickening; and to observe the wheatless days and meals.

The following recipes have been tested in the Home Economics Laboratories, Purdue University, and for further information regarding them application may be made to Mary L. Matthews, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.:

### YEAST BREADS.

#### Oatmeal Yeast Bread:

- 1 cup liquid.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 1 tablespoon fat.
- 2 tablespoons sugar or molasses.
- 1 cup rolled oats.
- 2½ cups wheat flour.
- Yeast.
- ¾ cup water.

Scald liquid and pour it over rolled oats, salt, sugar and fat. When luke warm add softened yeast. Add flour, knead, let rise until double in bulk. Knead and place in pan. Let rise. Bake 45-60 minutes.

#### Wheat and Corn Bread:

- 2½ pounds sifted flour.
- ¾ pound corn meal.
- 3 tablespoons sugar or molasses.
- 1½ tablespoons salt.
- 1 quart liquid.
- 3 tablespoons fat, if desired.
- Yeast.

Mix and bake as ordinary white bread.

#### Barley Yeast Bread:

- 1 cup milk and water, or water (8 oz.).
- 1 tablespoon sugar or molasses.
- 1 tablespoon fat.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 1 1/8 cups barley flour.
- 2 1/8 cups wheat flour.
- ¾ cake compressed yeast.

Mix and bake as ordinary white bread.

#### Bran Bread:

- 1½ cups potato water.
  - ¾ cake compressed yeast.
  - 2 tablespoons warm water.
  - 1½ teaspoons salt.
  - 2 cups white flour.
- Prepare sponge and let rise. When light add:
- 2 tablespoons molasses or
  - 2 tablespoons sugar
  - 1 tablespoon melted fat.
  - 3 cups white flour.
  - 2 cups bran.

Let rise, knead, shape into loaves, let rise and bake.

#### Rye Yeast Bread:

- 1 cup milk and water, or water (8 oz.).
- 1 tablespoon fat.
- 2 tablespoons sugar or molasses.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 2½ cups rye flour.
- 2½ cups wheat flour.
- ¾ cake compressed yeast.
- 2 tablespoons water.

Mix and bake as ordinary white bread.

#### Rice Bread:

- 1 cup liquid.
- 1 cup cooked rice.
- 1 tablespoon sugar or molasses.
- 1 tablespoon fat.
- 1½ teaspoons salt.
- Yeast.
- Wheat flour to make stiff dough.
- Mix and bake as ordinary white bread.

#### Indian Meal Doughnuts:

- ¾ cup milk.
- 1½ cups fine corn meal.
- 1½ cups flour.
- ¾ cup butter.
- 2 eggs well beaten.
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon.
- 2 teaspoons baking powder.
- 1 level teaspoon salt.
- ¾ cup sugar.

Put milk and meal in double boiler and heat together for about ten minutes. Add the butter and sugar to the meal. Sift together the wheat flour, baking powder, cinnamon and salt. Add these and the eggs to the meal. Roll out on a well-floured board; cut into desired shapes, fry in deep fat, drain and roll in powdered sugar. This makes thirty medium-sized doughnuts.

#### Corn Meal Crisps:

- ¾ cup corn meal.
- 1 cup boiling water.
- 2½ tablespoons melted fat.
- ¾ teaspoon salt.

Add corn meal gradually to boiling water and cook two minutes. When smooth add melted fat and salt. Spread evenly on the bottom of a well-greased tin as thin as possible. Bake in moderate oven until well browned. Cut into squares.

#### Corn Flour Muffins:

- ¾ cup white flour.
- 1½ cups corn flour.
- 1 tablespoon sugar.
- 1 cup milk.
- 1 tablespoon fat.
- 4 teaspoons baking powder.
- ½ teaspoon salt.
- 1 egg.

Sift dry ingredients, combine beaten egg, melted fat, and milk. Mix thoroughly.

#### Corn Flour Baking Powder Biscuits:

- 1 cup flour.
- 1 cup corn flour.
- 4 teaspoons baking powder.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 2 tablespoons fat.
- Milk to moisten.

Sift dry ingredients together, cut in fat and add enough milk to make a soft dough.

## No Building for Comfort!

In a letter to Frank W. Conner, Washington representative of the American Lumberman, Secretary McAdoo elaborates on his recent statement urging curtailment of building operations for the duration of the war. The letter says:

"It is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule, as to what every patriotic citizen should do in order to live up to his duty in this connection. Things that are necessary for the life and health of the people must, of course, be procured. So it is with the building of homes. It is unnecessary for me to elaborate the point that building operations absorb the very materials and the very class of labor and the very kind of money that the Government requires most urgently at this time.

"Where it is a question of building a new home simply because it would afford greater comfort, the operation should not be undertaken. Where it is a question of need there is no doubt that the work should be undertaken. This applies equally to construction work in cities and towns and in farming districts."

Not "Bit" but "Utmost"—the end is worth our "All."

Save or Starve:



## DePauw University Will Release Students for Labor in the Fields

Students of DePauw, again this spring, may engage in farm work without serious interference to college studies. Arrangements by the faculty committee on petitions, were announced as follows:

1. It is inexpedient and impracticable to attempt to have students who are likely to be called for farm work accomplish more than is usually achieved during the winter months, because this would double the present burden of many members of the teaching staff which is already overburdened.
2. The faculty of DePauw University is strongly opposed to the granting of proportionate credit to students who leave college early to do farm work. Although deeming the giving of any college credit to those who so leave of doubtful pedagogical justification, the faculty is willing to grant full credit to students who leave for farm work under the following conditions:
  - a. That the student may not leave DePauw University before (to be decided).
  - b. That the student may not leave DePauw University after (to be decided).
  - c. That the employer of the student shall, not later than the fifteenth of August, 1918, submit

to the Registrar an affidavit that the student has worked an average of eight hours per day, or of forty-eight hours per week, at actual farm labor, for a number of weeks equal to twice the number of weeks of college missed by the student.

d. That this affidavit must be upon a blank furnished by DePauw University.

In reply to the questions of the State Council of Defense the following replies are suggested:

1. It is feasible to release a student for a week or two in April to help his father or some other farmer sow oats and again in May for the time necessary to plant corn, provided the student is one of such ability that he will not suffer too great a loss in scholarship. Each case must be judged upon its own merits after a careful study of the student's ability and usefulness by a competent authority or committee.
2. Yes, it is possible for the college to accomplish a considerable amount of good by sending students to aid farmers in emergencies. No student should be allowed to answer such a call unless the authority or committee suggested previously has approved him as eligible for such service.
3. There seems no reason to fear the exploitation of the labor of DePauw University students.

## A Word to Indiana War Bureaus

The Connecticut Council of Defense has issued the following open letter to persons throughout the State who are active in the work of organizing war bureaus:

"Make your war bureaus big and roomy.

"Make them so big that every person in your town willing to do civilian war work will find a place in one of its committees and will feel himself or herself a part of the war bureau.

"And don't forget the men who punch the time clocks—who count their earnings as wages. These men and their families form a large and important part of your community and should form a large and important part of your war bureau.

"Too large a part of the work has been done by a generous self-forgetful few, recruited from the ranks of the professions, the business men, the capitalists, the high salaried and the low salaried. They have shouldered the burden until it has become a habit, and the community has too much formed the habit of setting aside this work for them to do.

"Too often has 'labor' been 'represented' in these organizations; too seldom have the wage earners and their families been urged to form a part, a large active part, of them. Laboring men and their leaders and organizations are showing a good brand of patriotism these days. Make sure that opportunity is given to the individual working man and his family to show their spirit and their patriotism in the deliberations and work of your war bureau."

## Patriotic Declarations

Fulton county, which recently attracted widespread attention because of its promulgation of a patriotic policy, followed its action with a declaration at its war conference on February 22nd, that is equally worthy of note. The declaration recognizes the historical significance of the date, pays fitting tribute to the father of his country and recognizes the obligation entailed in the assistance rendered him by France. Pledges of support to President Wilson and Governor Goodrich to the extent "of all resources of Fulton county" the declarations continue:

"We reminded our fellow citizens of Fulton county that the victories in Europe are to be won as much by food, as by men and munitions and that therefore every call of our Government for restraint in the use of wheat, meats, fats and sugars is the call for a patriotic gift from our table to our own soldiers in Europe and to the splendid courageous nations with whom they fight side by side.

"We declare to our fellow citizens that we deserve to perish if we can not deny ourselves small things in order that our nation and other nations may achieve a world-wide freedom. If at this moment in the face of the request from our Government and from foreign Governments, we eat

without limit, we are blind, and the near tomorrows will see our boasted freedom dead in the clutch of brutal power. Shall we of Fulton county eat all we wish, when we wish and thus live for today, or shall we take up the light cross of momentary self-denial so that our children may be proud of us as givers of strength to our nation even as we profess to be proud of the men who made the history of America in the past?"

Finally, we call on the exempted men of Fulton county (either exempted by age or by physical disability or by the pressure of responsibilities) to regard themselves as marked men, peculiarly set aside as those for whom others must lay down their lives that these men among us may still continue to live. We remind them and all our citizens that the three American soldiers first to die on French battlefields, Enright, Hay and Gresham (the last a Hoosier boy), were the first sheaves of sacrifice and of glorious death for the glorious life of our nation. These leaders into the new gallery of our nation's heroes died for us, just as truly as if they had bodily stood between us and danger. These have died and we are to live so that Government of all the people, for all the people shall never cease to exert its blessed influence upon our children and our children's children. Amen.

Make your home service reach the firing line.

## Red Cross Activities

The second Red Cross war fund drive for \$100,000,000, originally scheduled for the week beginning May 6 has been postponed until the week beginning May 20, R. F. Grant, drive director for the Lake Division, announces.

This change of dates is made in accordance with instructions from the American Red Cross War Council at Washington. Fear that it might detract even slightly from the forthcoming liberty loan campaign prompted the Red Cross to postpone the date of its drive for two weeks.

Mr. Grant has announced the names of the men who will serve as State drive managers in the Lake Division.

Charles F. Coffin, vice president and general manager of the Indiana State Life Insurance Co., of Indianapolis, is to be the Indiana drive manager. His State has been given a quota of \$2,100,000. Clarence Stanley of Indianapolis, will be Indiana's associate war fund manager. Mr. Coffin and Mr. Stanley will have the co-operation of A. F. Bentley, who is in charge of the Lake Division's Indiana offices.

The action of the War Fund Council in postponing the drive fixes the date of the second campaign just eleven months after the first drive, which was carried on the week of June 18, 1917. More than \$100,000,000 was contributed in that drive. Contributions plus interest brought the total receipts up to \$105,099,257. Of this amount \$17,006,121 was refunded to chapters for local relief work.

The balance of \$77,721,918 has been appropriated, leaving a balance available for appropriations of \$10,371,217.

France has been the beneficiary of American Red Cross appropriations to the sum of more than \$30,000,000.

## War Winning Spirit in Two Monroe Co. School Districts

The Finley school is a one-room country school district. The teacher is Geo. W. Setser, a mature, earnest man, who not only teaches the three R's, but works for the social welfare of the whole community. When America entered the war he began in a systematic way to instill patriotic sentiment and war activity into his pupils and the entire community. The community is small, with twenty-four pupils enrolled in the school. It is not a wealthy district, but just an average Monroe county community. The results of the campaign made by the pupils under the leadership of Mr. Setser are as follows: Every pupil in the school is a member of the Red Cross; each pupil has a thrift card; the pupils have organized for a campaign for increased production and food conservation; each family in the district has pledged for War Savings Stamps, and in most cases each member of the family is pledged. The interest of the district in war activities extends to other communities.

On Thursday evening, February 21, there was an enthusiastic war meeting at the Phillips school house, in a district adjoining the Finley district. The housewives of the districts reported their organization for food conservation, and the men for increased production. When the chairman called for W. S. S. pledges, there was some little delay in starting the list, when Mrs. C. C. Haines, a young married woman from the Finley district, arose and said: "I don't want to break into your meeting. I live in the Finley district. You are richer than we are. We have already pledged over \$2,000 and you can't beat us." This remark started things. Lawson Patton of the Phillips district, said, "We'll show you," when Mrs. Haines came back with, "If you do, you'll have to go some." Patton pledged \$150 for himself, his wife pledged \$150, and his four children, Wanda, Freddie, Elizabeth and Jack, pledged \$50 each. Mrs. Mary Kerr pledged \$500 which she afterward raised to \$600. In half an hour \$1,700 had been pledged. A week later the pledge list rose to more than \$1,800, and seventeen school children had taken thrift cards. Phillips has set its minimum pledge at \$2,500. Meantime the Finley district has raised its amount to \$3,600 and is still at it.

LET THIS WAR-WINNING SPIRIT SPREAD.



MAR 30

I want Indiana's defense organization to be 100 per cent. strong, covering an equal proportion of the State's territory.—GOVERNOR JAMES P. GOODRICH.



# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MARCH 22, 1918

Number 32

## Foley Appointed to Head State Council

Isaac D. Straus Becomes Secretary on Recommendation of Governor to Session March 20.

The appointment of Michael E. Foley of Indianapolis as chairman of the State Council of Defense to succeed Will H. Hays, who recently resigned to take up his duties as chairman of the Republican national committee, was announced by Governor James P. Goodrich at the regular meeting of the Council. At the same time the appointment of Isaac D. Straus of Ligonier as secretary to succeed Frank C. Dailey of Indianapolis also was announced. Mr. Dailey has been unable to give his time to the work as secretary. The Council unanimously concurred in both appointments.

The appointments were made following the passage of a resolution introduced by Isaac Straus asking Governor Goodrich to make such appointments. The resolution was reported to the Governor and the appointments followed.

Following the announcement of his appointment Mr. Foley spoke to the Council expressing his gratification and declared that he intended to do all in his power to co-operate with President Wilson and Governor Goodrich in their war programs.

Ross Lockridge of Ft. Wayne was elected by unanimous vote of the Council to serve as associate labor director for the State of Indiana following his nomination by a committee composed of Arthur W. Brady, Evans Woollen and Will Irwin. The committee also read a letter from the department of labor in which it was stated that W. C. DeMiller of the federal employment bureau at Indianapolis had been appointed labor director for the State.

James L. Keach, following the report of the committee, placed the name of Charles Fox, a member of the Council, in nomination, but his nomination was lost for want of a second.

A report on the alleged lockout on the part of the Ross Gear and Tool Company of Lafayette of from 350 to 400 employees who had formed a union was read by Adolph Fritz, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, acting for Mr. Fox. It was said that the firm is engaged in the making of war supplies for the federal government. On a motion by Mr. Keach the matter was referred to the labor committee and the employers' co-operative committee jointly with instructions to report at the next meeting. Mr. Fox stated that he had already submitted Mr. Fritz's report to Governor Goodrich and that both he and the Governor had telegraphed the department of labor and the war department asking intervention.

A committee of six citizens of Crawfordsville appeared before the Council asking approval of the plans to float a \$100,000 bond issue following the third Liberty loan campaign for the purpose of erecting a new high school building. It was pointed out that such a building is absolutely necessary to a successful continuation of school. It was also stated that all of the brick to be used in the building would be manufactured in Crawfordsville and that for this reason little railroad transportation will be necessary. On a motion by Mr. Keach the committee was given a copy of a resolution passed at the last meeting setting forth the policy of the Council in such matters with the understanding that the policy of the Council as set forth in the resolution included the approval of the erection of a school building when

## Heroic Women of France

By Dr. Alonzo Taylor.



My words are not powerful enough to do even scanty justice to the most heroic figure in the modern world, and of ages past—the woman of France. Of the healthy men who are engaged in the military service in France, practically all are engaged either in transportation or in the manufacture of munitions, leaving the agriculture absolutely to the women. Not only this, but they have stepped into the place of work animals; you can go into any section of France today and see women of magnificent, noble womanhood hitched to the plough and cultivating the soil. All of the agriculture rests upon their shoulders. The home, always an extremely efficient home, maintains a few old men, the wounded, and the tubercular. Uncomplaining, with high devotion, with an attitude that amounts almost to religious exaltation, the woman of France bears the burden.

Now, conditions being as they are, does it lie within the heart of the American people to preserve and hold to every convenience of our life at the expense of adding an additional burden to the womanhood of France? This is the exact question that is involved in our substitution of other cereals in place of wheat.

The women of France must be enabled to hold up the morale of the French soldier until next spring. The morale of the house decides the morale of the soldier in the fighting line. We can do this by giving to them the greatest possible freedom in their food supply, and of this, wheat is the chief factor.

such an emergency exists as was shown to exist at Crawfordsville.

Frank Smith, secretary of the Indiana Manufacturers' Association, addressed the Council denying newspaper reports that the organization had put forward a candidate for State labor director. He said the association had no candidate for the place and considered the director should be without prejudicial training or associations, and for that reason took exception to the proposed appointment of Mr. Fox.

A motion recommending that the Council take such steps as will insure the organization and registration of women for war work in Rush and Orange counties was presented by Mr. Hays and was passed by the council. An amendment made later by Mr. Straus asking that the Boys' Working Reserve be included in the motion also was passed.

A communication from Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, stated that representatives of the British labor commission would be in Indianapolis March 26. Mr. Tobin's suggestion that the Council assist in arranging such a meeting was approved.

A request from the Food Administration that the Council purchase and distribute conservation stamps was referred to the finance committee.

The work of the Armenian relief committee was endorsed by the Council on a motion of Dr. A. B. Storms following requests from Indiana representatives of the organization that such approval be given.

Dr. Storms and Mr. Brady were appointed a

committee to investigate and report on the origin of the Indiana war text book following a statement from Horace Ellis, State superintendent of public instruction, that some persons over the State had understood that the book originated with the State board of education and not the State Council of Defense. He asked that the committee's report be made a matter of record.

Mr. Keach, a member of the committee appointed to investigate alleged activities of the sheep distribution association, reported that he found the report that sheep had been shipped to Winchester and sold at a profit to be true. His report condemned the use of the name of the State Council of Defense in connection with a profit-making enterprise. This report appears elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin.

Mr. Straus reported that to date 9,038 boys had enrolled in Indiana in the United States Boys' Working Reserve and stated that 15,000 enrollments are expected by the end of the week. He also stated that a house to house canvass in sixty-one counties of the State revealed the fact that 9,986 boys would be needed this summer by the farmers of those counties.

Mr. Brady, chairman of a committee appointed to make recommendations as to whether or not a representative of the Council should attend the meeting of the National Lyceum Association at Washington, recommended that J. J. Pettijohn, chairman of the speakers' bureau, attend the meeting. His report was adopted.

A committee composed of Arthur W. Brady  
Continued on Page 3.)

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## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—Every person in Adams county has been asked to give 10 cents toward a fund of \$400 to be used in providing entertainment for soldiers. The Rotary Club is co-operating.

**Allen County.**—More than seven hundred boys have enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve in Ft. Wayne and it is evident that the city will exceed its quota of 1,000....The city of Ft. Wayne has been divided into thirty-two divisions, each with a "captain," who will have charge of the war gardens in his district. Thus far few lots have been offered for cultivation, but as the planting season approaches more ground is expected to be turned over to the garden committee.

**Bartholomew County.**—Several thousand dollars will be turned over to the Red Cross of this county when the proceeds of a live stock sale held for the benefit of that organization are tabulated. Five auctioneers volunteered their services and many farmers gave the live stock, which went to the highest bidders. The stock put on sale included seventeen horses, fourteen cattle and thirteen hogs....A complete survey of every vacant lot in Columbus is being made and the Chamber of Commerce has taken over the work of distributing seeds for the war gardens. It is expected that every available plot of ground in the city will be cultivated this summer. Because owners of vacant lots in Columbus are said to be planning to charge exorbitant rent for the lots for garden purposes Mayor Frank S. Jones has threatened to commandeer the lots and to assign them to persons desiring to plant gardens....The work of organizing food clubs throughout the county is going forward rapidly and it will be but a short time until the organization of all the clubs is completed. Township leaders have been named by Mrs. Franz Best, county president, to take charge of the work in their respective townships.

**Brown County.**—The registration of women for war work has been going forward rapidly under the direction of Mrs. Ada W. Schulz, county chairman. Two township chairmen, Mrs. Eva Brown of Van Buren township and Miss Tessie Bond of Washington township, already are at work. Other township chairmen will be named. Each school district will have, in turn, local chairmen, who will be registrars for their districts. Brown county women also are busy preparing to cultivate war gardens.

**Clinton County.**—Members of the county registration board are planning a farewell meeting in honor of the men who have gone into the service from this county and of the men who will go in the next draft, March 29. The meeting will be held in the court house and the men who will leave that day will each be presented with a comfort.

**Delaware County.**—Mayor Bunch of Muncie has called a special meeting of the city council to act on an ordinance which would compel every vacant lot owner in the city either to cultivate his property or permit someone else to cultivate it. The council already has appropriated \$1,000 for seeds for these gardens.

**Elkhart County.**—The county food administration, assisted by A. E. Weaver, county superintendent of schools, will on March 24 and 25 present to over 20,000 men, women and children of Elkhart county the aims and purposes of the food administration. For this great drive, the most ambitious ever made in the county, over three hundred speakers have been selected and food talks will be made in every school, church and theater. A prize of \$5 will be offered to the family in each school district of Elkhart having the best war garden. There also will be a contest to determine the best gardens in the town, loving cups to be given for the best two....To show the soldiers of Elkhart county who are in France or in training camps that the people back home remember them and appreciate the service they are rendering, the Soldiers and Sailors' Welfare League of the southern exemption district of the county has sent the following Easter greeting to all the men from the district who are in the service: "To Our Soldiers and Sailors:

"We extend to each and all of you our Easter greetings and again assure you of our heartiest interest in all things that pertain to your well-being and contentment.

"Be assured that we are all of us thinking of you and are only regretful that we cannot keep in more intimate correspondence with you at least each week of the year.

"We hope this interchange of letters between us will continue as time passes, and that you are even a fraction as glad to hear from us as we are to hear from you.

"May the God of our fathers be with you and yours." A total of nearly 5,000 persons have subscribed to the "patriotic fund" which is to cover the county's quota in war relief collections. No estimate has been made of the total amount collected.

**Fayette County.**—Eleven men, three of them representing the town of Connersville and the remainder representing Fayette county outside of Connersville, have been appointed by County Food Administrator A. E. Letter as an advisory cabinet to aid in food administration affairs. The men are all prominent in business and will serve without pay.

**Floyd County.**—A program of community singing, arranged by Anton H. Embs, supervisor of music in the New Albany schools, was given March 21 under the aus-

pieces of the County Council of Defense. No admission was charged, as the affair was for the purpose of arousing patriotic spirit.

**Greene County.**—The citizens of Greene county met at Bloomfield February 22 to hold their patriotic meeting and celebrate Washington's birthday. There was a generous response and the town was full of patriotic people. The meeting was held under the auspices of the County Council of Defense, and all the activities of the war were represented. The Boy Scouts of Bloomfield, the Order of Red Men of Bloomfield, the Liberty Guards of Worthington gave drills on the streets accompanied by a good band of music. Sectional meetings were held in the court house, Christian church, Methodist church and Presbyterian church. Each of these was well attended. The chairman of each meeting was the representative head of that activity in the county. Much interest was manifested in all that was said and done and great good will came from this meeting. The "All-Together Meeting" was held in the court house in the afternoon and at the same time there was an overflow meeting at the Colonial theater. Each speaker after addressing one audience was conducted to the other so that all people present heard all the talks. The speakers in the afternoon were Hon. Fred Bays of Sullivan, George D. Smith, one of the directors of the Y. M. C. A. at Fort Harrison; Miss Eleanor B. Parker of Indianapolis, T. F. Fitzgibbons, superintendent of Columbus schools; Dr. C. H. Taylor, pastor of the First Methodist church of Bloomington; Mrs. W. C. Smith of Indianapolis. The night meeting was addressed by Capt. Leys Brown, who is now in charge of the British-Canadian recruiting station at Terre Haute.

**Hendricks County.**—Elaborate preparations are being made for the observance of "Patriotic Day," April 6, the first anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war. The following committee has charge of the arrangements: A. D. Johnson, Dr. Ernest Cooper, B. R. Inman, Albert P. Barlow, B. W. Anderson and Charles N. Symons.

**Howard County.**—The restaurant and hotel men of Kokomo have organized to secure a better and more general observance of the food administration conservation rules. Mayor Wright of Kokomo has personal charge of assigning lots for war gardens. The work has been going on for some time and a large number of lots already have been assigned.

**Johnson County.**—The Johnson county commissioners have under consideration a plan to purchase enough seed corn to relieve the county's shortage, which is said to be serious. It is said that if some step is not taken to obtain seed at once the acreage for the county will be far below normal. The corn will be resold to the farmers through a seed corn buying association, according to the plan....The county thrift stamp organization is planning to visit every home in the county and if possible to make everyone in the county an owner of thrift stamps or war saving certificates.

**Knox County.**—In order to clear up any confusion which might exist in regard to the thrift stamp campaign, the students of the Vincennes Senior High School have issued a list of fifteen questions and answers which completely cover the plan of thrift and war savings stamp investments and the manner in which the campaign is being conducted....Several large tracts of land near Vincennes probably will be turned over to the people of the city for the purpose of planting war gardens. A number of factories have taken up the proposition of co-operating with the War Garden Association to the extent of providing tracts of land for their employees to cultivate.

**Lake County.**—Superintendents of schools throughout the county have taken charge of the campaigns in their respective districts for the planting of more home gardens in the interest of greater food production. The superintendents will report directly to the County Council of Defense....A campaign is being conducted to eliminate sheep-killing dogs, which have been doing much damage on the farms of the county.

**Marshall County.**—Marshall County Council of Defense is now organized in all its departments, ready to conduct the coming drives with promptness and vigor. At a recent meeting the county commissioners allowed about \$150 a month during the spring and summer to carry on the work. In September a large appropriation will be made in order to extend the work for the next year. Office rooms have been secured on North Michigan street, over the State Bank. A stenographer has been employed. These rooms are headquarters for all branches of war work in the county and will be open both morning and afternoon during office hours.

**Montgomery County.**—The first persons to make application for bonds of the Third Liberty Loan in this county were Thad S. McCullough, Jr., three years old; Robert Smith McCullough, fifteen months old, and Charles Richard McCullough, fifteen months old....The Montgomery County Council of Women, the County Council of Defense and Food Administrator Endicott will co-operate in holding a big sale of war food on March 30 for the purpose of arousing women to a realization of the importance of the use of wheat flour substitutes. The food will be contributed and sold at cost for the purpose of furthering the campaign of the council. Tested recipes by the women of the county also will be distributed among those attending the sale.

**Newton County.**—Practically every student in the Brook High School is a member of the Junior Red Cross. The

Girls' Glee Club of the school recently gave a concert under the direction of Miss Vivian Taylor and gave the proceeds of \$100 to the Junior Red Cross. About 65 per cent. of the students of the school are Liberty Bond, Thrift Stamp or War Saving Certificate owners and about 90 per cent. of those eligible for enrollment in the United States Boys' Working Reserve have enlisted in that organization....A large and enthusiastic gathering of women crowded the opera house at Goodland, Ind., for a patriotic meeting Sunday afternoon, March 10. The meeting was held preparatory to the women's registration to be taken next month. The program consisted of patriotic songs and stirring addresses, the principal address being given by Miss Julia Landers, chairwoman of the enrollment committee of the woman's section of the Indiana State Council of Defense. Mrs. Harry Little, local county chairwoman of the registration committee, in introducing the speakers, said that last year they obtained an 85 per cent. registration in this township and this year they are confident of being able to make it 100 per cent.

**Rush County.**—The schools of Rush county anticipated the action of the State Department of Public Instruction in eliminating the poem, "Kaiserblumen," from the school readers and have not required that it be read in the schools for the last two years. Although there is no ruling in the matter on the part of state school officials teachers of the county have been instructed to cease the teaching of the story, "Hans, the Shepherd Boy," which concerns a young German prince.

**St. Joseph County.**—A total of \$750,000 has been set as the goal for South Bend's war chest for 1918, which is expected to cover the city's subscriptions to all war relief funds during the year. Every available means of advertising will be used and a large number of speakers will cover the county in the interest of the fund....The Mishawaka Public Library is conducting an intensive campaign for books for soldiers. The response has been general in the donation of books from private libraries. Service flags, each bearing thirteen stars, representing the attorneys of St. Joseph county who are in the service of the country, have been hung in each of the court rooms of the county.

**Tiptecan County.**—A Rainbow Regiment Cheer Society is being organized in Lafayette for the purpose of letting the members of the Indiana Rainbow Regiment know that the people back home remember them and appreciate the services they are performing....A total of \$172.31 was turned over to the Red Cross as the result of the sale of gold, silver, brass and pewter trinkets by members of the Sigma Theta Pi Sorority.

**Tipton County.**—The women's all-day rally on Friday, March 8, was the greatest meeting of its kind ever held in Tipton county. The immense throng of loyal women in attendance listened with heartfelt interest to the speakers of the day, declaring at the late close that they were refreshed rather than wearied. Much of this success was due to the untiring zeal of the chairman, Mrs. G. G. Davis, who holds a commission from the United States Government as president of the Women's County Food Club. Mrs. Davis called the meeting promptly at 10:30 o'clock. The audience sang "America," with Mrs. T. A. Allen at the piano. After prayer by the Rev. Ben Kendall of the Kemp M. E. church, Mrs. H. G. Read extended the greetings in her usual pleasing manner. Mrs. Olive Belden Lewis of Richmond gave a short talk on the food question, the burden of which was "Make every woman a war volunteer." Mrs. Susan Wasson of Delphi, district suffrage chairman, conducted a most instructive questionnaire on the Federal amendment for woman's suffrage, now pending in the United States Senate. Mrs. Albert Rabb of Indianapolis, one of the famous fourteen-minute speakers, gave a second food talk of the morning. Her message was of high value. She said that every loyal woman who is conserving must do police duty—report her neighbor who is not conserving. The afternoon session was opened by the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Mrs. Davis then introduced Miss Elizabeth Cowan of Crawfordsville, who is in the service of the Government as state food club organizer. Her topic was "Domestic Science and the War." We are often urged to give until it hurts. She said: "Give until it stops hurting." Her talk was so appealing that at its close a motion for a county demonstration agent was unanimously carried. Mrs. Rabb in her second talk told "Why we are at war" and "How we must win it," the latter by promoting patriotism, keeping the home fires burning, strengthening the morale and creating a higher spiritual vision. Mrs. Wasson then gave a most practical and helpful talk on the "registration of women," showing just how every woman may be reached. Mrs. Glenn Gifford, Tipton county chairman of registration, responded to Mrs. Wasson. The big speech of the day on "Franchise and the War" followed. Mrs. Lewis, who speaks with the vim of a man, showed beyond the shadow of contradiction that unless women are allowed to help the men of Indiana in the immediate future the State will be absolutely at the mercy of the alien vote. Mrs. Lulu Hardy of Tipton spoke most appealingly to the war mothers. A complete organization was effected and a standing honor vote given to the war mothers present.

**Vanderburgh County.**—The Fourteen-Minute Women of the county spoke for the United States Boys' Working Reserve during the enrollment week of that organization. Enrolling offices for the reserve were established in every fire station in Evansville....The merchants of Evansville have formed an organization to boost the war garden campaign.

Save food or go on short rations.



## The Children's Year in Indiana

Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, Chairman of Welfare Committee, Outlines Plans To Be Pursued in Carrying Out Reconstruction Policy of the Council of National Defense.

BULLETIN NO. 36.

Evansville, Ind., March 11, 1918.

To the Child Welfare Chairman,  
County Councils of Defense:

The National Council of Defense is giving our State Child Welfare Chairmen their second task, and we are passing on the instructions given us for the County Chairmen of our Department.

This second task has a definite time in which to be performed, so I advise that all other work, well started, shall be given into the charge of a reliable sub-committee, and that every effort be concentrated on the task at hand, which may be briefly outlined as follows:

### "THE CHILDREN'S YEAR."

It is estimated that 300,000 children under five die annually in the United States. Experts tell us that we should be able to save at least 100,000 of this number. Indiana's quota is 2,592. How are we to begin? How are we to know what children are in the most danger and need the most attention in each county?

By applying the regular babies' clinic test, of weighing and measuring the children. At the same time we are asked to register them, for obvious reasons.

This test has also been tried out by our State experts in some districts of Indiana. It is used weekly in the babies' clinics of our larger cities, and is used by many mothers to see whether their babies are thriving as they should, for a thriving child grows and increases in weight regularly. Failure to grow and to increase in weight shows something wrong that should be remedied at once. If not corrected in time, the child may droop and pine, may always be "delicate," or may succumb to the first attack of disease. The babies' clinics of Indiana save the lives of hundreds of babies. There can be no doubt that even this one test will result in saving many little lives and correcting many defects. There can also be no doubt that if such a test had been made upon the young men recently examined for the army, many tragic stories of defects would not have been told.

It is a wonderful opportunity for the mothers of Indiana to have their children given a free test. How proud they will be if their children register perfect. How thankful they will be if they are shown how to correct some defect or to promote more vigorous health of their children. The State Board of Health, Purdue University, and other colleges will give expert help and advice. The county medical associations will be called on for their help and so will all welfare and other associations of trained nurses. Every organization in each county and every individual having experience in any phase of child life must be called in to help with this huge job. It is not a matter of whim or choice, it is a thing that we are drafted to do, and the Government looks to us to do it, for the children are "the nation's last reserves."

We ought to be able to save twice our quota of 2,592. But if we save only one little life in each county it will save one mother's broken heart, one darkened home. When we learn to properly estimate the value of one child we shall count no cost too great for its welfare.

### THE PLAN.

The State Board of Education will co-operate in this great life saving work by opening every grade school house in the State on a "Children's Day." This will probably be April 6, the date of the entry of the United States into the war. The "Children's Year" begins on that date and we are expected to begin then with our weighing, etc., and to finish it in sixty days.

The accepted plan is to bring every child under five, if possible, at least in rural districts and small communities, into the school houses on this

"Children's Day," so that as many as possible may be tested and registered at one time.

I have already been urging the County Child Welfare Chairmen to organize their townships. In fact, make a separate organization for each school house. If you have not done this, lose no time in perfecting the organization. It will be best to have at the head of each sub-committee or township organization a member of the Parent-Teachers' Club (or Mothers' Congress), if the school has one. Also a member of the federated clubs or other woman's clubs. Also a welfare nurse, trained nurse or other experienced nurse or woman doctor. These would be the executive committee. Appoint sub-committees as follows:

1. A committee to see that the mothers and little children are brought from the farthest homes, in autos, and carried back again when they are ready to go.
2. A committee to take care of the registration cards, to record weights, etc.
3. A committee to see that all necessities are at hand, such as a large, tested scales, sheets of tissue paper on which to lay each infant, while being weighed, and any supplies needed for the children's comfort. They should see that the school house is properly warmed, that screens are on hand to screen off a private place to strip and weigh the children, etc.
4. A committee to see that a picnic noon lunch is brought, if the neighborhood desires to meet together at lunch, and if the school house has enough space. At least, provide for the mothers with infants. The country doctors should be on hand, if possible, as this will be a great opportunity to note defects or diseases and to give instruction to mothers.

In school districts near to cities that have baby clinics, secure, if possible, several of the clinic workers for each school house. They can give short talks to the mothers on child hygiene. A trained nurse should be present, if possible. Either the nurse or the doctor should give instruction on baby care.

The size of the school house will determine what kind of patriotic exercises can be held on this day. These will be entirely in charge of the teacher and should consist of recitations and songs by the children of various grades. If the school house is crowded this might be given the day before, or if the weather is fine drills, marching and songs might be given outdoors. Each locality will decide its own method, but the celebration of April 6, as a patriotic day, is desired.

In the rural districts the greater part of the children under five can be tested and registered on one day. Those not able to come must be visited in their homes by the committee, or the doctor, or the nurse, with a reliable scales. Or, they must be brought to the doctor's office or to such place as the committee thinks best.

### IN THE CITIES.

The same plan is to be followed in the cities. In Vanderburg and Marion counties the work is undertaken by the Babies' Clinic of Evansville and the Children's Aid of Indianapolis. It is desirable that every city or town having such an organization shall undertake this work for both the county and the city. It will be found, of course, that only a small part of the children could be tested at one time. The confusion of many children in large buildings must be taken into account. The number of doctors and nurses must also be considered. In larger cities it will be possible to hold a babies' clinic in only a few of the buildings on that day. The Child Welfare Committee will have to decide for itself in each city and town the plan that will accomplish the most good. But bear in mind these things:

On the "Children's Day" have the patriotic observance by recitations, etc., by the grade chil-

dren, as the teachers see best to plan them. This part is left entirely to the teachers.

Plan also to have a doctor, or nurse or clinic worker give a talk to the Parent-Teachers' Clubs (or to the mothers, if no such club has been begun) on child hygiene. If possible, have a demonstration.

If the children under five can be gathered quietly into one room and tested, by all means test as many as possible. It will be left to each county to do its "follow up work" of completing the test in the sixty days, as it sees best. It may be found easiest to divide the city into wards and precincts and have a committee for each who will visit the children in their homes or assemble them at the nearest school house each week.

In all districts not having Parent-Teachers' or Mothers' Clubs, it will be found advisable and helpful to make such an organization. Blank cards will be sent to each chairman from Washington, D. C., very soon. I have absolutely no literature, no blanks and no fund for postage.

Any further instructions must come from Washington. I have received none as yet. If any questions come up, do what you think best for your county. Or, send in your questions and I will answer all I can in the next bulletin letter.

Indiana is leading in all war work. Let us lead in our Child Welfare registration. This is the biggest job given the State Council of Defense so far. Let us show that we are equal to it.

With great confidence in our County Child Welfare Committees,

Yours cordially,

ALBION FELLOWS BACON,  
State Chairman Child Welfare, State Council of Defense.

## Foley Appointed to Head State Council

(Continued from page 1.)

and W. J. Freeman appointed to investigate the alleged practice of courts in remitting fines and sentences on condition that the convicted men enlist in the army, reported that they found no such practice to exist. The report of the committee can be found elsewhere in the Bulletin.

A matter of recommending the use of power machinery on farms was referred to Prof. G. I. Christie of the food production and conservation committee.

Mr. Christie reported that in some sections of the State farmers have refused to cultivate their farms this summer expecting to allow them to remain idle. On a motion by A. E. Reynolds the food production and conservation committee was instructed to get in touch with County Councils of Defense and learn the names of farmers who refuse to cultivate their land and to report these names and the circumstances to the State Council. Mr. Christie stated that Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Pearson had stated that farmers who refused to cultivate their land could be considered as alien enemies and their land could be confiscated by the Government.

In accordance with a request made at the last meeting of the Council, Mr. Pettijohn made a detailed report of the activities of the speakers' bureau. The report will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin.

George Harney of the military affairs committee reported the activity of the committee in aiding in the confiscation of "The Finished Mystery," a book published by the International Bible Students' Association, and declared by the department of justice to be seditious. He also reported a plan being worked out to suggest to draft officials a more uniform manner of classifying men in Class 1.

Edward W. Hines, chairman of the Kentucky State Council of Defense, was present at the meeting for the purpose of observing the work of the Indiana Council.

If we are to continue our supplies to the Allies, we must reduce our consumption of pork products. They are necessary for food and for making munitions.

By keeping up the exportation of fats for the maintenance of all the soldiers and sailors fighting in our defense, we help move the German line back to Berlin.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 32

### Attention—County Councils

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.  
GENERAL BULLETIN No. 129.

March 15, 1918.

To County Council of Defense:

The Department of Justice of the United States has just wired to its agents in charge of the Bureau of Investigation that they are to use every effort to suppress the sale and distribution of a periodical called "The Bible Students' Monthly," published at Brooklyn, and the book called "The Finished Mystery," being volume 7 of a series of publications on "Studies in the Scriptures," published by the International Bible Students' Association at Brooklyn and other cities.

The department advises that these publications are seditious and that the text which is interlarded with scriptural quotations is but a species of disloyal utterances that furnishes comfort to the enemies of the nation at this time.

The sheriffs of the counties and the chiefs of police of our cities and the marshals of our towns are called on to assist in the suppression of these publications. Their activities, however, will go no further than raiding the places where the publications are sold and seizing the documents that might be offered for sale, holding them for the department. Their activities would not extend to going into the homes and seizing the publications that might be there as part of a home library.

Please assist these peace officers in every way in seeing that this order of the Department of Justice is obeyed. Report to us if any of these publications are found and the character of those engaged in their distribution.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

\* \* \* \*

GENERAL BULLETIN No. 128.

March 15, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

In further regard to the organization of Township Councils of Defense, the State Council of Defense is just in receipt of the following letter from the President of the United States:

"Your State, in extending its national defense organization by the creation of community councils, is in my opinion making an advance of vital significance. It will, I believe, result when thoroughly carried out in welding the nation together as no nation of great size has ever been welded before. It will build up from the bottom an understanding and sympathy and unity of purpose and effort which will no doubt have an immediate and decisive effect upon our great undertaking. You will find it, I think, not so much a new task as a unification of existing efforts, a fusion of energies now too much scattered and at times somewhat confused into one harmonious and effective power."

"It is only by extending your organization to small communities that every citizen of the State can be reached and touched with the inspiration of the common cause. The school house has been suggested as an apt though not essential center for your local Council. It symbolizes one of the

first fruits of such an organization, namely, the spreading of the realization of the great truth that it is each one of us as an individual citizen upon whom rests the ultimate responsibility. Through this great new organization we will express with added emphasis our will to win and our confidence in the utter righteousness of our purpose."

Sincerely yours,  
WOODROW WILSON.  
STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

\* \* \* \*

GENERAL BULLETIN No. 130.

March 18, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The United States Bureau of Education has written the State and county superintendents of schools a letter, copy of which is enclosed, urging them to aid community organization by all means in their power.

There is no doubt that county superintendents of schools can render you most valuable assistance in your present work of organizing township or community councils and we suggest that you, if you have not already done so, request your county superintendent to aid you in this work.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Department of the Interior,  
Bureau of Education,  
Washington.

Interstate Letter. From Bureau of Education to State and County Superintendents; Subject, Organization of Community Centers.

The Council of National Defense has recently issued to the State Councils of Defense, its representatives in the States, a bulletin and program, of which a copy is enclosed, urging the State Councils of Defense to create in each school district or similar governmental unit a Community Council. The United States Bureau of Education has adopted the slogan and permanent aim: "Every Public School a Community Center for State and National Service."

These aims of the Council of National Defense and the Bureau of Education are one—both desire to assist local communities to organize for national service in time of war, both hope and expect that after these communities have discovered the joy of working for a cause greater than their personal interests, they will naturally want to continue the organization for national service in time of peace.

The present campaign of the Council of National Defense and the State Councils of Defense for community organization offers to the State and county superintendents of schools a rare opportunity to serve the nation in the prosecution of the war and to promote the development of permanent community organization with the public school as a center. You are therefore urged to unite with us and the National and State Councils of Defense in a concerted effort for the mobilization of the country. To this end we ask that you communicate with the State or County Council of Defense in your jurisdiction to ascertain their plans for community organization and to arrange for your mutual co-operation in the development thereof.

We desire to make it clear that the plan we here propose is not a new organization to be added to the long list of those already existing. Its aim is rather to decrease their number by co-ordinating them and by preventing needless waste through the duplication of activities.

The Council of National Defense is writing to the State Council of Defense a letter, a copy of which is enclosed, telling them of the opportunities for co-operation with the State and county superintendents of education and requesting them to make arrangements for this co-operation with you.

Very truly yours,

P. P. CLAXTON,  
Commissioner of Education.

HENRY E. JACKSON,  
Special Agent in Community Organization.

Chicken fat is good for making cake and pastry. The French housewife likes it better than butter or lard.

Substitution will do more for food conservation than the strictest economy. Use vegetable fats.

Waste fat and you endanger our supply of ammunition.

## Another Source of Farm Labor Supply

County Agents and Farmers of Northern Indiana Adopt Resolutions on  
Timely Subject.

One source of meeting the farm labor shortage and one which will assure the gathering of the crops the coming summer is in having business and professional men, clerks, office and factory employees, and men in cities in various capacities spend their vacations on the farm this year instead of seeking merely amusement. Another source of help from the cities will be gained if manufacturers can be persuaded to close for inventory during July or August instead of the latter part of May or early June, the time the fiscal year closes for many firms.

To stimulate this idea in Indiana, county agents and farmers of the northern part of the State, in a meeting March 14, at South Bend, adopted a resolution, a copy of which has been received by the Food Production and Conservation Committee of the State Council of Defense. It follows:

"Whereas, The farmers of Indiana are confronted by the most serious labor shortage in the history of the State, which threatens to decrease food production, and

"Whereas, There are many industrial workers not engaged in the making of war materials, many of whom had previous farm experience who could be used advantageously in the harvest season, and

"Whereas, There are thousands of merchants, professional men, teachers, clerks, office men, etc., who render valuable assistance in harvesting the crops during June, July and August, and

"Whereas, the winning of the war depends to a very large extent on the amount of food produced this year, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, county agents and farmers of Northern Indiana, assembled in conference at South Bend, Ind., March 14, 1918, urgently request the manufacturers and merchants to make their repairs and annual inventories during July and August so that their employees may be released to assist in harvesting these crops, so necessary to the winning of the war, and be it

"Resolved further, That professional men, clerks, teachers, office and factory employees and other men arrange to spend their vacations assisting in harvesting and threshing the wheat and other small grains so vital for our soldiers and allies, and be it

"Resolved further, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C., to Senators and Representatives from Indiana and given to the press."

\* \* \* \*

### PRICES FOR BINDER TWINE.

Indiana farmers will pay approximately 4 cents a pound more for binder twine this summer than last summer. The prices which will be paid by dealers for standard and sisal twine this year have been set by the United States Food Administration at not more than 4 cents a pound above the price of sisal fiber, which is 19 cents a pound, when sold in carload lots of 20,000 pounds or more. An additional increase of one-eighth cent is allowed for lots of 10,000 pounds and one-fourth cent for smaller lots.

Prices for other grades of twine should not exceed the prices of standard and sisal twine by more than the following amounts:

550 feet to the pound—1½c increase.  
600 feet to the pound—3c increase.  
650 feet to the pound—4½c increase.  
650 feet to the pound (pure Manila)—6c increase.

Conservation, concentration, and consecration—for the sake of those at the front.

If you run your household on three pounds of sugar a month per person, when fall comes the grocer won't have to hang up the sign, "No Sugar."



## Chief Executive Urges Complete Organization

(By Governor James P. Goodrich.)

"The work of the Indiana State Council of Defense commends itself as the best possible argument in support of the plan to organize the men, women and resources of the State, on a war basis, with the township and public school districts as a unit. I earnestly endorse the plan for the extension of the defense organization and am watching the progress of Indiana County Councils of Defense with close interest.

"This is everybody's war and everybody may as well prepare now to take his or her part in it. This government will win, of course, but it will do so only when the sum total of its strength, human and material, are brought to bear against the most resourceful enemy that has ever aligned itself against human rights and civilization.

"Indiana has showed a rare capacity for organization. Our political parties have had very little difficulty in effecting a working organization that has gone down even to the square mile of territory in the country, the single city square in the larger communities. The war is a far

bigger proposition than either or any political party or movement.

"This war is being planned on a basis that recognizes the value of every slice of bread, every ounce of fat, every single unit of every single thing that will contribute to the success of the cause. How then can any man, any woman, any child old enough to realize a responsibility hold aloof? They are all wanted, they are all needed. Indiana will not be satisfactorily represented in this war until every soul in every community is a part of the big organization, following directions with a single view to doing just such things as will best contribute to the success of the cause. I want Indiana's defense organization to be 100 per cent. strong, covering an equal proportion of the State's territory. The County Councils of Defense, charged with the responsibility of extending their work, have and deserve the sympathetic support and encouragement of all patriotic citizens, including that of their Governor."

## War Books Recently Received By State Library

A few of the books on the war received by the State Library within the last week or two. Any of these may be borrowed for a short time by any citizen of the State. Make application through the local library, or send to the State Library for registration blank if there is no library in the town. The only expense is that of transportation:

Buffin, Baron C.—"Brave Belgians." A collection of accounts of the adventures of Belgian soldiers, told by the men themselves in a simple, straightforward way that carries conviction.

Dean, A. D.—"Our Schools in War Time and After." A very complete study of what may be done in schools to help in the war. Valuable for teachers and others interested in organizing the work of children.

Johnson, D. W.—"Topography and Strategy in the War." How the topography of the battle-grounds has influenced the conduct of the war. Not a technical treatment, but one meant for the general reader. Well illustrated with photographs, maps and diagrams.

Kellogg, V., and Taylor, A. E.—"The Food Problem." Food control in other countries. The food problem and its solution.

LeBon, Gustave—"Psychology of the Great War." A discussion of the causes and conduct of the war from the psychological point of view. The chapter on "Modern German Mentality" is particularly interesting.

Robinson, E. R., and West, V. J.—"Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1917." Not a history of the diplomacy of the United States, but an interpretation of the President's foreign policy, principally with regard to the European war.

Stuermer, H.—"Two War Years in Constantinople." Written from personal experience by a former correspondent of an important German paper, himself a German. An exposure of Turkish politics and German methods in Turkey.

## Melons a Food

The Food Committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense believes the growing of melons on lands adaptable to them is to be commended, as each acre will supply large amounts of food. Several hundred acres of sandy soil in southern Indiana are devoted each year to the growing of melons. This land is not suitable for the growing of general farm crops on account of its light, sandy character.

Conservative yields in southern Indiana on sandy soils show that about 6,000 pounds of melons, 694 pounds of rye or 12.4 bushels, 980 pounds of wheat and 640 pounds of oats may reasonably be expected per acre.

Cantaloupes have as much carbohydrates per acre as rye, more than oats and five-sevenths as much as wheat. This is in the form of sugars, and so more readily available to the body's use. That an acre of melons affords over 500 pounds of sugar is especially significant at this time when sugar is so essential and hard to obtain.

Melons have twice as much mineral matter as wheat, rye or oats. This is of great importance, as the mineral portion of our diet must be supplied in order to keep the body in good physical condition.

Professor Sherman, head of Food Chemistry, Columbia University, says concerning this class of food:

"Even those fruits and green vegetables which are eaten for flavor with little thought of food value and which are often thought of as luxuries because of their high water content, will often be found to furnish energy at not greater cost than many of the familiar cuts of meat, when account is taken of the extent to which the fat is usually rejected or lost in cooking or at the table."

According to Professor Sherman the food value of vegetables as a class is equal to one-third of that of cereals, pound for pound. On this basis an acre of melons producing 6,000 pounds, allowing 50 per cent. waste, will equal 1,000 pounds of cereals. The medicinal value is not here taken into account.

## Improper Practices

The committee named to investigate alleged "sentencing of criminals to the army and navy" reported to the Indiana State Council of Defense March 20, as follows:

"To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

"Your committee appointed to consider the complaint of an alleged improper practice of courts or judges in remitting fines or other penalties against men guilty of crime on condition that they enlist in the United States army and navy, report that after investigation we find no substantial basis for the belief that such practice prevails. The importance of upholding the reputation of the army and navy is well understood by the courts of Indiana, and it is also understood that the rules of the army and navy are such as to prevent or discourage the enlistment of men convicted of serious offenses. Sporadic cases of non-recognition of the rule that should govern should be given attention as they arise. We regard the matter as one requiring no special attention on the part of the Council at this time.

"Respectfully submitted,

"ARTHUR W. BRADY.

"W. J. FREEMAN."

The report was approved and ordered made a part of the record.

Make twelve ounces of bread do where sixteen served before.

## Woman's Section

(By Anna Howard Shaw.)

How an American woman can help in this war is not a question of what she belongs to, but of what she can do or what she is willing to learn to do. That is why every woman in this country should associate herself with the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, through its State and local organization, for the Woman's Committee is the officially designated agency for mobilizing all the woman power of the country and co-ordinating all women's work so that it will be most effective and most helpful.

Thousands of women are already associated with the Woman's Committee through membership in a club or other organization. Practically all the women's societies and clubs in the United States are now affiliated with the Woman's Committee.

But these bodies comprise probably not more than one-fifth of all the woman power of the country, and the women in the other four-fifths are needed just as much as those already reached through their organizations. These four-fifths are being linked up with the Woman's Committee through the local units of the committee.

In our present situation there is not a woman, rich or poor, member of a club or non-member, employer or employee, in town or in the country, from whom some service is not demanded. By each some contribution must be made to the national cause. It is both the aim and the duty of the Woman's Committee to help all women, irrespective of their membership in any other organization, to find the means by which they may make their individual contribution to the war.

One way in which the Woman's Committee is doing this is through its registration of women in their home towns and cities. The registration now going on is for the purpose of giving all women an opportunity to find out and tell their Government what they can do, in what way they can best serve, or what they are willing to learn to do if called upon.

Registration has already discovered to many women forms of service of which they did not know they were capable, or which they had not known were needed, and means of training which they did not know were available. It has also discovered to employers and public officials resources of woman power which they had not hitherto known or appreciated.

Whether it be big or little, registration with the Woman's Committee will help you to find your war job. Register yourself as soon as an opportunity to do so is presented in your locality, or, if necessary, write your State chairman for a registration card.

Under a new and large appropriation the Department of Agriculture is now appointing hundreds of women demonstration agents to help town and city housewives, just as demonstration agents have been helping farmers' wives and daughters for several years.

Each city agent will be a representative of both your State College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, under whose directions she will work. Each will be a source of complete and authoritative information as to what the Government is doing to help women with their home problems, and also as to what the Government wants women to do in their homes.

These agents will work through co-operation with the public schools, with organizations already at work on home problems in relation to the war, and will utilize every other available means for helping you and your neighbors. If a demonstration agent has been appointed for your town, get in touch with her. If you don't know where she is, write and ask your State College of Agriculture. If none has been appointed, ask your State College of Agriculture when and how one may be appointed.

We must meet sacrifice at the front with sacrifice at home.

Only a slacker could stand idly on the sidewalk and criticize as the army of workers marches by.



## Speakers' Bureau in Summarized Report

### Work of This Department of the Indiana State Council of Defense Shown in Detail.

Complying with a request for a statement of the activities of the speakers' bureau to date, J. J. Pettijohn, chairman of the bureau, summarized the work that has been done under his direction and presented it to the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, March 20. The report was approved and the bureau authorized to send representation to the national conference at Washington, April 8 to 13, at which a short course of training will be given patriotic speakers. Mr. Pettijohn probably will attend this meeting.

The summarized statement of the bureau's accomplishments to date follows:

#### I. History of the bureau.

##### A. Under Extension Division of Indiana University:

1. Lecture work of Extension Division expanded for war lectures, April 3, 1917.
2. April 6, call sent to men from all colleges and universities in the State for speakers to assist in war lectures.
3. May 1, 1917, libraries, schools, women's clubs and commercial organizations circularize offering war lectures free of charge.

##### B. Under State Committee for Mobilizing Educational Forces:

1. May 5, meeting of three hundred educators in Indianapolis at call of Governor Goodrich.
2. May 12, State committee recommended establishment of Speakers' Bureau.
3. May 15, Extension Division of Indiana University transferred its lecture work on war subjects to Speakers' Bureau organized under the State Committee for the Mobilization of the Educational Forces.
4. June 20, State Council of Defense created an Educational Section, which absorbed the State Committee for the Mobilization of the Educational Forces, but which changed the chairmanship from Mr. J. G. Collicott to Dr. Horace Ellis.

##### C. Under State Council of Defense:

1. June 20 to August 8, Bureau continued work under Educational Section.
2. August 8, Chairman Hays requested President Bryan to establish a special department for the securing of speakers for different localities calling for speakers.
3. September 2, Speakers' Bureau was established with J. J. Pettijohn director, Miss Orvis secretary (September 17, 1917, Miss Evans was made secretary).
4. November 14, complete plan of organization and program was submitted together with proposed budget to State Council of Defense.
5. November 21, upon motion of Mr. Evans Woollen recommendations for plans, program and budget was approved by the State Council of Defense.
6. Early in December, Advisory Committee, consisting of heads of important war work, was appointed by the chairman of the State Council of Defense.

#### II. Brief Review of Patriotic and Educational Addresses:

##### A. April 2 to September 4, 1917:

1. Approximately seventy lectures and addresses on War, including University Extension lectures, Red Cross, First Liberty Loan, and Boys' Working Reserve campaigns.

Addresses before summer schools and teachers' institutes, and special addresses for patriotic mass meetings, county fairs, chautauquas, home-coming days, etc.

##### B. September 1, 1917, to March 20, 1918:

1. Three hundred and seventy-eight miscellaneous calls for addresses for patriotic and organization meetings. From March 1 to March 19, 1917, eighty-one such calls were filled.
2. Four hundred and sixty-two addresses. County and community war conferences, not including the State conferences. In most of these conferences many of the speakers gave two or more addresses, but only one address for each man is included in the figures given above.
3. Professor Bogardus of the State Normal School and Professor Davis of Indiana University have, in addition to their war conference engagements, visited fifty-nine towns and cities to help organize the high schools for war service work. In all these places they have given addresses before the schools and in many places they have given addresses before other groups, such as parent teacher meetings and women's clubs.

#### III. Other Work of Bureau Since September 1, 1917:

- A Preparation and dissemination of circular literature such as briefs, and package library literature, and bibliographies.
- B Distribution of bulletins of Committee on Public Information, Child Welfare Bureau and University Extension Division.
- C Outlining and preparation of plans and programs for County and Community War Conferences, 114 of these.
- D Consultation with local program committees and secretaries.
- E Consultation with speakers about addresses and local conditions in communities in which they are to speak.
- F Miscellaneous. Routing speakers, special instruction to local committees, etc.

#### IV. Office Organization and

##### A Full time assistant:

Mr. Cavanaugh, assistant secretary of the Educational Section; Miss Evans, secretary of the Bureau; Miss Siegel, stenographer, and Mr. Bogardus of Indiana State Normal School, field worker.

##### B Part time work:

J. J. Pettijohn, director; Mr. Bittner, of Extension Division; Mr. Hendren, of State Board of Accounts. Extra stenographic help from the Extension Division of Indiana University and State Council.

##### C Salaries and expenses of all of these are paid by Indiana University, except Professor Bogardus, whose salary and expenses are paid by Indiana State Normal School, and Mr. Hendren, whose salary is paid by the State Board of Accounts.

#### V. Co-operation:

- A Speakers: One hundred and seventy-eight different speakers have filled dates for us. Many at a great sacrifice of time and often paying their own traveling expenses, have given their services freely and patriotically. Over two hundred others have offered their services.
- B War Agencies: Fuel and Food Administration officers, War Savings Stamps Committee, Boys' Working Reserve, Four-Minute Men, and other agencies have given most valuable aid to our work.
- C State Departments: The Public Health Department, the Charities and Corrections Departments, and the State Library and the Department of Education have co-operated as fully as their resources would permit.

D State Educational Institutions: The State Normal School, Purdue and Indiana Universities have given the time and services of many members of their faculties, even paid their expenses, and furnished other resources for our work. Indiana University, because it undertook the establishment of the Bureau, has given more than the other two institutions, but all have given generously and enthusiastically.

E Colleges and Private Normal Schools: Practically all of the private colleges and normal schools in Indiana have supplied the Bureau with speakers many times and, in some instances, have paid the traveling expenses of these speakers. President Millis of Hanover, Mackintosh of Wabash, Grose of DePauw and Father Cavanaugh of Notre Dame have been most generous with their time and energy in helping to make our work a success.

F The various departments, bureaus and sections of the State Council of Defense have co-operated fully and harmoniously. Special mention of the Boys' Working Reserve, the Women's Section, the Educational Section and the Publicity Department should be made.

#### VI. Recommendations.

##### A Equipment and Staff:

1. Larger quarters and more office equipment are needed.
2. To the staff should be added: (a) A librarian; (b) field organizers for (1) The development of community singing; (2) Giving assistance to County Speakers' Bureaus and Educational Committees; (3) Giving assistance to County, Township and Community War Committees for the successful conducting of conferences and public meetings and short courses dealing with War Service activities.

##### B Co-ordination of speaking agencies:

1. Women's Speakers' Bureau.
8. Special campaigns, Red Cross, Liberty loans, etc.

##### C Committee on Speakers' Bureau:

1. Executive Committee to consider policies and activities of the Bureau and to make recommendations to the State Council of Defense.

### To Address War Prisoners.

Notice received by Mrs. W. F. Decker of Vincennes, mother of Hoyt Decker, captured by the Germans in a recent trench raid, that her son has been located and is being cared for by representatives of the American Red Cross, is expected to convey a comforting message to relatives and friends of other young men who may suffer a similar fate. Mrs. Decker has been assured that her son is being provided with sufficient food and clothing and she has been instructed how to address letters to him. After being given the address, Mrs. Decker is advised by W. R. Castle, Jr., director of the Bureau of Information for the Red Cross Society, as follows:

"In the lower left-hand corner you should write the words 'via New York,' and you should put your address on the back of the envelope. Do not put any postage on the letter, but write where the stamp would go 'Prisoner of War Mail, No Postage.' Write on not more than two sheets of paper and on one side only, and do not seal the envelope. The letter can simply be put in the mail and will go through.

"In a few days the postoffice department will make an announcement about parcels, but you need not feel that you must send in order to keep your boy going, as he will be receiving long before anything can reach him from here, everything that is necessary.

"We shall be glad to do anything we can for you at any time. Now that the young man is definitely reported a prisoner, I turn him over to Mr. Franklin Abbott, director, bureau of American prisoners' relief, American Red Cross, and he will give you any assistance you may require."



## Food Administration

The present purpose of the Federal Food Administration is now directed to re-establishing a normal flow of wheat to the mills, as evidenced by the following telegram from Herbert Hoover:

"In order that we may comply with the urgent demands of the allies for wheat and at the same time take care of our own domestic supplies, we urgently need this year an earlier and more complete marketing of the wheat in farmers' hands than usual. The allies are taking from us 50 per cent. of other cereals than wheat to mix in their bread. Inasmuch as the people in allied countries and the soldiers must be fed with bread baked in bakeries, it is impossible for them to prepare bread made wholly out of other cereals and we must furnish them with sufficient wheat to maintain their bakery loaf. I therefore appeal to all of the farmers in the State of Indiana that they shall bring all of their wheat, except their necessary reserves for seed, to market before May 1. This is a war call and a service for Uncle Sam, who is fighting for his life. If your local miller is unable to buy all the wheat that is offered, market it in the customary trade channels through which it will reach the Food Administration Grain Corporation.

"HERBERT HOOVER."

Machinery for the vigorous enforcement of the selling price of wheat and mill feeds has been set up and the Federal Government proposes to act promptly and vigorously in all cases where the rules have been laid down and have not been adhered to in detail.

A maximum of 18 cents per gallon at seaboard for black-strap molasses, from which stock feed is manufactured, is announced by the Federal Food Administration. The effect of the order is intended to stimulate the feeding of live stock, with an adequate supply of feed at a reasonable price, the telegram states.

"Victory bread or close" by March 20 is the word that comes from the baking section. The food administration has determined that all bakers shall conform to the Victory recipe which calls for a minimum of 20 per cent. of wheat flour substitutes by the date fixed or quit business. It is the theory that by March 20 all bakers will have had an opportunity to supply themselves with the substitutes that the order has been promulgated. Wilful failure to observe this rule is "to be severely penalized," concludes the direction.

Wholesalers shipping wheat flour and back-ordering substitutes are under the ban of the Federal Food Administration, which withholds approval of a plan that involves the shipment of flour and shipment at a later date of substitutes billed at the same time. State food administrators are directed to require that wheat flour shipments be withheld where necessary until the requisite substitutes are available.

The use of a combination of wheat flour substitutes to make up the 20 per cent. of substitutes required in the Victory bread recipe is urged. Very satisfactory results have been secured from experiments with combinations, which offset many of the objections that have followed the use of one substitute alone. Combinations will help conserve the supply of substitutes.

An immediate pooling of 10,000 barrels of flour, to be held as an emergency supply, in the name of the Grain Corporation, at the Coburn warehouses, Indianapolis, has been ordered to handle the situation, which is placed entirely in the hands of the State Food Administrator. Dr. Barnard today named an executive committee consisting of Carl Sims, chairman, H. E. Hessler of Schnull & Company, wholesale grocers, Indianapolis, Edgar Evans of the Acme-Evans Milling Company, Alex Taggart of the Taggart Baking Company and Stanley Wycoff, Federal Food Administrator for Marion County. Mr. Sims, the chairman of the committee, is head of the milling division of the United States Food Administra-

tion in Indiana and has had charge of the milling and distribution of flour for Dr. Barnard. "We cannot impress too strongly that this stock is not to be drawn upon if it can be avoided, and the trade generally should not be permitted to relax one iota from their individual efforts to obtain their flour through regular channels," says the executive order.

Paste used for hanging wall paper must be no better than a very low grade of wheat flour, which is unfit for bread making. This statement comes in anticipation of the house cleaning season. Paper hangers who have always used white wheat flour for paste making must find some other material, as wheat flour fit for bread making is entirely too precious for such use at this time.

Home economics demonstrations being conducted over the State occasion no necessity for any considerable waste. Practically all material so used can be saved for use as food. The savings made possible by the application of methods and formulas demonstrated should more than make up for the small loss.

Farmers who have been feeding wheat to live stock on the theory that it is a more economic practice than feeding corn are laboring under a misapprehension of the chief statistician. The United States Food Administration at Washington has tabulated cereal prices as follows:

Cereal.	Average Price Received by Farmer During 3 Pre-War Years (per bushel).	Price Received by Farmer Now (per bushel).	Percentage Increase of Present Over Pre-War Price.
Wheat . . .	\$0.869	\$2.006	131
Corn . . . .	.665	1.388	109
Oats . . . .	.404	.787	105
Barley . . .	.642	1.319	105

"From these figures it is clear that the price of no other grain has advanced so much respecting net return to the farmer as compared with pre-war conditions as has that of wheat. Corn comes the nearest, with 109 per cent. increase to the farmer as against 131 per cent. advance in wheat. The transportation difficulties have operated to create higher prices to the consumer, because it has not been possible for the railroads to get grain to primary markets as fast as the demand for export and domestic use could and would have absorbed. This has resulted in maintaining an artificially high differential between farmer and consumer."

Efforts to interest the Federal Food Administration in a plan to require the cultivation of food crops on soil given over to the production of tobacco or other non-food crops has elicited a reiteration of the avowed policy of the Food Administration to in no wise seek to dictate to producers the nature of their crops, simply that they devote themselves to a maximum of production of their usual products. The Food Administration, according to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, is concerned only in preventing any waste or idle land and is urging that wherever possible food crops be put in, but this, he says, does not involve any recommendation of a change of policy on the part of the grower, who is "supposed to know his field, his opportunity and his duty."

A survey of Indiana mills to determine their capacity for manufacturing wheat flour substitutes has been requested of county administrators.

Modified regulation relative to the sale of wheat flour prohibits an extension of credit for the purchase of substitutes, except at the time and in equal quantity of the purchase being made.

Hot cross buns, popular at Easter time, must conform to the regulations of Class 1, which limits wheat flour ingredients and prohibits icing.

We have to put every ounce of effort behind the men behind the guns.

"The allies are all in the same boat—a long way from shore and on limited rations"—and Uncle Sam is running the relief ship.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

(This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers wishing to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.)

### USING POTATO, RICE AND CORN FLOUR.

Potato, rice and corn flours are becoming quite common on the market and can be used very successfully in receipts, providing the correct proportions are employed. These flours when used produce whiter products than do such flours as barley, rye or buckwheat, and for that reason are preferred by many people.

Neither rice, potato or corn flours have the necessary qualifications for making good yeast bread without the addition of some wheat or rye flour and for that reason cannot be used entirely in such receipts.

The following receipts have been tested in the Home Economics laboratories, Purdue University, and for further information regarding them, application may be made to Mary L. Matthews, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.:

#### POTATO FLOUR.

##### Baking Powder Biscuits:

- 1 cup potato flour.
- 1 cup white flour.
- 2 tablespoons fat.
- 2 teaspoons salt.
- 4 teaspoons baking powder.
- Milk or water.

##### Yeast Bread (One Loaf):

- 1 cup liquid.
- 1 tablespoon fat.
- 1 tablespoon sugar or substitute.
- 1½ teaspoons salt.
- Yeast in 3 tablespoons lukewarm water.
- 1 1/3 cups potato flour.
- 2 1/3 cups white flour or enough white flour to make a stiff dough.
- Proceed as in white bread.

#### RICE FLOUR.

##### Baking Powder Biscuits:

- ½ cup rice flour.
- 1½ cups white flour.
- 2 teaspoons salt.
- 4 teaspoons baking powder.
- Milk or water.
- Proceed as for ordinary baking powder biscuits.

##### Yeast Bread:

- 1 cup liquid.
- 1 tablespoon fat.
- 1 tablespoon sugar or substitute.
- 1½ teaspoons salt.
- Yeast in 3 tablespoons lukewarm water.
- 1 cup rice flour.
- 1 cup white flour.
- Proceed as for white bread.

#### CORN FLOUR.

##### Pastry:

- ¾ cup corn flour.
- ¾ cup white flour.
- 6 tablespoons fat.
- ¾ teaspoon salt.
- Cold water.
- Mix and roll as ordinary pastry.

##### Wheatless Pastry:

- ½ pound corn starch.
- ½ pound white corn flour.
- ½ pound rye or barley flour.
- 1 ounce salt.
- ¾ pound shortening.
- Water (cold).
- If mixture seems sticky to handle, let stand for a few minutes and add just enough wheat flour to bind together for rolling.
- Yeast Bread (One Loaf):
- 1 cup liquid.
- 1 tablespoon fat.
- 1 tablespoon sugar or substitute.
- 1½ teaspoons salt.
- Yeast in 3 tablespoons lukewarm water.
- 1 1/3 cups corn flour.
- 2 2/3 cups white flour or enough white flour to make a stiff dough.
- Proceed as in white bread.



## National Bulletin Lauds Text Books

**Boy Power Compliments Indiana Volume  
Which Must Be Studied by High  
Schools.**

The following comment on the Indiana war text book as it concerns the United States Boys' Working Reserve and the reserve bulletins issued in Indiana is published this week in "Boy Power," the national bulletin of the Boys' Reserve:

"Indiana's Bulletin A, Series One, under the general title 'Emergency Agricultural Classes,' is another instance of admirable instruction eminently practical, carefully illustrated and thoroughly informing. In addition to the ordinary instruction for the boys, there is instruction for the teacher of the class. And there is printed upon page 23 of the pamphlet, under the title 'Precautions,' some general advice whose following is necessary if the boy who goes to the farm is to do his full measure of duty there.

"Besides its Bulletin A of Series One, Indiana publishes its widely advertised War Text Book for High Schools. Twenty-one pages of this book, beginning with page 53 and ending with page 74, are devoted to the United States Boys' Working Reserve. No better statement of the purpose, method and organization of the United States Boys' Working Reserve is to be found.

"Among the States of the Union, Indiana is the first to compile a distinctively war service text book whose subject-matter shall be compulsory in every high school of the State. The book is issued under authority of the Governor and of the State Council of Defense, and is edited and published by the State Board of Education."

### FOX ENDORSES RESERVE.

Enclosing an announcement of the plan and purpose of the drive for enrollments in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, Charles Fox, a member of the Indiana State Council of Defense and president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, addresses his co-workers as follows:

"To Members of the Labor Committee, State Council of Defense:

"The enclosed announcement explains fully the effort being made by the State Council of Defense in co-operation with the United States Department of Labor in endeavoring to enroll not less than 15,000 Indiana boys between the ages of 16 and 21 in the United States Boys' Working Reserve for emergency work on Indiana farms.

"The food situation is becoming more serious all the time and I consider this movement a most commendable one and worthy of your full support and co-operation.

"You will be pleased to know that the enrollment of boys who are permanently employed in productive work is not to disturb them, but rather to encourage them, by giving official recognition to the effort put forth in such productive work.

"It must be understood that the enrollment in the Boys' Working Reserve does not compel the boys to accept employment where wages and working conditions are unsatisfactory to them or their parents."

## Red Cross Activities

The work of civil relief and restoration in France under the direction of the Red Cross made marked progress during the month of February. Substantial aid was given to 102,974 French refugees, repatriates and other war sufferers, according to a report received at national headquarters from Perkins, commissioner for Europe. These facts were contained in a statement to Lake Division Red Cross Headquarters Cleveland.

This figure included 19,343 persons in devastated areas, 7,550 repatriates in provinces, 5,925 undernourished Paris school children. 22,183 were given hospital care, including 9,715 repatriate children at Evian and 948 tuberculosis pa-

tients in Paris who were given supplementary rations daily.

Work is now being conducted under Red Cross in 98 French cities and villages, not including Friends Unit, which has 21 stations, or Smith College Unit, which works 11 villages. Nine civilian hospitals with total capacity of 1,061 beds and 46 dispensaries give care to children, tuberculosis patients and refugees.

Grants of money to French organizations totaled 502,276 francs for month, of which 200,575 francs were for anti-tuberculosis work, 40,600 for relief and reconstruction in devastated areas, 200,701 for refugees and general relief, 59,300 for children and 1,100 for war cripples.

Grants of goods included 130,507 articles of clothing and pairs of shoes, 95,595 pounds of foodstuffs, 19,247 articles of furniture and household utensils, 29,221 yards of cloth, 27,851 articles of bedding.

Red Cross now has a staff of 490 persons in France, having gained 66 during February.

An unusual amount of work has been done by the Terre Haute Chapter of the Red Cross as shown in a report covering the period from November 11, 1917, to March 10, 1918. The following garments and supplies were made by the organization:

Hospital Garments—617 pajamas, 455 hospital shirts, 194 bathrobes, 104 bed jackets, 208 bed socks, 159 hot water and ice bag covers, 126 undershirts, 126 under drawers, 522 handkerchiefs, 84 stockings, 36 nightgowns.

Hospital Linen—490 bed sheets, 322 draw sheets, 156 hospital sheets, 100 spreads, 153 comfort pillows, 830 pillow cases, 2,320 hand towels, 412 bath towels, 1,426 tray cloths, 144 wash cloths, 50 operating gowns, 59 operating leggings, 157 operating caps, 175 operating sheets, 20 surgeons' masks.

Knitting—1,905 sweaters, 4,199 socks, 333 scarfs, 781 pairs of wristlets, 181 helmets, 128 pairs of kneelets, 42 hospital rugs.

Besides these various pieces, 38,607 standard and special bandages have been prepared and sent forward.

The financial statement of the organization shows receipts totaling \$34,697.68 and disbursements totaling \$27,893.90, leaving a balance of \$6,733.78.

## Sheep Committee

The following report was received and adopted at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense March 20:

"To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

"Your committee, to whom was referred the complaint of Dr. Northrup, State veterinarian, to the effect that a carload of sheep had been sold to citizens of Winchester, Indiana, at a price of \$3.50 per head in excess of the cost, begs to report that investigation develops the charges are based on facts; the purchase price of \$17.50 and selling price of \$21.00 being admitted by those concerned in the transaction.

"The committee gives recognition to the statement of W. M. Jones, made before the Council of March 13, to the effect that the distribution organization of which he is a member, had nothing to do with the Winchester transaction.

"Attention is directed to the statement of Mr. Jones that the season of the year has been reached when there seems to be no reason why the activity of the sheep production committee, as far as the Council is concerned, should be continued. It should be clearly understood that no one had the right to use the name of this Council in any transactions where profit making has been practiced. The encouragement by the Council was for the purpose of interesting the farmers in the matter of more sheep and it was not understood that advantage should be taken of the Council's endorsement, by anyone, for profit-making purposes, and if this has been done, we most rigidly condemn it.

"Therefore, your committee considers the matter closed and respectfully asks to be discharged from further activity in the matter.

"FRANK WAMPLER, Chairman,  
"WILLIAM G. IRWIN,  
"J. L. KEACH, "Committee."

## An Executive Statement.

Every available agency is being enlisted at this time by the United States Government to a single purpose—that of sustaining with a sufficient supply of food our armies and our associates in the war against autocracy. To that end the United States has pledged her sacred honor.

In order that we may feed ourselves and those assisting us in removing the menace of an autocratic war-crazed enemy, it is highly essential that we put under cultivation every foot of available ground.

It is clear that there is no need to preach conservation, to demand and plan the construction of transports, or even to hope for victory, except that we produce this first essential—food.

Our farm labor supply is already depleted. It is threatened with still further shortage. It is everybody's duty to contribute, therefore, to this campaign on our own soil, for the greatest production of food crops that has ever been harvested on this continent.

With a patriotic willingness to do their share, our farmers and producers must be assured of sufficient help that they may cultivate and harvest their crops. With natural sources of labor supply cut off, there is but one source from which to draw—the boys too young for armed service, too old to be idle in such an emergency.

Therefore, I urge that every boy between the ages of 16 and 21 who has not already done so, enroll with the United States Boys' Working Reserve during the week of March 18-23, thereby indicating his willingness and readiness to do his part toward winning the war. Let the farmers and producers of Indiana be assured that as they need help, the help will be forthcoming. This may be guaranteed only by an enrollment of every boy in the State, whose absence from the ranks of the reserve without sufficient excuse lays him open to suspicion of slacking.

JAMES P. GOODRICH,  
Governor of Indiana.

March 15, 1918.

## Hoover on War Gardens.

The U. S. Food Administration has made its endorsement of the home garden movement emphatic and plain. Says Mr. Hoover:

"There is of necessity a decrease in our agricultural labor. If the people of our towns and villages who have the opportunity to do so can UNDERTAKE THE CULTIVATION OF GARDENS IN THEIR EXTRA HOURS we will have material contributed to the total labor employed to increase our production for these reasons, as never before, every town and village that has a scrap of available land for cultivation, should patriotically resolve to make the family unit as nearly self-supporting as possible.

"No possible production of war gardens or of poultry should be allowed to go unfruitful to our total food supply; will add to the productive labor powers of the nation, and will contribute to greatly relieve our transportation from the tax that is placed upon it.

"The matter is one to which we cannot attach too much importance."

It doesn't matter who started this war, Uncle Sam will finish it.

Any food consumed over and above the needs of the human body is wasted.

Uncle Sam is in a race against Germany for ships and food. Are you with him?

From now until next harvest watch your grocery list or there will be no groceries to list. Reduction, Production—the 1918 watchwords.





Our national life and our whole economic development will pass under the sinister influences of foreign control if we do not win.—PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MARCH 29, 1918

Number 33

## No Room in Indiana for Disloyal Says Chairman of Defense Council

Keynote Address of new Executive Pointed with Patriotic Pledges of  
Support to the State and Federal Governments in Which he Expects  
the Continued Support of All Citizens of Commonwealth



MICHAEL E. FOLEY.

"There is no room in Indiana for the disloyal citizen and if I know that he is disloyal through any overt act, I intend to have him prosecuted to the fullest limit of the law."

This declaration was made by Michael E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense, in a speech at a patriotic meeting at Tipton March 25. His speech in part follows:

"The Indiana State Council of Defense shall have but one purpose from this hour until the successful termination of this brutal war. All the people of Indiana must give their undivided support to the administration at Washington and at Indianapolis. So far as I am concerned there shall be but one purpose in mind, and that will be to separate the citizenship of Indiana into two classes. In one class I shall include men of every race, creed and nationality who are for

our country, its flag and its institutions. To these patriotic people I shall appeal to help us win this war and to destroy forever among the peoples of the earth the autocracy of the German kaiser.

"There are those in Indiana who are disloyal and who are willing to assail the president of the Republic, or the governor of the State, or those in authority anywhere. To them I intend to speak plainly, openly and publicly.

"In this hour of crisis the citizenship of Indiana must be either for the Government or against it. Indiana in this contest must be permitted to take no middle ground. The people everywhere must give their undivided support to the president of the United States, the constitutional commander-in-chief of our army and navy. To him and to those who are charged with the administra-

tion of affairs of the republic the people of Indiana must give their whole-hearted, patriotic support.

"Already the valiant sons of Indiana are falling in the battlefields of Europe in defense of their country's liberty. Many hearts are heavy in Indiana tonight, because loved ones have fallen more than three thousand miles away, fighting the enemy of civilization and Christianity. As the days and weeks come and go the probabilities are that thousands of the loyal sons of the Hoosier State must fall to rise no more. Under these sad circumstances that confront our State we must look to Governor Goodrich to lead us as Lincoln looked to Morton to sustain him in the dark days of the rebellion.

"Governor James P. Goodrich has the confidence of every member of the State Council of Defense, and I bespeak for him the most cordial support of every citizen of Indiana at the present hour. No man in Indiana has a clearer understanding of public questions, and no man better understands the awful possibilities of the great war that is before us than our governor.

"If we are to win this war there must be the closest co-operation among all the citizens of the various States of the Union. No side issues must be permitted to lead the public mind away from the nation's problem today. There is but one problem confronting us and that is the winning of this war at the earliest moment with the least sacrifice possible of human life and of money, but it must be won, else civilization and Christianity are to die, and no matter what the cost may be, God helping us, America will win the war and drive from the face of the earth the kaisers, kings and sultans, who to satisfy their own ambitions, have imposed upon the world this terrible tragedy.

"From an examination of the records and work of the Indiana State Council of Defense, I am prepared to say that no politics has been injected into it in the past. No politics shall be injected into it in the present, and, if I continue to preside over its deliberations in the future, no man shall be permitted in my party, or in any other political party, to inject partisan politics into the deliberations of this fair and impartial body of citizens.

"This is not the time for discussion of political issues. It is not the time for the making of party platforms, and no man in my party can come to me with anything of a partisan or political character; neither will I permit a member of any other party to inject into the working of this organization anything of a partisan or political character. I do not anticipate any trouble in this matter, however, for the reason that I believe that, while we have more politics to the square inch in Indiana than in any other State in the Union, yet in the hour of the nation's trouble every man in Indiana is first a patriot and then a partisan.

"Three things are essential to win this war. We must have soldiers and sailors to fight our battles on land, on the sea and in the air. The patriotic heart of America will respond promptly to this demand, and in a short time we shall have an army and navy ready to defeat the kaiser and his cohorts.

"In order that this army and navy may be efficient we must have an abundance of money to feed, equip, clothe and care for these men while in the service of their country. On April 6 the third great Liberty loan drive will open in America. Indiana must do her full duty in the matter of purchasing these Liberty bonds.

"Our soldiers cannot fight unless they are properly fed. Our laboring men cannot stand the brunt of daily toil unless they are properly housed and properly fed. The great economic life of the nation cannot go on unless there is produced a sufficient amount of wholesome food to feed the

Continued on Page 3.)



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Allen County.**—Miss Mary Anne Hall, home demonstration agent, will begin work in Ft. Wayne early next month. Miss Hall will teach food conservation by holding demonstrations in stores throughout the downtown and residence district of the city. The expenses of the demonstration will be paid from a fund of \$500 appropriated by the city for that purpose.

**Cass County.**—The Boone township Council of Defense has been organized with the following officers: G. W. Weyand, chairman; W. G. Sweet, vice chairman, and O. P. Kistler, secretary-treasurer. D. T. Vernon was named township food administrator, Ira A. Kistler, fuel administrator, and Leslie Kistler, assistant to County Agent W. K. Gast. The Council will meet on the first Friday of each month. The township Council has passed a resolution calling the attention of township officials to the section of the State law which provides for the killing of worthless dogs. The Logansport Trades and Labor assembly at a recent meeting approved the adoption of the "cash and carry" plan by the grocers of that city.

**Clay County.**—The German Aid Society, a fraternal organization composed of forty-five men of German parentage, a few of whom are German born, at a recent meeting in Brazil took steps to prove their loyalty to the United States. The society collected \$500 with which they expect to purchase the first Liberty bond sold in Clay county in the third loan drive. The organization also has given \$50 to the Clay County Red Cross. The members of the society explained that it was organized in 1882 by their fathers who came from Germany to enjoy the freedom which this country offered. The newcomers formed this organization to pay fraternal benefits, and the name, German Aid Society, was adopted and was retained. Because the name sounds as if the organization has some connection with Germany a committee has been appointed to select a new name.

**Clinton County.**—The Clinton county director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve recently called in a number of the citizens of Frankfort to discuss the work of the organization with the result that the following were appointed as an advisory committee: E. C. McMurtry, Prof. O. M. Pettenger, Prof. Hickman, C. C. Irwin, Judge Joseph Combs, Rev. E. D. Salkhold, Rev. Noah McCoy and J. A. Stinson. A house to house canvass was made during the enrollment campaign by the Hour-a-Week club which informed every eligible boy in Frankfort of the drive and its purpose. In order to make Clinton county a 100 per cent. community in the sale of War Saving certificates and Thrift stamps, a special campaign is being conducted by the Hour-a-Week club. The object of the campaign is to place the "baby bonds" and Thrift stamps in every home in Frankfort. Not only is an effort being made to push the sale of stamps, but an educational campaign is being waged and every member in every household will be encouraged to practice thrift that will eventually lead to savings and patriotic investments. The members of the club are ascertaining the number of persons in each family and an index record is being kept of stamp owners in every home.

**Dekalb County.**—A well attended war conference was held in the town hall at Waterloo March 21. Among the speakers were R. E. Procter of Elkhart, Prof. Clarence Henry of Purdue university, Mrs. Albert Rabb of Indianapolis and Ralph W. Sollitt of Indiana university. Programs printed in the national colors were presented to those attending the meeting by Herbert Willis of the Waterloo Press. Mrs. M. L. Green of Garrett, member of the Dekalb County Council of Defense, has announced that a house to house canvass of the county will be made within a short time with the object of placing food cards in every home. Mrs. Margaret Collett of Auburn, county food club president, will organize food clubs in each township of the county in connection with the canvass.

**Delaware County.**—Appropriate exercises marked the tearing of the pages bearing the poem "Kaiserblumen" from the school textbooks on "tearing out day" recently observed in every school in the county. Citizens of Muncie have suggested to Mayor Bunch that sheep be raised in the parks of the city as a patriotic move. As a result of the suggestion the city has been presented with six sheep and four sheep-tending collie dogs by enterprising farmers. The Muncie Municipal Garden association is conducting a house to house canvass in the interest of home gardens during the summer. At the close of the canvass a list of every garden owner and of every one who refuses to plant a garden will be made. One of the 257 families in the Jackson school district, 235 of them have pledged themselves to plant gardens. Membership in the garden association is open to anyone who wishes to plant a garden. Members will be supplied with seeds and fertilizer at cost. In response to a request from the government, Arthur L. Smith, vocational director of the Muncie high school, has started the organization of a class in motor mechanics and is now busy enrolling members. The object is the training of men for truck service in the army.

**Elkhart County.**—Goshen schools are organized into War Saving societies which are to be affiliated with the National War Savings committee and each society will

receive a certificate of membership from that committee. There are sixteen of the societies each with its president, secretary and faculty advisor. The high school has four societies, one in each class. The sum of \$225 has been appropriated by the Goshen city council for the purpose of paying the salary of a superintendent of school gardens during the summer. The money appropriated by the council is the first financial aid given the greater food production movement. A food drive which included talks in churches, schools and theaters throughout the county in which the work and aims of the food administration were explained by nearly 300 speakers, was conducted March 24 and 25. It is estimated that 20,000 people were reached by the drive. Plans are being made by the Elkhart city council to employ a garden expert to have charge of home garden instruction during the summer months.

**Fullon County.**—Newcastle township has organized a Council of Defense. The executive committee of the Council is composed of Charles T. Jones, chairman; Mrs. M. F. Deamer, Milton Kessler, Obe Halmhaugh, Clint Walburn, Will Mickle, Colfax Heighway, Carey Zolman and Meade Halmhaugh.

**Gibson County.**—In order to prevent the destruction of patriotic gardens in the city of Princeton the city council has adopted an ordinance prohibiting owners of dogs and chickens from permitting them to run at large.

**Henry County.**—A resolution has been passed by the Newcastle city council suspending the ordinance requiring farmers who peddle produce to obtain licenses. The move was made on the theory that the action would tend to lower the price of food products and thus aid in solving the food problem.

**Howard County.**—The Kiwanis club of Kokomo has appointed a committee whose duty it will be to push the sale of Thrift stamps and War Saving certificates. At a meeting of township trustees it was agreed that high school boys well along in their studies may be released from school to go to work on farms three weeks before the end of the school term. School officials will keep constantly in touch with the work of each pupil released and credits will not be granted until it is shown that the pupil was engaged in some profitable employment. A service flag with 800 stars representing the men of Howard county who have gone to the colors will be dedicated at a meeting in the high school auditorium the night of April 6, the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war. Henry C. Davis, chairman of the Howard county Liberty loan association, will preside and the flag will be presented by Mrs. LaMarr Kneppke, of the Howard County Red Cross.

**Huntington County.**—Coerced action on the part of the County Council of Defense to ferret out disloyal persons and run to earth those stories which have their inception "somewhere," seeking to impugn the objects of the Red Cross and other similar organizations, has been taken. Attempts will be made through the aid of the County Council of Defense to determine who is circulating such rumors and stories.

**Jackson County.**—A potato raising contest is being planned by Ralph H. Heiler of Brownstown, chairman of the farmers' institute. At each township institute there will be given four cash prizes to the boys and girls who exhibit the best peak of potatoes, the decision being based on the cost of production as well as the size and quality of the potatoes. The winners in the township contests will then compete in a county event and the winner of the county contest will be given a free trip to Purdue university. The only qualification required of contestants is that they be not under 12 years old or over 16.

**Jay County.**—C. E. Schwartz has been named county enrolling agent of the United States Public Service Reserve, succeeding C. R. Bair, who recently resigned. Wilson Rice has been appointed explosive inspector for the county.

**Johnson County.**—The County Council of Defense expressed unanimous approval of the appointment of Michael E. Foley as chairman of the State Council of Defense.

**Knox County.**—Nineteen lots in Vincennes have been turned over by the B. & O. railroad to citizens for gardening purposes.

**Lagrange County.**—L. M. Rowe, county food administrator, has ordered the use of a flour and sugar card. Holders of cards can obtain only the prescribed amount of the two foods. The cards were distributed at various stores throughout the county.

**Lake County.**—Fifteen thousand garden pledge cards have been distributed among the school children of the county. The children took the cards home to their parents who were asked to promise to plant war gardens. John B. Peterson, chairman of the County Council of Defense, has urged the improvement of the roads as a war measure. He states that the poor condition of the road hampers the movement of freight by wagon and motor truck. Nearly \$1,000 has been raised by subscription to defray the expenses of the county Liberty loan campaign. Work has started at Hammond on Liberty hall, a building which is being erected for the purpose of accommodating war meetings. The building will measure 140 feet by 70 feet.

The hall is being paid for by an appropriation made by the city council. Neil D. Brown has been appointed by Judge W. C. McMahon as a member of the County Council of Defense. Mr. Brown is a farmer and business man. The blowing of whistles and the ringing of bells heralded the opening of a campaign in Michigan City for a \$75,000 patriots' fund. The fund will be used to make up the city's quotas in future Red Cross Y. M. C. A. and other war relief campaigns. The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church of Hammond has unanimously voted to do away with between meal refreshments in accordance with a request of the federal food administration. Mrs. Jennie Wheeler of Crown Point, secretary of the County Council of Defense, has been appointed county food club president. The Serbs of Lake county are forming a battalion to be known as the Woodrow Wilson battalion. The battalion will include 400 men and will be the third Serbian military organization formed in the county.

**Laporte County.**—A monster parade will open the Liberty loan campaign in Laporte county April 6.

**Madison County.**—Food cards to compel the purchase of an equal amount of wheat flour substitutes with each purchase of wheat flour will be used in Madison county in the near future. Cards have been prepared and have received the approval of most of the grocers.

**Marshall County.**—A committee has been appointed to have charge of the collection in the county of a war war fund to cover the county's quota in various war relief campaigns. Plans for the collection of the fund have not been made and the amount to be collected has not been decided upon.

**Miami County.**—Albert C. Mouleret, consul general from Belgium, and Gov. James P. Goodrich were the principal speakers at the Miami county war conference at Peru. The Council was the second held within two months. The meetings were held in an auditorium seating more than 4,000 persons, especially constructed for the conference. A complete defense organization is being formed in each precinct in every township in the county. Township Defense Council already have been completed.

**Monroe County.**—Mrs. Clay Heard has resigned as a member of the County Council of Defense because of the press of other patriotic work.

**Morgan County.**—E. D. Williams of Morgantown is credited by the post office department as having sold more Thrift stamps than any other rural mail carrier in Indiana. His sales totaled \$2,061.52. This is the second largest amount sold by any carrier in the county.

**Newton County.**—A fund of \$25,000 will be raised in the county to be used for the payment of war relief quotas allotted to the county. The County Council of Defense has passed a resolution asking every farmer to treat his oats seed to prevent loss from smut and to test his seed.

**Noble County.**—The Kendallville public schools will close two weeks earlier this year than usual, thus enabling the boys to engage in farm work. In order to complete the prescribed school work, sessions are being held on Saturdays and the spring vacation has been eliminated. Pupils in the high school voted unanimously in favor of the early closing program.

**Ohio County.**—A rousing patriotic meeting was held in Rising Sun, at the Methodist church on the evening of March 12. Phillip Zoercher delivered a patriotic address before a packed house. The Rising Sun band participated in the occasion by giving a patriotic concert preceding the address. War organization is being promoted with renewed zest in Ohio county. The County Council of Defense has perfected its organization by the appointment of township chairmen to look after organization work in their respective townships. Miss Ellen Stewart of Rising Sun has accepted the appointment as county president of the Food Clubs of Ohio county and is planning her organization in compliance with instructions sent out by H. E. Barnard. H. S. Espey, county chairman of the Liberty loan, announces that his organization in this county is now complete and that the fight is on. Miss Adaline Griswold, chairman of the woman's Liberty loan, is no less enthusiastic in her organization work. Mrs. Sadie Green, chairman of the registration of women for this county, is organizing the women by townships in order to secure as large a registration as possible. Instruction classes are being arranged for the women who will do the registering and wide publicity is being given the movement by the local papers. The Ohio County Red Cross is launching its spring vacation campaign for new members. Every one in the county will be solicited to join and those who refuse will be asked to state their reason for so doing. William Green Jr., chairman of the W. S. S. work in this county, has originated a unique method of campaign, whereby the county will be divided into two divisions, the army division and the navy division with a "live-wire" as head of each division. A contest will ensue between these two divisions for the largest sale of Thrift stamps and a lively and friendly rivalry is anticipated.

**Parke County.**—The following regulations for the sale of potatoes in this county have been authorized by a committee consisting of three farmers, three grocers and three consumers:



1. Parke county dealers will not be permitted to buy potatoes outside the county to be shipped in, unless it is clearly manifest that a local supply is not obtainable.

2. Dealers will pay the Indianapolis wholesale price for potatoes delivered at their stores. Potatoes must be clean, and none to be small enough to pass through a two-inch screen. This price will apply only to the quantity necessary for local demands.

3. The price to the consumer shall be not to exceed 25 per cent. gross margin above the price paid to the producer.

4. The wholesale price of potatoes on Thursday was \$1.05 per bushel, retail \$1.30. The county agent or federal food administrator can give quotations from day to day. The market is constantly dropping and prices as named are not guaranteed beyond the day they are quoted.

Pike County.—Mrs. Edna White has been named a member of the County Council of Defense by Judge Bretz of the circuit court.

Putnam County.—A record for the purchase of Thrift stamps and War Saving certificates that can hardly be equaled in Indiana has been made by the students of the Greencastle schools. The teachers in the schools are convinced that the important lesson of thrift and saving is being learned as never before. The ambition of the teachers is to enlist every pupil in this cause, and much enthusiasm prevails in all the buildings. The first ward has 83 students, 64 per cent. of enrollment, owning stamps and certificates with a total value of \$308.02; the second ward has 98 students, 52 per cent. of enrollment, with a total value of \$680.05. The third ward, which excels all other buildings, has 162 pupils, 71 per cent. of enrollment, who own stamps of a total value of \$841.30. The total invested by city and township grade students, not including four township schools which have not reported, is \$1,974.39. The students in one room of the third ward school have the distinction of purchasing more than the government quota of \$20 worth of stamps a person. Of the 49 students enrolled, 42 own Thrift stamps, the value of which totals \$505.31, or more than \$20 for each student.

Randolph County.—County Agent A. L. Hodgson has placed in the corridor of the court house at Winchester a large bulletin board on which he will announce all meetings and events connected with the greater food production campaign.

Ripley County.—The St. Louis Catholic church of Batesville was the scene of an impressive ceremony on last Sunday evening when at the close of the retreat held under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, a dedication of a service flag containing twenty-eight stars took place and was unfurled alongside of "Old Glory." At the beginning of the service a bugle call was sounded and at roll call twenty-eight little boys placed upon the high altar for each of the congregation's sons now in the service of their country an American flag as a token of appreciation and their love for the boys who are going "over there." Eighteen of the boys are volunteers. The Rev. Father Forrest J. McGee, O. F. M., of Cincinnati delivered a powerful address on "Patriotism and the Catholic in War" wherein he emphasized the necessity for every loyal American, no matter what his race or creed, to stand firmly behind President Wilson and help win the war and to crush Prussianism so that democracy and liberty might live. Father McGee said that no loyal Catholic could hold a divided allegiance and that a Catholic must be first a good American in order to claim membership in the Catholic church. He said that a Catholic must be true to his God, true to his church and true to the flag and that "The Catholic church demands of her children all of these." Pro-Germanism was flayed by the speaker. He said that to sympathize with any other but your native flag or that of your adoption was to be guilty of treason. About eight hundred people were in attendance, many standing throughout the entire service.

Shelby County.—The Shelbyville police department has been given instructions to kill every ownerless dog in the city to prevent the killing of sheep and the destruction of gardens. The police have asked owners of dogs to keep them at home, as all dogs running at large will be killed.

St. Joseph County.—Mishawaka and South Bend will co-operate in the observance of April 6, the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war. The celebration will include a monster parade in which will be included several bands and all the Liberty guard companies of the county. Maj. Fred L. Dennis is general chairman of the celebration in Mishawaka. Twenty-nine Polish girls of South Bend have signified their intention of taking a course in Red Cross work and becoming active workers. Many more are expected to take the course. The twenty-nine young women enlisted following a mass meeting at which members of the Polish military commission spoke. Mayor Ralph W. Gaylor of Mishawaka has issued the following home garden proclamation:

"The president of the United States has declared that the supreme test of our nation has come and has called upon every man, woman and child of this country to aid in the prosecution of the war.

"The gravity of the situation not only makes imperative a rigid husbanding of our food supply, but also demands that every effort be made to produce the maximum amount of food during the present year. Our rapidly increasing army and navy, together with the hungry people of Europe will this year require more food than ever. We must do our part in meeting this demand. It is the patriotic duty of every family in this city to arrange for land, plant a war garden, and thus assist in creating a food supply which will not only be

sufficient to feed the people who remain at home, but will create a surplus which will enable us to properly feed our army and navy and materially assist in feeding the starving people of Europe.

"Let our slogan for 1918 be 'A War Garden for Every Home.'"

The St. Joseph county Liberty day committee has asked that every automobile in the county be in the parade at South Bend. More than 20,000 persons are expected to be in the line of march. South Bend ministers will make an appeal on Easter Sunday for enrollments in the United States Boys' Working Reserve. A number of speakers already are busy in the city. Twenty thousand buttons to be given to persons who contribute to South Bend's war chest fund have been ordered. The campaign to raise the fund will be conducted during the week of March 31 to April 6.

Vanderburg County.—Exempted men in Vanderburg county were called into action to aid the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Each member of the Exempted Men's association pledged himself to obtain at least one enrollment in the reserve.

Vigo County.—Plans are being made by the woman's committee of the Liberty loan organization for the presentation of an inspiring pageant in which school children are to be the actors, the purpose of which is to boost Liberty loan sales.

Wabash County.—Pleasant township has organized a Council of Defense. Lagro township farmers are planning to plant large crops of sugar beets for the purpose of adding to the sugar supply. Beets were grown successfully in some parts of the county last year. Farmers declare that they are the best paying crop they can raise.

Washington County.—The following resolution was passed at the county war conference at Salem:

"Resolved, That we, the people of Salem and Washington county, in conference assembled, recognizing the righteousness of our cause in this war, which is being waged in the name of humanity and liberty against the central powers, and furthermore recognizing the vital importance of consecrated co-operation in bringing the same to a successful termination, do hereby severally and collectively pledge our unqualified support to the President of the United States and his advisers in this time that tries men's souls.

"That we commend the untiring efforts of the State Council of Defense and Washington County Council of Defense in their performance of the duties that have devolved upon them incident to the prosecution of the war.

"That we desire to commend to the people at large for their earnest consideration, the vital importance to our available man power, offered by the Boys' Working Reserve, to the end that no boy in the county shall fail to contribute his service toward winning the war.

"That it is the sense of this conference that each individual should cheerfully and willingly do his utmost in complying with the demands of Mr. Hoover in the matter of food conservation.

"That we express our thanks and appreciation to the speakers and all others who have contributed to the success of this conference.

"That we go to our homes with a firmer and more steadfast determination that this world shall be a safe place in which to live."

## No Room in Indiana for Disloyal Says Chairman of Defense Council

(Continued from page 1.)

people of the republic. In addition to feeding the people of the republic we must also feed the starving people of France, Belgium, Poland and Servia, and the peoples of other lands that have been devastated beyond the power of description, by the kaiser and his allies. Food in my judgment will be one of the most decisive factors in the winning of this war. Therefore, speaking for myself and my associates, I urge the fullest co-operation among the people of the State in the production of every kind and class of crops that will help to feed our people and our starving allies across the sea.

"In the war with Mexico, in the war of the rebellion and in the war with Spain the mothers and daughters of Indiana never failed in the discharge of their duties. The pages of history are bright with the splendid record of achievements by the womanhood of Indiana in the past. Today the womanhood of Indiana faces the greatest problem that it has faced since '61 to '65.

"Mothers, wives and sweethearts of Indiana, I call upon you in the name of the Fathers of the Republic, in the name of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley, to tender to your country your husbands, sons and sweethearts to battle for America and her cause. When loved ones answer the nation's call may your prayers go with them to the field of duty; may God protect them and return them to you safe and sound when the battle is over, but if they shall not return then I promise you the strong arm of the national government will maintain and sustain the widowed mother or

the wife who has given all that she can give to the cause of liberty and to the cause of your country.

"Labor in the nation in this contest has been loyal to the president at Washington and to those in authority here. To the laboring men of Indiana I promise the most careful consideration of every matter presented to me and to the State Council of Defense, and from them I ask their heartiest support.

"I am not unmindful of the splendid service that has been rendered in the past by the business and professional men of Indiana to the State and nation. From them in the work that is before us I shall expect the same impartial service, and I promise them that Indiana and the nation will hold them in high esteem for the time and money given to Liberty's cause.

"The people of Indiana are fortunate in that they have a public press that is patriotic to the core. I bespeak from all the people of Indiana their continued support of the press, both State and local.

"The spirit of the fathers bid us Godspeed in the problems that now confront us. This land of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln can never die and the free institutions of the republic must survive. Therefore, I call upon the people of my State, from every corner and angle, to rally to the flag and to the institutions of the fathers that we may destroy the Huns forever and establish a democratic form of government among the peoples of this troubled world."

## Patriotic Press Comment

### A Splendid Appointment.

Michael E. Foley of Indianapolis, who succeeds Will H. Hays as chairman of the State Council of Defense, is not as well known as his predecessor, but he has established a favorable reputation for himself as a man of firm convictions and high ideals of public service. He is a farmer as well as an attorney. He is a staunch Democrat and for a number of years was a leader of his party in the Ninth District, where he resided before coming to Indianapolis. He is a public speaker of considerable talent. He has been attorney for the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company for several years, and he also is a member of the board of trustees of the State Prison at Michigan City.

Probably no question will be raised regarding the ability of Mr. Foley to preside over the Council of Defense, and it would be stretching a point to say that his appointment was for political purposes, as he belongs to the party that Governor Goodrich has opposed throughout his career, and that has fought him in every campaign he managed. The Governor met with unusual difficulties in obtaining a chairman to succeed Mr. Hays. The position pays nothing and requires a great sacrifice of time and energy. Mr. Foley, it is understood, is willing to give both freely to the handling of the numerous and intricate affairs that come before the Council. He has an opportunity for patriotic service that no doubt he will be pleased to accept. \* \* \* \* \*

Any man might well be proud of the chance to serve his State and his country as chairman of the Defense Council. It has an important work to perform and it is to be hoped that under Mr. Foley's direction it will keep the pace set under the administration of Mr. Hays. \* \* \* \* \*

The war provides a field that is big enough for all men and all interests that are determined to fight until victory comes to us. Fortunately, Mr. Foley has been in public life long enough to get well defined ideas as to how complicated situations should be handled. The people of the entire State will congratulate him on his appointment and wish him success.

The Governor was fortunate in obtaining Isaac Straus, a Republican, of Ligonier, for secretary of the Council. He has been one of its most valuable members since its formation.—Indianapolis Star.

Bacon is needed for army and navy rations. Will you rob the boys "over there" when you can eat other things at home?

"There is no Half-way House between Victory and Defeat."—Lloyd George.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 33

### Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 131.

March 20, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Subject: Idle Lands.

The Council of National Defense joins with the Food Administration and the United States Department of Agriculture in an urgent call for a larger production of food in 1918. These departments emphasize the importance of eliminating all slackers acres. It is desired that every available acre of agricultural land be made to produce foodstuffs this year. The Indiana State Council of Defense joins in this demand.

Many reports have come to the State Council indicating that there are farms and tracts of lands in towns which are not likely to be cultivated in 1918 unless some definite action is taken to have the owners realize the importance of either operating these lands themselves or renting these lands to others who will plant them. The County Council of Defense is urged to appoint a committee to list all of these farms and other tracts in the county for which arrangement has not been made for cultivation this year. The Council should then call upon the owners to show why these lands are not to be cultivated. They should be cultivated by the owners or should be rented at a reasonable price to some one who will handle them. If these owners fail to show a reason why the lands are not cultivated, and will not rent the lands for use during this season, the County Council is instructed to forward the names immediately to the office of the State Council. The State Council will then forward the names to the United States Government which, through proper offices, will proceed to take possession of the land and use it for the production of food. This is a most important matter and should receive the immediate and earnest attention of every County Council.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

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GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 132.

March 28, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Now that the draft machinery is completing its work, the drafted men, on being assigned to their final classifications, know several months before they are called, the prospect of their entering the service. Men already called for service but not yet in camp are in a like position. It will be possible, therefore, for them, if properly assisted by legal advice, to arrange their affairs and to make provision for their dependents and care of their property, so that when the final call comes, little confusion and hardship will result. In addition, the 1,500,000 men already under arms and their dependents need legal advice in order to protect their civil rights and claim the benefit of war emergency legislation.

It is necessary for the County Councils of Defense to mobilize the lawyers for this important work, and you are, therefore, requested to create a legal committee to advise soldiers and sailors, such committee to be subordinate to the County Councils of Defense and to be composed primarily of lawyers, but to include a business man and a representative of the Red Cross Home Service Section.

Such committee should have the following duties:

A. To explain the selective service law to drafted men.

B. To give legal advice as to the benefits of war risk insurance, allotment of soldiers' and sailors' pay by the Federal Government, Government family allowance, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights Act if it becomes law, and other war emergency laws relating to men entering the service. Copies of these laws will be furnished by the War Department. The Home Service Sections of the Red Cross in many communities have information service in this regard organized and in operation. Co-ordination with their work on this point should be arranged so that their work may not be duplicated unnecessarily. The Committee should also assist in drawing up the papers necessary to be filed to claim the benefits of the foregoing laws.

C. To draft wills and attend to caring for the property and settling the business affairs of men entering the service.

D. To represent soldiers, and sailors in court where necessary and obtain for them the benefits of the civil rights act when in force.

E. To arrange to attend to such business matters as require and are capable of attention in the absence of men in the service.

F. To report to the Red Cross Home Service Section, cases requiring relief which come to the attention of the committee.

The members of each Exemption Board should be informed of the scope of the committee's work, and asked to co-operate. A bulletin showing the personnel of the committee, its headquarters and the addresses of each member should be posted in the office of each Exemption Board and mailed to every drafted man. A special effort should be made to reach those classified for early service in order that they may be enabled to have their affairs well taken care of when the time comes for them to enter the service. Publicity should also be given to the work of the committee through the publicity press, and information as to its work should be communicated to the Red Cross and other organizations doing relief work.

Under the direction of the Council of National Defense and the State Councils similar committees are being organized throughout the United States and we urge you to give this important matter your immediate attention, advising us as soon as possible of the name and address of the chairman of the committee in order that copies of the federal war emergency laws may be sent to him.

The provost-marshal general has, as you know, created in each State permanent legal advisory boards in connection with each local exemption board to advise the exemption boards and the drafted men as to the selective service law. As the work of these boards is practically completed, their personnel is undoubtedly available for the new work and, where the members have proved their zeal and fitness for such work, we recommend that they be taken by the County Council as a nucleus for forming their Legal Committees.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

### "Children's Day."

April 6, the beginning of the "Children's Year," has been chosen as the day on which to begin the task given the Child Welfare department by the National Council of Defense—the task of weighing, measuring and registering all children under five in Indiana.

The State Department of Public Instruction has set apart this day to be observed in all the school houses in Indiana, and is calling upon all the county superintendents of the State, and all the teachers to lend their assistance to this task.

The Child Welfare Committee of each county is expected to see that local committees are ready to avail themselves of every school house on April 6th, and to use this wonderful opportunity to forward their work. Not a moment should be lost in perfecting all plans.

ALBION FELLOWS BACON,  
Chairman.

### To Relieve Sheep Industry of Menace of the Stray Dog

Uniform State laws controlling and limiting the number of dogs as a solution to the sheep-killing dog problem are recommended by the United States department of agriculture. The department in its bulletin on the subject points out the need for the increased production of wool and mutton and states that the sheep-killing dog is the gravest menace faced by the industry. The department gives the following suggestions for such a law:

1. All dogs over six months old to be listed by the county tax assessor at the time of listing other taxable property. (A more complete list of dog owners is obtained in this way than is the case when the dog owners are required to list their dogs.)

Tax to be as follows:

One male or spayed female..... \$2  
Each additional male or spayed female..... 3  
Each unspayed female..... 5

Kennel licenses to be issued with restrictions.

2. Dog owners to pay their dog tax and obtain a dog license at the same time other taxes are paid, unless proof is furnished that the dog has been disposed of.

3. Counties to furnish metal tags bearing the registration number of the dog and the name of the dog's owner. (This would eliminate any question arising as to the owner of a dog found at large or in the act of worrying stock.)

4. Provide for the impounding and, after a reasonable term of impoundment, the humane destruction of dogs found at large without collars bearing license tags.

5. All dogs to be confined from sunset to sunrise unless under leash or under reasonable control of their owners.

6. Dogs found at large between sunset and sunrise to be impounded and owner notified. Owner to regain custody of dog on paying a fine for violation of the law.

7. Any dog, registered or unregistered, may be killed by anyone when caught in the act of chasing, worrying, injuring, or killing sheep. Dog owner to have no recourse for the killing of such dog.

8. Any dog found running at large upon the inclosed lands of a person other than the owner of the dog may be killed at the time of finding him by the owner of the land, his agent, tenant, or employee.

9. Stock owners suffering losses from dogs to report the same to the local justice of the peace. Justice of the peace to appoint a committee of two or three disinterested farmers residing in the locality where the loss has been incurred, to appraise the damages. Committee to give the sheep owner a certificate showing in detail what the damages consist of and the amount. Damages beyond the value of the sheep actually killed outright should be allowed. Farmer to present the certificate to county commissioners to be passed on at the next session.

10. Compensation to be taken from money derived from the dog tax. Access to be had to State fund if dog-tax fund is insufficient to pay all claims.

11. Dog owner to be held liable to the county for all money paid out by the county for damages done by his dog, plus all costs of suit.

12. Reward of at least \$10 to be offered by the county for the identification and proof of a sheep-killing dog.

13. Owner of a dog known to kill sheep to be required to kill, or cause to be killed, such dog within 48 hours after notification under penalty of \$5 and \$1 per day thereafter until such dog is killed.

14. Sheep owner to be allowed to set out poison on his farm if he gives public notice of same.

15. Enforcement of the law to be the duty of every police officer in the State. State to furnish sufficient assistance, if necessary, to carry out all of the provisions of the act.

The bulletin also contains a digest of the existing dog laws of each State and presents the complete dog laws of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, which are given as being examples of modern laws which really offer protection to owners of sheep.



## John V. Wilson Chosen Secretary of Council

### Isaac D. Straus Resigns Due to the Press of Other Duties Incident to the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

Isaac D. Straus, who was elected secretary of the Indiana State Council of Defense at the suggestion of Governor James P. Goodrich at the meeting of March 20, resigned as secretary at the March 27 meeting and suggested that John V. Wilson, who had been acting executive secretary of the Council, be chosen to fill the place. Mr. Straus's other duties in connection with the Council necessitated this action, he said. He is federal State director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

On the recommendation of Daniel B. Luten, secretary, in behalf of the scientific research committee of the Council, a resolution was adopted pointing out the necessity of conserving platinum and asking that its use for jewelry, dentistry, photography and other non-essentials be curtailed. Prior to its adoption a statement submitted by Mr. Luten was read. It pointed out the necessity of platinum in the war, the difficulties experienced in obtaining it.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, Platinum is required in the manufacture of munitions and in other industries essential to the prosecution of the war; and

Whereas, The supply of platinum for these purposes is inadequate;

Resolved, That the Indiana State Council of Defense requests that the use of platinum in dentistry and in the manufacture of jewelry be discontinued for the duration of the war; that its use in photography be limited as far as possible; and that the acceptance of advertisements of platinum jewelry by the press be discontinued.

Mr. Straus reported a total enrollment in the United States Boys' Working Reserve in Indiana to date of 12,599. He stated that bona fide requests for 11,327 boys have already been received from farmers in seventy-five counties. These places are being rapidly filled, but it will be necessary to enroll several thousand more boys who are in school, are not now employed, or who are employed in non-essential positions, he said.

Mr. Straus stated that Evansville leads the cities of the State with an enrollment of 1,043 and Steuben county has a 100 per cent. enrollment with a total of 535 boys. He added that there had been no activity in Clark, Clay, Hancock, Rush, Randolph and Floyd counties. On a motion by Evans Woollen, Chairman Foley was authorized to confer with Mr. Straus and to take such action as he saw fit, to effect results in these counties. Mr. Straus was congratulated on the success of his enrollment campaign on a motion by Mr. Woollen.

Mr. Foley reported that there had been some duplication of activities on the part of the speakers' bureau of the State Council of Defense and the speakers' bureau of the third Liberty Loan Committee. On a motion by A. E. Reynolds the chairman was authorized to get in touch with Jesse Eschbach, chairman of the Liberty Loan speakers' bureau, and J. J. Pettijohn, chairman of the State Council Bureau, and to endeavor to form some plan of co-ordination between the two organizations.

G. I. Christie told the Council that the labor trouble at the Ross Gear and Tool company at Lafayette, which is engaged in war work, had been settled and the men, who at a recent meeting were reported to have been locked out had gone to work. The report of the labor committee and the employers' co-operative committee, which were appointed jointly to investigate the matter, was not made because of the absence of Charles Fox, chairman of the Labor committee.

The Educational section reported that its Approval committee considered it inadvisable to approve the "Food Conservation Arithmetic," which had been put before the Council at a previous meeting by a publishing house. The committee advised against approving any publication in order that there be no discrimination.

James L. Keach moved that a committee appointed to investigate the history of the publication of the war text book recently distributed in

the high schools of the State by the State board of education be discharged. He contended that the records of the Council indicated that the book was published at the suggestion of the Council. The motion was lost for want of a second and the committee was instructed to report at a future meeting.

Chairman Foley reported that he had appointed J. C. O'Harra to succeed Fred M. Ayres as chairman of the Merchants' Economy committee. He also reported that he had appointed a committee composed of five Indianapolis attorneys to prepare a legal handbook to be distributed among Indiana soldiers as follows: William H. Latta, Romney Wilson, B. E. Sattler, Lloyd D. Claycomb and Fred E. Barrett. The handbook will explain State and federal legal questions, knowledge of which might be valuable to soldiers.

A letter from Charles B. Riley asking the Council to request conventions and churches to include patriotic features in their meetings and services was referred to the Public Morals committee of which Dr. Albert B. Storms is chairman. The letter suggested that churches hold at least one patriotic service each Sunday.

Evans Woollen, in behalf of the finance committee, recommended that the request of the food administration that the Council purchase and distribute food conservation "stickers" be not complied with. The report was adopted.

A letter from J. R. Coleman of the Tipton County Council of Defense asking that the State Council approve a plan to publish the names of Liberty bond purchasers and the amounts purchased, was referred to Will H. Wade, chairman of the State Liberty loan committee.

Mr. Keach asked for a monthly statement from the speakers' bureau, which he said was required in a resolution creating the bureau, and was told that the report would be made at the next meeting of the Council.

The Council passed a motion made by Frank Wampler approving the suggestion that every family have a flag above or on its dining table. He suggested that the flag would be a reminder to observe food conservation rules. A motion by Mr. Wampler that a flag be hung in the Council meeting room also was passed.

Mr. Christie reported that the Michigan State Council of Defense had purchased 1,000 farm tractors and had put them on sale at cost to the farmers. In Ohio, he stated, the State had guaranteed financial aid to farmers purchasing tractors and that the banks of the State have joined to push the sale of tractors in the interest of greater food production. These facts were ascertained as a result of queries sent the two Councils of Defense. The Councils of Defense of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri reported that nothing had been done to push the use of tractors.

On motion by Mr. Straus, Mr. Christie was given authority to push by means of extensive publicity, the campaign to put tractors and power machinery on the farms of Indiana.

The protest of a hardware store at Ladoga against closing at 6 o'clock in the evening on the grounds that farmers would thus be prevented from purchasing necessary supplies was referred to the Merchants' Economy committee and to the Food Production and Conservation committee, jointly. It was stated that the store being forced to close was inconvenient to the farmer trade and its remaining open denies clerks an opportunity to cultivate war gardens.

A letter received by Governor Goodrich suggesting that steps be taken through a registration or by some other means to determine who in Indiana is refusing to work was read. In this connection George Harney of the military affairs committee explained the "war loafer" ordinance which has been sent out by the State Council, and passed by a number of City Councils of the State. The ordinance is being enforced at Terre Haute with good results, according to Mr. Harney.

Arthur W. Brady and A. E. Reynolds were designated by Chairman Foley to attend meetings in Washington on April 3 and 4. The meeting on April 3 will be in the office of Secretary of Labor Lane and will be for the discussion of the question of the Americanization of aliens. The other meeting has been called by W. W. Gifford, director of the National Council of Defense in the office of the secretary of the navy, and will be for the purpose of discussing general State Council work.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

(This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers wishing to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.)

### OATMEAL AND WAYS TO USE IT.

Oatmeal is one of the popular "substitutes" that may be purchased with wheat flour. Many families do not use oatmeal except as a breakfast food and find it a difficult matter to consume all that is purchased.

Oats can be used in cakes, puddings, and breads as a substitute for part of the flour. Yeast bread cannot be made entirely from oats because of the fact that the rising property is not great enough to make the product "light."

In food value wheat and oats are similar. Oats contain more fat and mineral matter but in protein value are the same, while the wheat contains more carbohydrates. Therefore, in using oats the food value of a product is very similar to the same product made with wheat.

The following receipts have been tested out in the Vincennes Junior and Senior High School under the direction of Miss Ida B. Wilhite, Supervisor of Domestic Science, and further information regarding them may be obtained by writing to her:

#### Baked Oatmeal with Nuts:

- 2 cups cooked oats.
- 1 cup crushed peanuts.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon pepper.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons salt.
- 1 teaspoon vinegar.

Mix together and bake in a greased pan 15 minutes.

#### Oatmeal Betty:

- 2 cups cooked oats.
- 4 apples (diced).
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup raisins.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cinnamon.

Mix and bake one-half hour. Makes five servings.

#### Oatmeal Fruit Pudding:

Spread cooked oatmeal in thin layer in bottom of pudding pan; cover with sliced peaches, bananas or dates; dust lightly with sugar, repeat until dish is filled. Beat the white of one egg until stiff; add 1 tablespoon sugar and beat until glossy; spread over top of dish, slip in oven long enough to brown. Serve with rich milk or cream. Canned, fresh or dried fruit may be used.

Note—A good way to use left-over cooked cereal.

#### Oatmeal Pastry:

- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup oat flour.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup white flour.
- 2 tablespoons fat.
- Water to hold together.

Mix and bake as any plain pastry.

#### Oatmeal Honey Cakes:

- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup honey.
- 2 tablespoons fat.
- 2 eggs.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup buckwheat flour.
- 1 cup oats.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cloves, or
- 1 teaspoon almond extract.

Sift together all dry ingredients. Cream fat and honey; add well beaten eggs; add dry ingredients. Bake 25 to 30 minutes in well greased gem pans in moderate oven.

#### Oatmeal Crumpets:

- 1 cup milk.
- 2 eggs.
- 1 cup cold cooked oats.
- 1 cup buckwheat flour.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt.
- 1 tablespoon fat.
- 2 teaspoons baking powder.

Separate eggs; beat white and yolk separately; to yolks add milk, salt, oatmeal, flour and baking powder.



## War Time Feeding Is a Recognized Problem

**Cattle Fattened at Purdue Will be Finished and Valued at Meeting April 13.**

"The Committee on Food Production and Conservation recognizes that war-time feeding is one of the big problems before the cattle men of the State. Interest will be greater than ever before, at the annual spring meeting of the Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association, held at Purdue, April 13," said G. I. Christie, director.

At that time, the seven lots of cattle fed at the Experiment Station will be finished and valued. Four of these lots are being fed rations directly of interest to cattle men in this war emergency and with high-priced corn. One lot has received corn silage, cottonseed meal and clover hay—no corn at any time. Another lot has received corn during the last few weeks only. The third lot has been receiving about six pounds of corn daily per steer. The fourth lot has received a large amount of corn from the beginning to the end.

In other lots the comparative value of straight corn silage and mixed corn and soy bean silage will be demonstrated.

In addition to a study of the demonstrations in the feed lot the following program will be given in the Purdue live stock pavilion: John T. Alexander of Chicago, Ill., "The Markets"; John G. Brown of Monon, "Feeding Silage on Pasture"; C. G. Starr, "The Purdue Cattle"; H. P. Rusk of University of Illinois, "Maintaining Beef Herds in the Corn Belt," and J. H. Skinner, "The Beef Man and War-Time Feeding."

Every cattle man in the corn belt will be welcomed.

### HOG CAMPAIGN AND FORAGE CROPS.

The drive for a 20% increase in pork production waged by the Committee on Food Production and Conservation has met with success. However, the hog men are now confronted with a serious feed problem. Commercial hog feeds are costly, and mature corn for feeding this spring and summer is scarce.

"Barley will supply grain for hogs sooner than any other crop," says representative of Purdue university in charge of special production work in the State. Success Beardless barley is the best variety for Indiana, practical hog men say.

"Seed eight to ten pecks per acre just as early in the spring as the weather and the condition of the soil will permit. Seed it like oats, and on corn stubble land to save the labor of plowing. Barley does well in any part of the northern half of the State. It is ready to use between July 15 and August 1.

"Barley is about equal to corn, pound for pound for feeding hogs. But while corn does not need to be ground for pigs, barley should. The grains are too small and hard to be masticated and digested readily when whole. While the pigs may not like the barley very well at first, they will soon become accustomed to it. But they will do better if ground barley is mixed half and half with middlings or some other palatable hog feed. Gains are more rapid, too, when some high protein feed like tankage is fed along with the barley and other feeds."

Forage crops of all kinds must be relied upon to help solve the hog feeding problem. Farmers who buy their seeds for forage crops early this spring are doing a wise thing. Rape, soy beans, cowpeas, and other crops commonly planted for hog forage will likely be very scarce in the season, and the farmer who delays buying until he needs the seed is likely to be disappointed, think the men in charge of the seeds stock survey of Indiana. While all of these seeds can be procured now, these men predict a rush at the last that will leave a lot of farmers without seed. It is likely that later in the season seed prices will be higher also, which is another reason for buying early.

### THE SUMMER SILO'S ADVANTAGES.

"About 40% of food value of corn is in the stalks and leaves. Why be without a silo and

throw away nearly half the value of the crop?" said Maurice Douglas of the Silo Committee.

"Each year the dairy farmers are placing a higher estimate upon the summer silo. It is well that they should, for the enormous falling off in the milk flow during the hot, dry period of mid-summer is a practice that must be stopped if the most economical production is to be secured. This is a most important consideration, for cows that go down in their production during the summer due to a lack of feed will not regain their normal production in the fall and winter. This means that they must be fed at a disadvantage and often at a loss during the remainder of their lactation period. For this reason the immediate returns from the silage feed represents only a part of the profits that are realized.

"When the advantages of the silo, and of silage as a feed for dairy cattle, are considered, the natural conclusion would undoubtedly be that the dairy farmers of Indiana should build and fill more silos."

## Indiana Leads States in U. S. Boys Enrollment

**Steuben County Holds Unique Distinction of Having Every Eligible Boy Ready for War Work.**

A total enrollment of 12,599 Indiana boys in the United States Boys' Working Reserve was reported by Isaac D. Straus, federal State director, at the meeting of the State Council of Defense on March 27. He stated that according to press dispatches Indiana is leading in enrollments in the reserve.

Mr. Straus reported that of the counties of the State Steuben takes the lead, reporting that every boy between the ages of 16 and 21 is a member of the reserve, making a total of 585. Lyle H. Shank is county director.

"The Reserve is now beginning to justify the time, energy and money spent on it in the past," said Mr. Straus. "County agricultural agents in seventy-five counties out of ninety-two report that they have bona fide applications from farmers for 11,827 boys. These applications are being filled just as promptly as the boys can be secured. It is anticipated that we will be able to meet a large portion of this demand with boys who will be released from high schools in April and May. However, if we are to meet the full demand, it will be necessary for us to enroll several thousand boys who are not in school and who are either unemployed or doing work which is not at this time essential to the war."

Mr. Straus also called to the attention of the Council that practically no activity is being reported in Clark, Clay, Hancock, Rush, Randolph and Floyd counties. In these counties special efforts are now being made to create interest and an effective organization.

The following comment on Indiana's record in the campaign for enrollments in the United States Boys' Working Reserve was published in the United States Employment Service bulletin of March 18:

Indiana is probably the most advanced State in the Boys' Reserve movement, and is ascertaining by counties the number of boys that farmers will need and will accept. This survey is in charge of G. I. Christie. A State conference was held at Indianapolis on March 9 at which educators, county Reserve directors, county farm agents of the Department of Agriculture, and others aiding the Boys' Working Reserve were present. Recommendations that high-school and college boys be released early for farm service were prepared by G. L. Mackintosh, president of Wabash College; Horace Ellis, president of the State board of education; and Dr. J. J. Pettijohn, representing the University of Indiana.

"With the farm-labor situation so acute and the emergency only a few weeks off," Director Straus last week telegraphed the Employment Service, "the Boys' Working Reserve is just as important as the Liberty Loan."

"The United States is obligated to send 1,000,000 tons of food each month to the Allies, and is going to do it."—Vernon Kellogg.

## Woman's Section

Interesting work being done by the county organizations of patriotic women as shown by reports filed with Mrs. Carlisle March 1, follows:

### DELAWARE COUNTY.

Delaware county is thoroughly organized into fifty precincts, with a precinct chairman in each, and is about to be organized into U. S. Food Clubs on the same basis. The Food clubs will be used for registration purposes. Arrangements are being made to instruct about 200 registrars. General explanation of the service card has been made at a meeting of the precinct chairmen, also at various club meetings by Fourteen Minute Women. At least 10,000 women will be registered, and it is hoped to have a registration of 100 per cent. The publicity campaign has been begun through local papers.

There is to be a woman chairman for food production in each township, and each will appoint a man assistant. Meetings are being held and plans made. In Center township and the city of Muncie, the committee is co-operating with the Muncie Garden association, which is already strongly organized, and a member of which is also a member of the executive board of the Women's Branch of the Council of Defense. Seed, fertilizer, and plowing will be furnished at cost to members of the association, and plowing will be done free for those who have not means to pay for it. Meetings are being held in the schools and the services of Boy Scouts have been secured to distribute booklets regarding seed, prices, etc.

The Home and Foreign Relief Committee reports as follows:

Needy families taken care of, 11; shipment of two boxes by French Relief Chapter and a grand total of 22,428 articles turned over to the Red Cross.

### FAYETTE COUNTY

Our county is thoroughly organized by townships and we are instructing all registrars, of whom there are one hundred and twenty. We will be disappointed if we have less than 1200 registering in our county. The coming registration is being given the widest publicity possible through the instrumentality of our press and through the efforts of our "Fourteen Minute Women."

All children of school age, who are in good health, are required to be in school. Where parents fail to co-operate with us in keeping their children in school we take them before the grand jury. We are urging birth registration records. Among the welfare work being done would say that the child labor law is being most rigidly enforced. Factory inspections are made from time to time to ascertain that no children under age are employed.

Each Monday afternoon from one to two o'clock the chairman conducts a "war course" entitled "Historic Background of the War." This is open to the public and a study is made of the conditions in Europe that brought about the war. The chairman has ready to present "The Spirit of Democracy," a pageant by high school students. Together with this will be a patriotic address. This will be given in March. On April 6, the anniversary of our entrance into the war, the chairman is to address the Federated Clubs on the causes of the war. She will also speak before a local club March 16 on "The Historic Background of the War." The Appeal to Students has been used and our students are "doing their bit." Once a week at least each class in history of the Connersville high school devotes an entire period to a study of the war. There is scarcely a day but what attention is given to the war. The chairman is planning for each class to study all the remainder of the school year more and more about the war. We use the President's Flag Day address, the War Message, the War Information Series, Red, White and Blue series in class for special study.

### JASPER COUNTY.

There is great activity in food production and conservation in Jasper county. The food production committee is agitating the discontinuance of pickle raising in favor of crops of more food



value. The chairman of Home Economics has guaranteed the salary of the county demonstrator. The chairman of Food administration is working through the Community clubs of the farmers and reports that the "less days" are being well observed and practically all clubs have discontinued the serving of refreshments.

#### MIAMI COUNTY.

The Fourteen Minute Speakers' bureau is doing fine work. Have had speakers at almost all the lodges and clubs, in fact at all women's organizations in the city. The committee has sent speakers to all the institutes (farmers) and school meetings in the county. To date 24 speeches have been made, and all have been very well received.

The Home Economics chairman is also one of the Fourteen Minute speakers and in that way is bringing her work before the public. She plans to have demonstrations each month.

The Council of Defense has organized an executive committee, and the chairman has asked that all the departments of the women's section work meet with and be a part of this executive committee.

This executive committee will hold monthly meetings and at these meetings reports will be given of work done by the various departments.

#### VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

We have succeeded in getting permanent headquarters for the Women's section. We have an auditorium that will seat 200 people and rooms for committee meetings. It is estimated that we will register 16,000 women.

#### WABASH COUNTY.

The Wabash County Council of Defense has secured permanent headquarters. They have also in the past month secured an Emergency Home Demonstrator. The food production work is receiving great attention and plans are being formed for offering prizes to girls' clubs for the best gardens and canned products.

#### WAYNE COUNTY.

The food production chairman is busily engaged in germinating cabbage seeds in six days. She will talk on this subject at a called meeting at the public library and also explain the preparation of window boxes for seeds and plants, setting hens and incubators. The chairman will go to Purdue to take a course in gardening. This committee of the Woman's section has also secured the promise of florists to raise tomato plants and sell them at a reasonable price.

The chairman of Food Administration will talk each Saturday at women's meetings on substitutes, giving cooking demonstrations. These meetings are intended for the women from the country and if they prove popular they will be extended to include all women's work for the war.

Wayne county's "Flying Squadron," which consists of girls who own and drive their own cars, are doing splendid work in the way of taking the "Fourteen Minute Women" from place to place and other similar services. They are to wear uniforms and to be available at all times.

#### RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Randolph County Chapter Red Cross has more than 6,000 members and has collected over \$22,000.

Twelve branch chapters throughout the county. There have been few calls so far for Home Relief, but committees stand ready at all times to attend to any need.

The Red Cross has promised 100 infant layettes from this county for the French and Belgium Relief; all clubs are making the infant layettes. The Friends Church is doing great work along the line of French Reconstruction Work.

We have also received splendid reports from the following counties:

Clark, Clinton, Dearborn, Decatur, Floyd, Fountain, Fulton, Gibson, Grant, Jefferson, Kosciusko, Knox, Lawrence, Lake, Martin, Putnam, Scott, Steuben, Union, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Wells, Vermilion, Henry.

Through an error in the Bulletin of March 15 Miss Lelia C. Ogle and Miss Inez M. Richardson were given all the credit for the compilation of the "Cook Book for Kitchen Patriots," sold at the food show at South Bend. Miss Ogle and Miss Richardson assisted in the work, but the book was

compiled by the Food Conservation Committee of St. Joseph county, which is composed of the entire force of home economics teachers of South Bend and St. Joseph county, together with the county and city demonstration agents, and of which they are members.

## Red Cross Activities

"Patriotic young men who want to serve their country and cannot because of palpable physical disabilities, not affecting their general health, will be welcomed as applicants for positions in the American Red Cross foreign transportation service," Severance Millikin, Lake Division agent of the Red Cross Foreign Transportation Department, said today. The Lake Division department of personnel, of which Mrs. L. Dean Holden is director, is co-operating with Mr. Millikin in enrolling men for overseas service.

"This service presents a fine opportunity to many men handicapped physically, but still able to 'carry on' as actively as if serving in the front line trenches," says Mr. Millikin. "Some four hundred men have applied at our recruiting office during the past three weeks, and a number with physical handicaps have been found to be desirable applicants for positions as chauffeurs, mechanics, electricians, truck body builders and general repairmen.

"We still require nearly 100 men for these positions. Men above draft age are preferred. Salaries ranging from \$36 to \$68 a month are paid in addition to transportation, living expenses and equipment. All applicants should call at or write to 1034 Garfield Building, Cleveland."

Lake Division Red Cross during February shipped 3,331,411 separate articles to the division warehouses, according to tabulations just completed by Carl W. Fuller, acting director of the division Bureau of Supplies.

The total value of these articles was \$1,015,780.74.

Total receipts and their value were as follows: Surgical dressings, 2,704,981; value, \$115,483.27. Hospital garments, 186,909; value, \$204,479.54. Hospital supplies, 151,852; value, \$48,468.66. Refugee garments, 408; value, \$1,115.77.

Articles for soldiers (practically all knitted articles), 237,488; value, \$646,333.50.

Miscellaneous articles, 49,773 (no value stated).

"The women of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky cannot be given too much credit for their splendid work in turning out this great volume of work," said James R. Garfield, division manager. "We are extremely hopeful that there will be no lessening of production."

The Lake Division of the American Red Cross is sending out from its Cleveland office large orders to Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky chapters for surgical dressings for the United States Army Medical Service. The make-up of the dressings will conform to army specifications, but those who have been working on the Red Cross standard dressings will have little difficulty in following the army directions. It is the intention of the army authorities to turn over to the Red Cross the material, such as gauze and cotton, required to make the dressings definitely asked for by the Medical Corps. The Red Cross chapters will in turn have the benefit of this arrangement.

The productive capacity of the Red Cross work-rooms throughout the country has been steadily increasing, and with much of the work practically under army direction the Red Cross should be even more helpful to the Medical Service than in the past.

Indiana has forty-four Home Service chapters of the Red Cross, according to a report by the Lake Division of the national organization. These chapters have a total of 268 families under their care, and spent a total of \$2,544.47 during the first two months of 1918.

Eight social workers, an inspector-manufacturer of splints, a mechanical engineer, a graphic exhibit expert and two journalists are needed by the American Red Cross to fill positions in France and Italy, according to information just received from Washington by Mrs. L. Dean Holden, direc-

tor of the Lake Division Department of Personnel.

Field representatives, secretaries to bureau heads, architects, cable men, motion picture operators, chaplains, and base hospital representatives are needed in France. More than 100 accountants, clerks, bookkeepers, auditors and stenographers are needed for service in the same country. The medical bureau requires a few physicians, hospital superintendents, dentists and an X-ray expert.

Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky applicants for these Red Cross positions should call or write to Mrs. Holden, 929 Garfield Building, Cleveland.

## Food Administration

The usual extravagant consumption of eggs, their waste by coloring, unusual consumption of candy eggs or other Easter novelties are tabooed by the food administration this year, due to the shortage of staples. County food administrators have been authorized to forbid the usual indulgences in Easter eggs, beyond a point of reasonable consumption.

Denying that county food administrators have authority to require any baker or dealer to increase prices for bread, the food administration reiterates its purpose in reference to bread—the determination of a reasonable margin of profit—leaving a minimum to the result of competition.

New food regulations affecting the consumption of wheat flour products are intended to reduce consumption one-half. They include the following limitations:

"Householders to use not to exceed a total of one and one-half pounds a week of wheat products per person. This means not more than one and three-quarter pounds of Victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.

"Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition thereto, not to serve to any one guest at any one meal, an aggregate of breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour.

"No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered.

"Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products for each ninety meals served, thus conforming with the limitations requested of the householders.

"Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time, and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

"We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold by delivery of the three-quarter pound loaf where one pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per cent. of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1.

"Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely."

County food administrators are urged to institute a campaign to save ice for the sake of conserving ammonia, which is highly essential to the manufacture of hand grenades and other munitions of war.

The federal food administrator advises against any relaxation of the laws intended to safeguard public health; this especially with reference to modifications of the city ordinances relative to raising hogs in dangerous proximity to homes.

Bakers who are unable to read instructions and offer this as an excuse for failure to abide by the regulations of the food administration are advised to quit business, as the administration will show no further tolerance with this class of offenders.



## Model Organization for Registration

**Miss Mary Mulligan of Madison County  
Has Prepared for Big Task Begin-  
ning April 19.**

Miss Mary S. Mulligan, of Madison county, Supervisor of Public Instruction in Anderson, has submitted what is regarded as a model plan for the registration of Indiana women for War Emergency Service, which is printed herewith for the information of the workers in other counties, where organization difficulties have been experienced. Miss Mulligan has 290 trained registrars ready to go over the top.

### A. Organization.

1. Unite. School districts.
2. Chairmen of districts:
  - Miss Elma Trueblood, Main Street School.
  - Miss Mattie Fry, Hazelwood School.
  - Miss Anna Ellis, Seventh Street School.
  - Miss Jessie Leffel, Riley School.
  - Mrs. Helen Huffman, Columbia School.
  - Miss Anna Conway, Shadeland School.
  - Miss Verna Hoke, Lincoln School.
  - Miss Ranna Creson, Central Ave. School.
  - Miss Ida Dickey, Park Place School.
  - Miss Omega Rose, Washington School.
3. Board of Advisors for each chairman—the teachers of the school.
4. Plan—Provision for house-to-house canvass. Also for a registrar in each school building from 8 to 11 and from 1 to 4 during the drive.
5. Division of work. The Advisory Board will list the streets in its district; indicating the district limits of each.
  - a. Registrars will be chosen for each street and a group of registrars will be chosen for each office building, factory, business block, and boarding home.
  - b. Assignment of registrars.
    1. One registrar for each street.
      - (a) In the case of factories:
        - (1) Arrange with the superintendent of the factory for a talk before the women in which the purpose of the registration is made clear.
        - (2) Arrange with the superintendent of the factory for a time and place for the registration.
        - (3) Appoint a group of registrars large enough to complete the work within ten days.
      - (b) In case of business blocks, assign one registrar to each.
      - (c) In case of office buildings, assign one registrar to each.
      - (d) Boarding homes—one registrar.
    2. A high school girl will be registered by the teacher of her advisory group.
    3. Instruction of registrars March 26—7:30 p. m., High School Auditorium.

### B. Education—Through:

1. Press.
2. Clubs.
3. Parent-Teachers' meetings.
4. Pulpits.
5. Patriotic meetings.
  - (1) At each school building on March 19, 3:00-4:00 p. m., Mothers' Day, a patriotic program.
  - (2) At each school building on April 16, at 7:30 p. m., a patriotic program.
  - (3) Any other public meetings, at which we are allowed a few minutes.

### C. Filing Cards.

1. Keep cards filed by streets or factories, business blocks, etc., until registration is completed in district. On April 30 file them alphabetically and send to this office.

### D. Report of Progress.

Daily reports to my office by phone.

Time for reports: Central, 7:00 p. m.; Columbia, 7:10 p. m.; Hazelwood, 7:20 p. m.; Lincoln, 7:30 p. m.; Main, 7:40 p. m.; Park Place, 7:50 p. m.; Riley, 8:00; Seventh, 8:10 p. m.; Shadeland, 8:20 p. m.; Washington, 8:30 p. m.

## Public Service Reserve

N. E. Squibb, director of the Public Service Reserve in Indiana, authorizes the following for the information of county directors and the men who have registered in the shipbuilders' army:

The United States Employment Service last week notified the shipyards east of the Rocky mountains that it is now prepared to fill all their labor needs, and requested them to obtain their workers exclusively through the service. Compliance by the yards with this request, and the cessation of their independent efforts to recruit labor, will mean the elimination of the past general confusion in industry caused by the unintentional "stealing" of men by one yard from another, the unnecessary and premature withdrawal of workers from other industries, and the piling up of idle labor in the shipbuilding centers.

Approximately 75 yards on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the Great Lakes have been notified of the readiness of the Employment Service to find them all the labor they need. For the present the Pacific coast yards will be cared for by the district offices of the Employment Service at San Francisco and Seattle.

The needs of the yards will be supplied first from the applicants for shipbuilding employment at the various branch offices of the Employment Service. Where branch offices are unable to fill requests for particular classes of workers, these will be obtained from the United States Public Service Reserve, the skilled labor "recruiting" division of the Employment Service. The Reserve already has enrolled more than 225,000 shipyard volunteers, and all States have been instructed to continue enrolling skilled men, whether or not their quotas have been obtained.

Each Federal State director of the Public Service Reserve has been directed to begin the classification by trades of the men enrolled in his State. Wherever possible, Reserve members will be examined as to their qualifications for shipbuilding by the traveling examiners and other experts of the branch offices of the Employment Service. When these experts are not available, the State director or his agents must ascertain the fitness of volunteers from independent sources. The Reserve will not be called upon until the resources of the branch offices of the Employment Service have been exhausted.

All branch offices of the Employment Service and the Reserve directors should note the following letter sent to the shipyards by Director Densmore:

"The United States Employment Service is now ready to undertake to supply all your labor requirements. As soon as we have perfected our system of clearances, whereby all the labor resources of the country can be made available through the branch or district office of the Employment Service nearest you, we believe that all your needs, so far as competent men are to be found anywhere, can be taken care of without direct reference to our Washington office. In the meantime, however, and for the purpose of making shipyard volunteers immediately available, we have established in this office a Clearance Section, which will handle requests for men who can not readily be found through our local offices.

"In the interest of the general labor situation throughout the country, as affecting both shipbuilding and war industries, we believe it to be essential that the shipyards should get the men they need exclusively through the United States Employment Service. Accordingly we request you to send us now and from time to time hereafter, a list of the special positions in your shipyard now vacant which you do not expect to be able to fill readily through the nearest office of this service; for example, such as shipfitters, loftsmen, coppersmiths, etc. It would be well to go over the list with our representative in such office, inasmuch as we do not want to draw on the Public Service Reserve for men who can be obtained from among those who apply at Employment Service offices. Upon receipt of the list we shall at once try to locate the men you need and to assist you in arranging, through our Employment Service, for the employment of those men whom you desire.

"Such list should be specific as to the kinds of men wanted, the number of each kind, working

conditions, and the rates of wages. We must also be able to give definite information as to the probability of securing living accommodations and the rates of board and lodging or rent. We also want to know exactly when the men listed can be employed. Much hardship will be caused if, through erroneous information, we lead men to give up or endanger their positions elsewhere in the hope of securing positions in the shipyards which are not at the time actually open."

A warning to members of the Public Service Reserve, registered for shipbuilding, not to expect immediate calls, has been issued by William E. Hall, national director of the Reserve. Mr. Hall says:

"It will probably be some little time before calls from the shipyards are made for any considerable number of men. For the present the men needed by the shipyards who can not be found among the unemployed will be chiefly skilled mechanics of the higher grades. Men enrolled in the Reserve should wait until they receive notification of any opening. They must stick to their present jobs until they are called. To leave them and independently seek shipyard employment would be only to bring hardship upon themselves and their families.

"Wherever any man who wants immediate employment has enrolled in the Reserve he can have his records transferred to the nearest Employment Service office on application to the enrollment agent who enrolled him or to the Reserve director of his State. Men now at work should be encouraged to stick to their jobs and stay on reserve."

### BULLETIN NO. 12.

To All Enrolling Agents of the U. S. Public Service Reserve:

We have not received from all counties all the cards which were filled out for the recent shipyards drive. If you have not sent in your enrolling cards to this office, please do so immediately.

It will be well for you to keep a record of the men who have enrolled with you for your own personal information.

We are informed that there is no immediate need for men in the shipyards and that any statements which you may see in the papers to the contrary are not statements of authority, but come through overzealousness on the part of some newspaper men to write what they think to be a good story.

I am quoting a warning to members of the Public Service Reserve registered for shipyards not to expect immediate calls, which was just issued by W. E. Hall, National Director of the Reserve. It is as follows:

### RESERVE MEMBERS MUST WAIT.

"It will probably be some little time before calls from the shipyards are made for any considerable number of men. For the present the men needed by the shipyards who can not be found among the unemployed will be chiefly skilled mechanics of the higher grades. Men enrolled in the Reserve should wait until they receive notification of any opening. They must stick to their present jobs until they are called. To leave them and independently seek shipyard employment would be only to bring hardship upon themselves and their families.

"Whenever any man who wants immediate employment has enrolled in the Reserve he can have his records transferred to the nearest Employment Service office on application to the enrollment agent who enrolled him or to the Reserve director of his State. Men now at work should be encouraged to stick to their jobs and stay on reserve."

Examiners have not come to Indiana and it may be that there will be some change in this procedure, although we are not informed on the subject as yet. It may be that each agent will be asked to pass his opinion upon the men enrolled.

If there are a great many of your men who are unemployed, please send their names into this office and we will turn them over to the U. S. Emergency Employment Service, who may be able to place them at work at once.

Very truly yours,

N. E. SQUIBB,  
State Director.





I will smash the German line in France, if you will smash that damnable Hun propaganda at home.—GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., APRIL 5, 1918

Number 34

## Cottage Cheese Has Splendid Food Value

**Expert Has Been Detailed to Indiana to Encourage Manufacture and Use of This Product.**

As a part of the campaign to stop waste and conserve food Simon Hagedorn, an expert on the manufacture of cottage cheese, has been detailed to Indiana by the United States Department of Agriculture to encourage a larger manufacture and more extensive use of this valuable food product.

During these times when meats and other protein foods are scarce and high in price the housewife will find it economical to use cottage cheese as a substitute. Nutrition experts tell us that one pound of cottage cheese has a protein value equal to that of various kinds of meats as follows:

- 1.27 pounds of sirloin steak.
- 1.46 pounds of fresh ham.
- 1.58 pounds of loin pork chop.
- 1.52 pounds of fowl.
- 1.31 pounds of hind leg of calf.

Large quantities of skim milk that might be made into cottage cheese is now being wasted or fed to hogs and other live stock. Many difficult problems in the manufacture and marketing of the cheese have in the past kept it from being more generally used. But now that it is so important to save meats and the housewife can make such a saving by using cheese as a meat substitute, it is important that it be placed on the market in larger quantities.

Mr. Hagedorn will visit the different creameries and dairies of the State to help them with their manufacturing problems and to give advice regarding the better methods of marketing the product. The work is being conducted by Purdue University in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The campaign is in charge of C. R. George, of Purdue, and is a part of the dairy campaign waged by the State Food Committee.

### THE CARE OF GARDEN TOOLS.

"Tools for garden work are frequently objects of unnecessary and willful neglect," says F. C. Gaylord, of Purdue. "Following their use during the summer they are leaned against a tree or fence and often remain there without further attention until spring. When provided with shelter they are sometimes carelessly placed where heavier tools or other objects pass over them, thus ending their usefulness.

"When exposed to moisture, tools will rust, and wooden handles will warp and crack. Rusty tools make the work doubly hard, while the gardener's annual spring crop of blisters is greatly increased by roughened, warped handles. Furthermore, the ordinary care of tools is merely common-sense economy, as it lengthens their period of usefulness.

"Tools which are in poor condition should receive any necessary attention now, for when spring work begins in earnest time will be at a premium. Rust may be removed by soaking thoroughly in kerosene, then rubbing with a medium grade of emery paper until a clean surface is obtained. Sandpaper the roughened or warped wooden handles, then rub with a rag soaked in crude petroleum or grease, and finish by polishing with a soft cloth. Cracked handles may be repaired by wrapping tightly with plumbers' tape.

"Wheel hoes, hand hoes, weedeaters, garden knives, spades, hatchets, scuffle hoes, etc., must be sharp in order to give effective service. If a grindstone

## Attention, County Councils of Defense!

(Editorial)

County Councils of Defense can hardly hope to retain their standing, if by this time they have failed to catch the meaning of their office and have not joined in the work of organizing the men, women and materials in their communities on a war basis. They have had almost a year in which to acquaint themselves with the purposes of the defense organization, to become familiar with the objects desired by the national and State Governments. How they can expect their failure to translate into action and results the requests that have come to them, all aimed at crystallizing patriotic sentiment and co-ordinating patriotic activities, to be excused or condoned, is not clear. The more vigilant County Councils and the larger State Council, itself answerable to Washington for Indiana's position behind the battle lines, have a right to expect that every other Council has done its full duty. All of which is but prefatory to the statement that by no means the least consequential request that has issued to the Indiana County Councils has been that conveyed in Bulletin No. 118. This urges organization by township and community Councils of Defense in every school district, in every county in Indiana.

President Wilson, himself, in a communication to the Indiana body pointed out the desirability of this extension of the second line of the nation's defense. The National Council joined in the request and Governor James P. Goodrich declared his ambition in this connection for a 100% organization of Indiana territorial units and individuals.

What greater incentive can a conscientious, loyal county Council ask? In delegating this responsibility to the counties, the State Council adhered to the policy of decentralization of the controlling organization in Washington.

The ominous German drive in Picardy has made it clear to statesmen and warriors that Germany is not defeated and will not be overcome until the fullest participation by America in support of the Allies. Such ponderous force will not be available until every man, woman and child in this country has been brought to a sense of direct personal concern in the struggle. What quicker or more effective method of enlisting them has been devised than bringing them into an active association of patriotic citizens? It would seem so plain a duty that no county Council, or member of such organization could persistently countenance delinquency.

A conscientious effort to bring every township or every school district into the organization should be made everywhere at once, if it has not already been made.

As truthfully as the proposition that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, when the test comes, so will it prove in communities where the demands continue, as continue they must in enlarged measure, as popular sentiment becomes more taut with the growing peril of the Hun drive in France. Ability to maintain the dignity of civil law and keep our house in order becomes easier by virtue of organization. There is no good reason for shirking or evading this important business in any Indiana county.

is not available a flat file will develop a good cutting edge, since the steel used in tools is fairly soft. When cleaned and sharpened tools should be kept coated with heavy oil or grease to prevent rusting."

### PLANT A GARDEN.

"Every potato hill is a rap at Kaiser Bill," is the slogan.

More than 500,000 war gardens were planted in Indiana last year. To increase this number to 750,000 in 1918 is the Food Production Committee's ambition.

A shortage of garden seeds is threatened for 1919 spring's planting. The usual European sources can not be relied upon for a supply. The weather conditions have not been favorable to the growing of root crop seeds. The seed can only be produced by planting roots already in the ground or now in storage. Such crops as carrots, beets, onions, turnips and rutabagas are involved.

Start the seed crop now in fertile soil in order that the tops are well started by warm weather. It is necessary to cover the roots one or two inches to protect from light freezes. Plant the roots in rows 3 feet apart and 2½ to 3 feet in the row.

Onions may be spaced six inches in the row. Cultivate shallow and thoroughly.

### POULTRY CAMPAIGN.

More chickens than ever before are being hatched this year in Indiana as a result of the early hatching campaign, reports reaching the Committee on Food Production and Conservation indicate. This, too, is in spite of the adverse market conditions such as price of eggs and poultry. The big problem now is to care for these extra early hatched chicks so as to give increased meat production this summer and the greater number of eggs next fall.

### Liberty Guard Lights.

While Fayette county holds the record for "concentrated" Liberty Guards, having four organizations in Connersville alone, nevertheless Warrick county outranks all others in number of companies organized. There are now companies at Boonville, Tennyson, Chandler, Canal, Folsomville and two at Newburg. The work of organizing the county is in the capable hands of Thomas E. Downs, editor of the Boonville Standard.

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## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—The Kirkland township high school has the unique record of having a 100 per cent. membership in the Red Cross and a 100 per cent. membership in the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

**Allen County.**—Ft. Wayne has been divided into thirty-two sections to facilitate the war garden program. In each section a "captain" has been appointed to list every vacant lot and to see that persons desiring lots to cultivate are supplied. City authorities will seize land which is not cultivated....The grand total in the Allen county war savings stamp drive is now more than \$400,000. More than \$100,000 worth of stamps were sold by women in the townships outside of Ft. Wayne.

**Bartholomew County.**—Canners have started a campaign in Bartholomew county for the growing of more tomatoes this summer to meet the war demand....All ground in Columbus available for gardening has been listed by the boys of the high school and will be allotted to persons who wish to cultivate it by the garden committee of the Chamber of Commerce....The poem "Kaiserblumen" was torn from the school textbooks and was burned in bonfires on the yards of the schools. While the pages were burning the child in sang patriotic songs.

**Blackford County.**—C. M. Harvey has been appointed by the County Council of Defense to see that every available acre of ground in the county is cultivated. He will report the names of persons who refuse to cultivate their land to the State Council of defense.

**Boone County.**—Two sectional meetings and one mass meeting made up the Thornstown township war conference April 3. The mass meeting was held in the high school gymnasium in the evening. Among the speakers were Henry Coe Culbertson, former president of Emporia College, and Major Craig Wright of the British army. The sectional meetings, one for women and one for men, were held in the Presbyterian church and the Methodist church, respectively....The following have been named as the Eagle Township Council of Defense: Jesse F. Philippi, Helen Nell Lemon, George W. Rader, Jasper Shuburne, Peter Moore, W. H. Baldock and Edward Brouhard....Washington and Jackson townships already have organized with the following members: Washington—Clarence Blubaugh, Watson Masters, Sheridan Pollard, Ruth Fall and Homer Beck. Jackson—W. K. Ingalls, John W. Scott, Carl Bowman, Mrs. Carrie Beaver and Charles McLain....A campaign against sheep-killing dogs has been started following reports filed with the county auditor showing that dogs killed stock valued at \$2,602.51 during the year ending March 1.

**Cass County.**—A patriotic meeting at which a service flag, with stars representing the men who have gone from Boone township, was dedicated, was held under the auspices of the Township Council of Defense.

**Clark County.**—Council of Defense have been organized in every township of the county with the exception of Carr township. This township will be organized within a short time....Henry A. Burt, former mayor of Jeffersonville, has been appointed war garden supervisor for the city.

**Decatur County.**—An all day patriotic meeting will be held in the Christian church at Waynesburg, Sunday, April 7, under the auspices of the Jackson Township Council of Defense....Every boy eligible to membership in the United States Boys' Working Reserve has enrolled in Clay township....A Council of Defense has been formed in Fugi township with Thomas Hamilton as chairman....A committee has been appointed by the County Council of Defense to make plans for greater sheep production in the county.

**Dekalb County.**—At a joint meeting of the County Council of Defense and the Township Councils of Defense an anti-tuberculosis society was formed for the purpose of aiding in the sale of Red Cross seals and promoting the plan to build a county tuberculosis hospital....J. Y. W. McClellan, chairman of the County Council of Defense, has issued a statement in which he says all land in the county must be cultivated or he will see that it is seized....A war conference was held in Waterloo, March 22, under the direction of the Grant Township Council of Defense.

**Delaware County.**—Five hundred vacant lots have been turned over to the Muncie war garden committee by Ball Bros., manufacturers.

**Elkhart County.**—Fifty-one merchants, practically every retail dealer in Goshen, have become members of the merchants' divisions of the United States food administration.

**Floyd County.**—The Floyd County Council of Defense has appointed Miss Irene Graybrook as special registrar for the purpose of registering all vacant lots in the city which the owners are willing to allow to be used for garden purposes....A parade of automobiles escorted the thirty-five men who left the county for Camp Taylor, March 29.

**Fountain County.**—Action has been taken by the

school authorities to release boys in the eighth grade before the school term is completed to allow them to work on farms in the interest of increased food production.

**Fulton County.**—A Council of Defense has been organized in Henry township, with Rev. Ivan R. Goodwin as chairman....Charles T. Jones has been elected chairman of the Newcastle Township Council of Defense.

**Gibson County.**—Miss Marie Rose Laufer was the principal speaker at the first township meeting held in Oakland City under the auspices of the Township Council of Defense. Other township meetings are being planned under the direction of other township councils....Gibson county men subject to the draft were scheduled to meet on April 4 and perfect a county patriotic organization. Township organizations also will be formed.

**Henry County.**—"Over the Top in Ten Days" is the slogan reported to State headquarters of the third Liberty loan drive by the committee in charge of the campaign in Henry county. Henry county promoters of the drive declare they are "organized to the grass roots," that they know where the money awaits, and are all set to get it....Michael E. Foley, chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense, addresses a mass meeting of the patriotic citizens of Newcastle on Tuesday evening, April 9.

**Howard County.**—"Every man in this county who is not working must either go to work or take his chance with the vagrancy law" was the edict of Mayor Wright of Kokomo. He stated that in his opinion the best way to solve the farm labor problem is to draft the loafer....The request of the food administration that merchants make window displays to encourage war gardening was observed by most of the merchants of Kokomo. The city has adopted the war garden slogan, "Dig and hoe so things will grow"....The county Liberty guard organization will appear at the memorial services in honor of James DeArmond Golladay, a soldier who recently died in France.

**Jackson County.**—Redding township has organized a Council of Defense, with Henry Smith of Sulphur Springs as chairman.

**Knox County.**—Memorial services were held in Vincennes for three Knox county men who have died in the service. They are Privates Ellis Cannon, Harry Henry and Lawrence Bouchie.

**Lake County.**—Michael E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense, and Clarence Darrow, labor leader, will be the principal speakers at the dedication of Hammond's new Liberty hall, April 6. The building was erected for the purpose of supplying adequate seating space for patriotic meetings. On the Monday following the dedication the building will be turned over to the school children of the city for patriotic exercises....N. E. Rowley of Laporte was the principal speaker at the Coaling township war conference, March 26....The town of Hobart has formed an organization for the purpose of promoting patriotism and advancing community welfare.

**Marshall County.**—Township patriotic meetings were held in Donaldson, Lapaz and Tegader under the direction of the township Councils of Defense.

**Newton County.**—At a patriotic meeting held in Brook a resolution asking the County Council to appropriate \$25,000 a year as a fund to meet war expenses in the county was unanimously passed.

**Ohio County.**—The following township chairmen have been appointed by the County Council of Defense to organize defense councils in every township in the county: Ethan Anderson, Robert Galbraith, Emmet Wilber, Charles Ascherman, Chris Grieve, Asher Johnson and Albert Pate.

**Orange County.**—A war conference, said to be one of the best of its kind in the State, was held in Orleans, March 30, under the direction of the County Council of Defense. Orange county defense work is taking on renewed vigor and gives promise of greater effectiveness.

**Parke County.**—An enthusiastic meeting of Parke county women interested in Red Cross work greeted Mrs. Hugh McGibney and Fred Van Nuy, both of Indianapolis, at the Red Cross rooms at the Masonic Temple, March 27. A few men, also interested in Red Cross work, attended the meeting, making in all about three hundred in the audience. Mrs. McGibney talked on the work of the Red Cross, tracing the growth of the organization since the beginning of the war, explaining the work in all its functions and urging the necessity for every woman to register for service. She highly praised the work of the Parke county women, both in quantity and quality. A tremendous number of garments have been made in Parke county and not one has ever been rejected on account of poor work. Parke county has also made one shipment of surgical dressings and has another almost completed. Mrs. McGibney was followed by Mr. Van Nuy, who made an appeal to the people of Parke county for steadfastness in the great work undertaken. The Red Cross leaders from all parts of the county were present and are planning similar meetings in the various townships. Community singing, led by Mrs. Sandford, with Mrs. Walter S. Ferguson at the piano, was a feature of the meeting. Another feature of the occasion was the donation of small gifts to be

placed in the hospital bags made by the women and now ready for shipment. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. A. H. Stark, president of the local Red Cross Sewing Society.

**Pike County.**—Captain D. H. Blake of the British army was the principal speaker at all-day war conferences at Petersburg and Winslow, March 27 and 28. Mrs. Idah McGlone Gibson also spoke at the meetings.

**Ripley County.**—Defense Councils are being organized in each township and war committees are being appointed in each school district. These war committees are composed of ten persons, seven men and three women.

**St. Joseph County.**—Sunday-school superintendents of South Bend made appeals to the boys of the city to enlist in the United States Boys' Working Reserve at the service Easter Sunday....The St. Joseph Bar Association has formed a speakers' bureau, each member of which has pledged himself to answer any call which may be made in the county for patriotic speakers....Mass meetings of farmers are being held throughout the county for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of labor which will be necessary this summer and, if possible, arrangements will be made to supply this labor from the membership of the Boys' Working Reserve or from other sources. In order to further interest in the Thrift Stamp campaign the principals of the six high schools in St. Joseph county have planned an oratorical contest among the schools on the subject of the Thrift Stamp. Orations will be limited to ten minutes. Pupils to represent each school will be selected in preliminary contests. Persons will be admitted to hear the orations only if each purchases a thrift stamp at the door. The winners of the local contests will compete at South Bend for the county championship. The first prize will be three war savings stamps, the second prize two war savings stamps and the third prize one war savings stamp.

**Starke County.**—Thomas Atherton has been elected chairman of the Wayne township council of defense.

**Sullivan County.**—It is estimated that at least 10,000 persons attended the war conferences which were recently held in each township of the county.

**Tippecanoe County.**—Stanley Coulter, Carolyn Shoemaker and J. O. Beck were the principal speakers at the Wen township war conference in the Presbyterian church at Spring Grove. The Purdue University band supplied the music....The Lafayette school board is considering the abandonment of the teaching of German in the grade and high schools after the end of the present term.

**Wabash County.**—A defense council has been organized in Liberty township. This is the last township in the county to organize. Milo Merrell is chairman of the county organization.

**Wells County.**—Judge C. E. Sturgis, chairman of the Council of Defense, has named a committee to have charge of the war gardens of Wells county.

## The Official Bulletin

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

"Owing to the enormous increase of government war work the governmental departments at Washington are being flooded with letters of inquiry on every conceivable subject concerning the war and it has been found a physical impossibility for the clerks, though they number an army in themselves now, to give many of these letters proper attention and reply. There is published daily at Washington, under authority of and by direction of the President, a government newspaper—the Official U. S. Bulletin. This paper prints every day all of the more important rulings, decisions, regulations, proclamations, orders, etc., etc., as they are promulgated by the several departments and the many special committees and agencies now in operation at the national capital. This official journal is posted each day in every postoffice in the United States, more than 56,000 in number, and may also be found on file at all libraries, boards of trade and chamber of commerce, the offices of mayors and governors and federal officials. By consulting these files most questions will be found readily answered; there will be little necessity for letter writing; the unnecessary congestion of the mails will be appreciably relieved; the railroads will be called upon to move fewer correspondence sacks and the mass of business that is piling up in the government departments will be eased considerably. Hundreds of clerks now answering correspondence will be enabled to give their time to essentially important war work, and a fundamentally patriotic service will have been performed by the public.

Do not help the Hun at meal time.



## Encourages Greater Sorghum Production

**Food Production Committee Points Out That it is Easy to Raise and Makes Valuable Sweetening.**

A campaign is being waged by the Food Committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense to encourage a greater sorghum production. Letters coming to the food director's office, asking for information on sorghum, indicate that the sorghum acreage will be increased at least 25 per cent. during 1918.

Prof. M. L. Fisher, of Purdue, points out in the following article that sorghum is easy to raise and makes a valuable sweetening:

"The scarcity of commercial sugar makes it necessary for consumers to substitute other forms of sweetening where possible. Sorghum syrup is a cheap and easily obtained form of sweetening. It can be used both for cooking and for table use. The large yield to be obtained makes it easy for any farmer to obtain a considerable quantity of syrup from a small area of land.

"Sorghum does not require any unfamiliar methods of culture. Any one who knows how to raise corn can also raise a good crop of sorghum. Good corn land is also good land for sorghum. In fact, land which is rather poor for corn production will be found to produce a very good return in sorghum. Plowing may be done either in the fall or in the spring. Spring plowing should be done as early as possible. Many growers make a mistake in waiting until just before planting to break their land. If the land is plowed early in April and worked several times before planting, it will produce a good seed bed and destroy weeds and be all the better for the sorghum crop.

"Fertilizing with stable manure is not recommended for direct application. It produces too much rankness of growth and the quality of the syrup is not benefited. If the land really needs fertilization, 200 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate or a fertilizer as high as possible in available phosphoric acid will be advantageous. If plain acid phosphate can not be obtained, then mixed goods with 1 or 2 per cent. of nitrogen and 12 to 14 per cent. of phosphoric acid may be used. It is probably better if one can use land which has been well fertilized and manured for previous crops.

"Planting should not take place until the ground has been fully warmed and some previous cultivation given to destroy weeds. After corn has been planted it is time enough to give attention to sorghum—say, the last two weeks in May. Planting should be done in rows about the same distance apart as corn rows and the seed distributed so that the plants will stand about six inches apart in the row. However, to obtain such a stand it will be necessary to plant somewhat thicker than is desired for the final crop. When the plants are five or six inches high they can be thinned to the proper distance apart. Two to three pounds of seed are required for an acre. For small areas the seed can be distributed by hand; for large areas a grain drill can be used by stopping up the holes not needed.

"There are many varieties of sorghum; but for Indiana the Early Amber or the Early Orange are the most acceptable. The Early Amber is a little earlier than the Early Orange, but the Early Orange will mature in all parts of the State and is regarded as slightly better for syrup production, growing somewhat larger in the stalk, and is said to produce more juice.

"The cultivation of sorghum should be the same as for corn. Three or four cultivations are desirable. Weeds should be kept down so that in the harvesting no weeds are carried to the mills.

"When the seed has reached the dough stage harvesting should begin. Where large areas are grown it is desirable that the crop should not all be planted at the same time. This will permit the grower to harvest his crop when it is at the best stage of development. The usual procedure of harvesting is first to strip off the leaves and lay them in piles for forage use; then the heads are cut off, taking from twelve to eighteen inches of the top part of the stalk (the upper part of the

stalk is not especially good for syrup). The heads are laid in piles and may be threshed later for seed. The stalks are then cut and laid in piles. They may lie in piles for a couple of days and even longer without deteriorating. However, it is better to haul to the mill as soon as possible after cutting. A sharp knife should be used in the cutting so that the stalks are cut off with a clean cut. Bruised ends and broken stalks will very quickly begin to ferment and thus injure the quality of the syrup.

"The cut stalks are run through a grinder and roller. A three-roller mill is considered better than a two-roller mill. It is not desirable to obtain the last bit of juice from the stalk. Fifty to 60 per cent. of the juice content is what is usually obtained. Where a larger percentage is obtained the syrup is usually not so good.

"A ton of sorghum should produce from ten to sixteen gallons of syrup, and an acre yield varies from sixty to two hundred gallons.

"The crushed stalks may be returned to the land, or they may be siloed. They make fair silage, or, if the stalks are dried, they make excellent bedding. Sorghum seed may be used for feeding stock, but it is not highly relished. The skimmings from the boiling juice may be mixed with ground feed and fed to hogs with good results.

"Throughout the country there are many plants for grinding the sorghum and preparing the syrup. Where there is considerable sorghum grown someone will be warranted in putting in a plant to do the work for the community. A plant operated by steam and having a capacity of 500 gallons per day will cost probably \$500. A horsepower outfit with a capacity of 25 to 50 gallons daily will involve an outlay of about \$150. The details of machinery and equipment for grinding and boiling and the process of boiling are too long for this article. Full information on that part of the work may be obtained from Farmers' Bulletin No. 477, which can be had free from the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

## Red Cross Activities

The Red Cross during the month of February supplied 475,000 meals to fighting men in France from eleven canteens on lines of communication, according to reports received by the Lake division. A total of 1,040 cases of tobacco, 199,600 flannel pajamas, 146,000 muslin pajamas, 22,500 handkerchiefs, 13,000 socks and 5,100 shirts were distributed during the month.

The Red Cross war council has just appropriated \$1,193,125 as an additional contribution to the British Red Cross.

Sale of gauze for surgical dressings to Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky chapters averages 823,000 yards a month. In addition 330,000 yards of muslin, 180,000 yards of outing flannel, 22,000 yards of blanketing and 105,000 pounds of yarn also are sold to these chapters monthly.

An urgent appeal for registration of more nurses has been issued by the Lake division. The appeal comes as a result of Surgeon-General Gorgas' request for 5,000 nurses before June 1 to serve in military hospitals in the United States and in Europe.

Registered nurses are being urged to enlist in groups so that nurses in hospitals can keep up an association with women with whom they have been working.

## Protection Committee

As a result of the efforts of this committee the Postoffice Department has issued a "non-mailable" order against the November (1917) issue of the Lyceum World, published in Indianapolis, Arthur Gringle, of Indianapolis and Batesville, editor. Articles and editorials in that issue were held in violation of the provisions of the espionage act. Hereafter the magazine will be examined for offending articles before it is mailed, the committee is advised in an official communication from Postmaster Robert E. Springsteen, of Indianapolis.

## Food Administration

Indiana is asked to go on a strictly wheatless diet until after the next harvest in a special appeal sent every county food administrator by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana. This is in view of the serious situation resulting from the wheat shortage, there being but 40 per cent. of the nation's requirements available, and demands from the nation's associates in the war pressing.

For the purpose of getting into trade channels all the hoarded wheat in Indiana Dr. Barnard has designated the week of April 8th as "Bring-in-the-Wheat Week." County food administrators are asked to co-operate in the effort, which, if unsuccessful, will be followed by a requisition of the hoarded grain.

Canned hominy is not a recognized substitute for wheat flour, neither is barley, puffed rice, rice polish, corn flakes, nor fruited oats. The Federal Administration is preparing a list of breakfast foods recognized under the fifty-fifty rule.

The Indiana State Fair has concurred in the suggestion of Dr. Barnard that fair associations this year withdraw their wheat product premium lists and offer prizes for the best articles made from substitutes. It is expected every other fair association in the State will fall in line with the idea.

Wheat or rye ground for stock feed is in violation of the Federal regulations. These grains are needed for human consumption and a severe penalty attaches for their use in any other manner.

Families not observing wheatless days and meals are expected to conform strictly to the 1½ pounds per week per person ration just promulgated by the Federal Food Administration. In public eating houses the limit of 6 pounds to every ninety meals served, with a maximum serving of 2 ounces of wheat products per meal and no wheat products served unless specifically ordered.

John Ruger, of Lafayette, has joined the staff of the Indiana Food Administrator, to have charge of all baking problems. A bakery inspector will be added to the staff, whose business will be an examination of shops, accounts, formulas, etc.

Every Indiana food administrator, demonstrator, merchants' representative or any one else interested in the important problems connected with this patriotic work is invited to attend the conference at the Claypool, April 8. J. W. Halliwell, in charge of the States' Administration Section of the Food Administration, who is very close to Herbert Hoover, and himself a recognized authority, will address the workers. At the time a policy will be outlined in reference to a wheatless diet for Indiana until next harvest, as recently requested by Dr. Barnard.

County food administrators are authorized to give ten days' notice to farmers hoarding wheat to place their surplus over seeding requirements in trade channels. Failure so to do means the requisition of this wheat by the Food Administration. It is believed notice will be sufficient and that there will be no occasion to requisition Indiana wheat.

Thirty-eight milling firms in Indiana have been given until April 6 to apply for license under liability for prosecution for continuing business without so doing.

## Geo. F. Porter in New Office.

George F. Porter has resigned as chief of the state councils section of the Council of National Defense to join the division of planning of the shipping board. Mr. Porter was particularly successful in the organization of state councils of defense and in directing their work. He was present at the first meeting of chairmen of county councils of defense at Indianapolis and assisted materially in getting the Indiana organization "off on the right foot." He has been succeeded in the States section by Arthur H. Fleming.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 34

## U. S. Public Service Reserve

BULLETIN No. 13.

To All Enrolling Agents of the United States Public Service Reserve:

We have been notified that shortly we will be asked to conduct a registration of a reserve for farm labor. This will apply to more than the ordinary farm laborers and will include men who are in the professions, in business and in trades who have had experience at some time in their lives upon the farm. As soon as the details of the plan are worked out we will send them to you, but in the meantime I wish that you would see that your organization is complete. Every county should be covered and, wherever possible, you should have an assistant in each township. In such a way you would be able to find out accurately the demand for farm labor and you would be able to place men who apply in the reserve. Also, it would be well for you to get in touch with your county agricultural agent and when this campaign is started you can work in close conjunction and harmony. You will please remember that the county agricultural agent is an assistant enrolling agent of the United States Public Service Reserve.

The present plan is to place men who are desirous of permanent farm employment in the counties in which they apply for work. If, however, there are more men than jobs in a certain county they will be sent to other counties.

It is planned to ask professional men and others to offer their vacations this year for work on the farms, and in order to make conditions most agreeable to them it is thought best to have them work on the farms of friends or relatives. In most cases it would mean that for from two weeks to a month they would work on farms in their own counties, but if these men should desire to be sent to other counties in another part of the State the State office of the reserve will handle the transfer.

Specific information on the entire plan of the Farm Labor Reserve of the Public Service Reserve will be sent to you in a short time.

Please send to us, as soon as possible, a letter outlining the condition of labor on the farms in your county. Do you think that there will be a shortage of men after the many boys are placed through the United States Boys' Working Reserve? Do you think it will be possible to get many farmers who will be willing to use men who have been raised on the farm but who are now engaged in other classes of business and who, through patriotic motives, are offering their services for greater production?

I ask that you look at the notice in the official bulletin of the Council of Defense, which will appear in the issue of March 29. This will give you the latest information regarding the shipbuilding reserve.

Be sure that you do not have any cards of men who are enrolled in the shipbuilding reserve. Send all these cards in to this office at once.

Very truly yours,

N. E. SQUIBB, State Director.

Uncle Sam is today the quartermaster of a hungry world. He is playing the game square and counts on every American to do the same.

## Report of Speakers' Bureau for March, 1918

—Financial—

Paid by Indiana University Extension:

Salaries—

Mr. Cavanaugh .....	\$166.66 2-3
Miss Evans .....	67.50
Miss Siegel .....	72.00
Mr. Pettijohn (1/2 time) .....	125.00
Mr. Reed .....	14.00

Total .....\$445.16 2-3

Traveling Expenses—

Mr. Pettijohn and Mr. Cavanaugh..\$ 47.65

Total .....\$493.81 2-3

Paid by Indiana State Normal School (Bogardus' salary and expenses paid by State Council of Defense approximately \$265) .....\$757.82

The council has paid telephone, telegraph, stationery, postage expenses and traveling expenses of soldier speakers. The exact amount of these accounts have not been separated from the other expenses of the State Council of Defense, so that the Speakers' Bureau cannot make an accurate report on these items.

A separate system of accounting is submitted to go into effect for the month of April, hence the next report (if this system is adopted) will give definitely the expenditures of the State Council of Defense for the Speakers' Bureau.

What counties have paid are not obtained.

—Speaking Activities—

Miscellaneous dates, 128; conferences, 18; Auburn, speakers, 4; Garrett, speakers, 3; Waterloo, speakers, 3; Petersburg, speakers, 4; Winslow, speakers, 4; Loogootee, speakers, 4; Shoals, speakers, 4; Orleans, speakers, 6; Sullivan, speakers (for entire week), 2; Worthington, speakers, 2; Jasonville, speakers, 2; Aurora, speakers, 2; Colfax, speakers, 5; Medaryville, speakers, 5; South Bend (Food Show), speakers, 4; Marion, speakers, 7; Peru, speakers, 5; Princeton, speakers, 3. Total of 68 conference speakers.

Total number of addresses, approximately 400.

Out-of-State Speakers—Dr. William E. Bohn, Dr. Henry Coe Culbertson, Captain D. H. Blake, Major Craig Wright, M. Albert C. Moulart, Mrs. Idah McGlone Gibson, Senator Kenyon, Dr. Travis.

Publicity and Literature—Hand books, books, bulletins, briefs, letters.

Submitted by

PROF. J. J. PETTIJOHN,

Director Speakers' Bureau.

## "Whispering Spies."

(By William Howard Taft.)

Whispering traitors have been the centers throughout the country of discontent. In little communities you will find that the presence of two or three who have suggested reasons why we ought not to have gone into the war—why we did wrong to Germany in this, why we did wrong to her in that, why we should have kept out of the war—has a paralyzing effect upon the enthusiasm of our people. It takes the fine edge off patriotism among those to whom these suggestions are made.

That adds to the importance of an organization like this, that shall be engaged in spreading information and facts to every man, woman and child in this country, that they may know there never was a war fought as completely ideal in the righteousness of its cause as the war which we fight against Germany today.

"The one sure way to supply the supreme need for food," reads a proclamation by Governor Bickett of North Carolina, "is to man the bread line with the woman power, the boy power and the girl power of the State."

## Total of 16,809 Boys Join Working Reserve

Army of Patriotic Hoosier Lads Ready to do Their Part in Helping to Win the War.

With figures already reported it is apparent that the effort to enroll 15,000 boys of Indiana in the United States Boys' Working Reserve during the two weeks ending March 31 was very successful. Up to this time 16,654 enrollments have been reported and several counties have sent in incomplete reports. It is expected that the reserve in Indiana will do much toward relieving the farm labor shortage which threatens to become increasingly acute.

The enrollment by counties is as follows:

Adams .....	285	Madison .....	188
Allen .....	874	Marion .....	614
Bartholomew .....	95	Marshall .....	138
Benton .....	83	Martin .....	109
Blackford .....	128	Miami .....	76
Boone .....	147	Monroe .....	76
Brown .....	76	Montgomery .....	142
Carroll .....	38	Morgan .....	172
Cass .....	217	Newton .....	97
Clark .....	1	Noble .....	480
Clay .....	133	Ohio .....	7
Clinton .....	47	Orange .....	69
Crawford .....	64	Owen .....	40
Daviess .....	190	Parke .....	50
Dearborn .....	80	Perry .....	16
Decatur .....	375	Pike .....	28
Dekalb .....	192	Porter .....	64
Delaware .....	180	Posey .....	152
Dubois .....	42	Pulaski .....	51
Elkhart .....	372	Punam .....	128
Fayette .....	31	Randolph .....	1
Floyd .....	5	Ripley .....	161
Fountain .....	155	Rush .....	..
Franklin .....	73	Scott .....	142
Fulton .....	13	Shelby .....	88
Gibson .....	150	Spencer .....	304
Grant .....	600	Starke .....	45
Greene .....	4	Steuben .....	535
Hamilton .....	57	St. Joseph .....	411
Hancock .....	467	Sullivan .....	751
Harrison .....	150	Switzerland .....	40
Hendricks .....	37	Tipton .....	186
Henry .....	20	Union .....	45
Howard .....	139	Vanderburg .....	1,375
Huntington .....	192	Vermilion .....	41
Jackson .....	123	Vigo .....	1,062
Jasper .....	450	Wabash .....	142
Jay .....	75	Warren .....	31
Jefferson .....	23	Warrick .....	95
Johnson .....	89	Washington .....	80
Knox .....	304	Wayne .....	162
Kosciusko .....	90	Wells .....	87
Lagrange .....	70	White .....	151
Lake .....	48	Whitley .....	117
Laporte .....	385		
Lawrence .....	216	Total .....	16,809

In connection with the success of the enrollment Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director, authorizes the following:

"A majority of these boys have pledged themselves to engage in farm work. Many have already found their own locations. Others are being placed daily by the local county directors and by the Federal State Director at Indianapolis. Farmers are offering \$15 to \$25 for boys with little or no experience and from \$25 to \$40 for experienced boys.

"The Federal Government at Washington considers the service rendered by the boys who work on farms this summer just as patriotic and necessary, within the limits of the opportunity afforded, as that rendered by their older brothers who cross the seas. To belong to the Reserve is a mark of true patriotism."

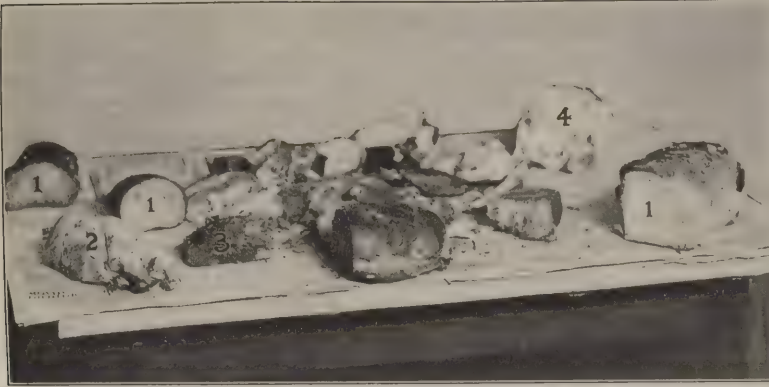
## Will Hang Kaiser Bill.

The hanging of Kaiser Wilhelm in effigy by drafted men will be a part of the celebration which will open the Liberty Loan campaign in Vanderburg county, April 6. Some protests against this action were registered by German-born citizens. John J. Nolan answered them with the statement that "anyone who protests against the hanging of the kaiser in effigy or any other way is not a good American."

Every church bell and every farm bell in the county will be rung at noon on each of the first five days of the bond campaign. Night meetings will be held for farmers, who will not be called upon to leave their work during the day. Men exempted from the draft have organized to take an active part in the campaign.



## This Is Treason of the Worst Kind



1—Bread ..... 11 lbs.  
2—Chicken ..... 2½ lbs.

3—Roast Meat ..... 3 lbs.  
4—Cabbage ..... 2 lbs.

There are various ways of manifesting patriotism. One of these is co-operating in the requests and regulations of the administrative departments of the government. It was from a desire to be of service in his humble way that Charles E. McPherson, a Gary, Indiana, janitor of an apartment house, reported the profligate waste of foodstuffs to the United States food administration, and with it the evidence of the truth of his report. The above photograph accompanied Mr. McPherson's letter to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, who has commended his zeal and directed the attention of the local authorities at Gary to the facts complained of. Mr. McPherson wrote as follows:

"Enclosed you will find a photo of some waste food collected by me on the 18th instant. This is only a small part of the waste of food that is wasted daily on eight flats of five to eight departments daily collections of garbage. I have

charge of nine buildings as janitor, therefore, I know the situation, and as Mr. Schaffer, as you know, is unable to attend to his duties, I made inquiry of who is to report to, and was informed that there was no one in our city. I had this photo taken that you may see that I am not exaggerating this, and as there should be some one to look after this situation here, and as I have considerable spare time, if you give me the authority to look after this at my spare time I will endeavor to check same, without working any hardship on anyone and free of any compensation whatever. I desire only to stop this waste of foodstuff which is needed so much in this trying hour of struggle. I am a man 52 years of age and desire in some way to be of some service to my country. I am American born, of Scotch descent. If there is anything I can do in this matter, I am at your command."

### Helps in Using Substitute Foods

(This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.)

#### WHEATLESS CAKES.

Cake should be used in a very limited way in the diet at the present time and if included in the menu at all should be "wheatless." Sometimes for children—especially in the school luncheon—cake is an important item and cannot be entirely replaced.

Cakes should not be iced, as this is not required to make the product palatable, and the syrup or sugar thus used should be utilized in foods where it is more necessary.

Cake should not be added to a menu without realizing that it is of considerable food value and that it should be used only when the extra food value is required.

The following recipes have been tested in the Home Economics Laboratories, Purdue University, and for further information regarding them application may be made to Mary L. Matthews, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.:

#### Gingerbread:

- 1 egg.
- ¾ cup sugar.
- ¾ cup molasses.
- ¾ cup boiling water.
- 1½ cup rye flour or barley flour.
- ½ teaspoon soda.
- 2 teaspoons baking powder.
- 2 tablespoons melted fat.

Beat egg slightly. Add molasses, sugar and boiling water. Sift dry ingredients, and add to first mixture. Bake in loaf or in gem tins in moderate oven.

#### Apple Sauce Cake:

- ¾ cup hot apple sauce sweetened as for table with corn syrup.

- ½ cup fat.
- 1 cup sugar.
- 1 cup raisins.
- 3 teaspoons soda.
- 1-1½ cups corn flour.
- 1-1½ cups rye flour.
- 1 cup nut meats.
- ½ teaspoon cloves.
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon.

Stir fat into hot apple sauce, set aside to cool. Add other ingredients. Bake in a loaf in a moderate oven for about 45 minutes.

#### Fruit Cup Cakes:

- ½ cup fat.
- 1 cup sugar.
- ½ cup cocoa.
- 1 cup dried fruits.
- 3 eggs.
- ½ cup water.
- 1½ cups rye flour.
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon.
- ½ teaspoon cloves.
- 1-3 teaspoon nutmeg.
- ½ teaspoon salt.
- 3 teaspoons baking powder.

Mix as any cake. Bake 15 minutes in muffin tins in moderate oven.

#### Cocoa Fruit Cookies:

- 2-3 cup fat.
- 1 cup sugar.
- 3 cups barley or rye flour.
- ½ cup cocoa.
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon.
- ½ teaspoon salt.
- ½ cup nuts.
- ½ cup dried fruit.
- 2 eggs.

Mix dry ingredients and add to the egg, sugar and butter, creamed together. This is very stiff and should be dropped by spoonful onto a pan and baked in moderate oven.

#### Corn Peanut Cookies:

- 3 tablespoons fat.
- 4 tablespoons sugar.
- 2 eggs.
- 1 teaspoon baking powder.

- ½ teaspoon salt.
- 4 tablespoons cornmeal.
- 4 tablespoons corn flour or other flour.
- 2 tablespoons milk.
- ½ cup peanuts (ground).
- 2 teaspoons cocoa.

Combine fat and sugar. Add the dry ingredients together with the milk, then add the peanuts. Drop by spoonful onto a greased pan. Bake in a moderate oven.

#### Eggless, Milkless, Butterless Cake:

- 1 cup brown sugar.
- 1½ cups water.
- 1 cup seeded raisins.
- 2 ounces citron, cut fine.
- 1/3 cup shortening.
- ½ teaspoon salt.
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg.
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon.
- 1 cup corn flour.
- 1 cup barley flour.
- 5 teaspoons baking powder.

Boil sugar, water, fruit, shortening, salt and spices together in a sauce pan three minutes. When cool, add dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Mix well; bake in a loaf pan in a moderate oven about forty-five minutes.

## More Care Urged in Mailing to Soldiers

### Writing Should Be Clear and Legible and Names Given in Full, Advises U. S. Postal Agent.

American relatives writing to soldiers in France are requested by the United States Postal Service in France to be more careful in directing mail to soldiers. They are asked to write with ink, to use "Private" or rank title instead of "Mister," to make their writing particularly clear and legible, and to write names in full instead of using initials.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General Praeger has just received the following communication from John Clark, United States Army postal agent in France:

France, February 17, 1918.

My attention has been called to innumerable letters in the statistical division which clerks were unable to properly direct owing to the fact that the senders of these letters did not have the full name of the person for whom the letters were intended spelled out in full. In some instances addresses were written with soft lead pencil, which causes them to become illegible.

J. F. Smith should be written in full, James Franklin Smith. The reason for this is that in the vast number of American soldiers here there are a great many with the name of J. F. Smith. James F. Smith, John F. Smith and Jeremiah F. Smith are very common names, and it is therefore obvious that a letter addressed simply J. F. Smith is undeliverable. Carelessly written addresses wherein an O or an A, when carelessly written, are frequently the cause of the inability to properly decipher the name of the addressee, thereby resulting in undeliverable matter. Addresses must not be written in pencil, but should be written in ink at all times. The preface "Mister" should not be used in addressing letters, but instead the word private, lieutenant, captain, major or sergeant should be used; that is, the full title of the person for whom the letter is intended should be given.

In many instances letters are being received at the statistical division which are without return address. Postmasters and other postal officials in the United States should be instructed that such matter cannot be accepted for dispatch from the States. It is my belief that if the above features which I have enumerated are given the widest publicity possible it will undoubtedly cause a reduction in the number of undeliverable pieces of mail which are now being handled in the statistical division of the American Expeditionary forces.

JOHN CLARK,  
Postal Agent.

"Make your acres tote double," says the Progressive Farmer.



## Legal Handbook for Soldiers Prepared

Committee's Report Ordered Printed and Distributed for Information of Indiana Men in Service.

The manuscript of a pamphlet containing legal advice for men who enter military service, prepared by a legal committee recently appointed by Michael E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense, was presented to the council by Will H. Latta, chairman of the committee, at the regular meeting, April 3.

The booklet is of a type outlined in a suggestion made by the Council of National Defense. It contains chapters on real and personal property, wills, descent of property, insurance, the soldiers' and sailors' relief act, execution of the powers of attorney, conduct of legal business, allotment of pay, guardianship and custody of children and methods of putting business in order before entering the service.

On a motion by James L. Keach the council ordered the book to be printed and distributed, and also expressed its appreciation of the work done by the legal committee. Mr. Keach, Evans Woolen and Dr. Charles P. Emerson were named as a committee to direct the printing and distribution of the books.

George W. Harney of the Protection Committee reported that intense feeling against pro-Germanism has broken out in the State since the beginning of the west front offensive, resulting in about fifty demonstrations by gangs and individuals against persons making disloyal statements. The committee which is investigating the pro-German situation is still at work, it was reported, and will report at a future meeting. Mr. Harney also stated that through his department an issue of the "Lyceum World," a paper published in Indianapolis, had been barred from the mails because of statements in violation of the Federal espionage act and that the Postoffice Department will scrutinize future issues before transmitting them.

W. Q. Fitch, secretary of the Food Production and Conservation Committee, reported that the committee had received reports from forty of ninety-nine tractor companies stating that they would be able to furnish farmers of Indiana 624 tractors on short notice. He also suggested that a letter be sent to bankers of the State urging them to aid farmers who wish to purchase tractors. Following is the letter which was approved by the council and which was ordered sent out:

To Indiana Bankers:

Farm tractors for plowing, cultivating and seeding are finding a place on Indiana farms. The campaign for increased food production calls for the use of every agency that can be employed. The tractor aids in breaking and preparing the ground. It does not replace all the horses, but supplements them by doing the hardest work on the farm.

At this time, when there is a shortage of labor, the tractor proves a great help. One man can break six to twelve acres of ground each day. This is of greatest importance when ground is broken for wheat in the late summer.

Tractors and plows require some investment. This many farmers can afford to make. The returns will justify it. Again, if the use of 1,000 additional tractors in Indiana will increase the food supply the result is worth all the cost.

We know you are interested in the farmer, his welfare and the food production movement. May we not urge you to consider with your farmer customers the employment of tractors where they will prove of value and assistance? Money loaned for this purpose will mean much in the securing of food to win the war.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

The question of whether the names of persons who failed to subscribe to the "war chest" in Cass county should be published was brought before

the council by a communication from Dr. F. W. Terfinger, superintendent of the Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane. The "war chest" is a common fund from which it is planned to pay the county's quotas of various approved war relief collections. The matter was referred to the Cass County Council of Defense, and it was agreed that similar questions as they arise shall be referred to county defense organizations concerned.

A request for approval of a plan proposed by the Second District Military Appeal Board of Ft. Wayne to organize men in deferred selective service classifications for the purpose of engaging in industrial and agricultural work necessary to the war was read and referred to the labor committee and the committee on food production and conservation jointly.

The question of the curtailment of private building operations not necessary to the prosecution of the war was again brought before the council by Samuel Egley of the Geneva Milling Company. Mr. Egley stated that there is a plan under way to erect a grain elevator in Geneva, Ind., where there are already two elevators. He asked that the council disapprove the plans on the ground that another elevator is not necessary. On a motion by Evans Woolen the matter was referred to the Adams County Council of Defense, and that the county council's attention be called to the policy recently promulgated by the state and national councils that all such operations be weighed by the test: Will the men, money and materials so applied best contribute in this way to the winning of the war?

Miss Julia Landers appeared before the council and stated that Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, leader of women's activities and a member of the Council of National Defense, will be in Indianapolis, April 17 and 18, and asked that a patriotic meeting at which she can speak be arranged. Miss Landers was told that plans for such a meeting and a luncheon already were under way and that the council would co-operate.

Mr. Foley stated that there was some question as to who would pay the expenses of Ross Lockridge, recently nominated by the council as assistant labor director for Indiana, and added that he would confer with federal labor officials on the matter and would report the suggestion at the next meeting of the council.

Professor J. J. Pettijohn, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the council, read the monthly report of the bureau. The report appears elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin.

A communication from the Union Printing Company of Terre Haute in regard to printing and distributing patriotic documents was referred to Charles Fox and Frank Wampler.

Mr. Foley read a communication from Guy Mahoney of Hartford City, stating that the Hartford City glass factories had been closed as non-essential activities and asked assistance in obtaining war work for them. It was stated that 1,100 men were employed by the factories. The matter, on a motion by Mr. Keach, was referred to the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, reported recent activities of the Food Administration. He said that there would be a meeting of county food administrators and deputies at the Claypool Hotel, April 8 and 9, and invited members of the council to be present. He stated that the week of April 8 had been designated as "bring-in-the-wheat week," when the farmers of the State will be given an opportunity to dispose of wheat which they might be holding and thus avoid the necessity on the part of the Food Administration of seizing it. Dr. Barnard stated that he had asked the people of the State to abstain from the use of wheat flour and said that reports that wheatless days had been abolished were erroneous. He also stated that the sugar allowance is still three pounds per capita per month.

Mr. Fox reported that the labor troubles between the Standard wheel works and molders who had been discharged had been settled, the company agreeing to re-employ former employees whenever men are needed.

The committee appointed recently to investigate the source of the State war text-book was instructed by Mr. Foley to report at the next meeting. The committee, which was appointed at the

suggestion of Horace Ellis, state superintendent of public instruction, is composed of Arthur W. Brady and Dr. Albert B. Storms.

A letter from W. C. Niece, chairman of the Blackford County Council of Defense, stating that D. M. McCarty, a merchant of Pennville, had refused to sell supplies to the Red Cross at a reasonable price, was referred to the Merchants' Economy Committee.

A report from Philip T. White, state chairman of the Four-Minute Men, said members of the organization have planned to speak in 1,000 Indiana theaters and motion picture houses in the State during the Liberty Loan campaign.

## War Relief

A selection of books on the humane side of the war. The State Library also has many magazine articles and clippings on the subject which are often as useful as the books. Books may be borrowed by any citizen of the State. Ask your local librarian to apply, or write for a registration blank if there is no library in your town. The only expense is that of transportation.

Atherton, G.—"Living Present." Describes war relief work done by French women.

Boardman, M. T.—"Under the Red Cross Flag at Home and Abroad." A review of the work of the Red Cross in disasters and wars. The European war is treated briefly.

Buswell, L.—"Ambulance No. 10." Letters describing the work of American volunteers in ambulance service in France. One of the accounts of personal experience that brings the war vividly before one.

Eddy, S.—"With Our Soldiers in France." Work of the Y. M. C. A. among the soldiers at the front. A record of a wonderful service, both spiritual and physical.

"Friends of France." Field service of the American ambulance as described by its members. Service performed by volunteers before the United States entered the war. A record to be proud of.

Huard, F. W. "My Home in the Field of Mercy." Humorous account of a war hospital installed in a French chateau by its owner, an American woman.

## No Need for Attorneys.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that neither the soldiers, sailors nor their dependents or any beneficiaries under the soldier and sailor insurance law need employ attorneys or claim agents to collect the insurance; that the employment of such intermediaries is unnecessary and inadvisable and a needless expense.

The procedure for the presentation and collection of insurance claims is very simple and the proper blanks can be secured from the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in Washington. The name of the person in the service who was killed or injured and the relationship which he bore to the person making the claim should be given. If further information or assistance is required by the claimant the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance will gladly furnish it.

Circulars have been sent out by claim agents and attorneys offering to assist persons entitled to the benefits of this insurance in collecting their claims. The "pension sharks," who once thrived and fattened under our pension laws, are still a rank memory in this country.

It was hoped that when they were legislated out of existence we would never see their like again. But their successors seem to survive, and the action of Secretary McAdoo in giving prompt warning against these would-be profiteers under the insurance law will be commended by all.—Official Bulletin.

"Farmers are sometimes the last to heat up; but they stay hot; and in a long fight they are always found sturdily carrying the battle across No-Man's Land to the foe in the last grim struggle."—Herbert Quick.

Food control in North America today means chiefly getting the food across the Atlantic at all costs.



## Biggest Work of War at Home, Writes Soldier at the Front

(A young American university man, "C. L. W.," now an artillery officer in the French army, writes this urgent letter to his American friends, pointing out the real exigencies of the war. The article is from the Indianapolis Star.)

"I remember that before I left New York you and many of my other friends said: 'I envy you going over there, old man, where the big things are doing.' Big things! \* \* \* Why, in the topsy-turvy world of the trenches, casernes and depots I have found that life is just a network of trifles.

"A separate peace in Russia—that is an insignificant topic for a few minutes' conversation in the mess hall. Immortality—the subject of a few minutes' thought if one happens to sleep badly and wakes up at 2 in the morning. But the absorbing topics are these: The 6 o'clock 'moche was cold this morning; the new lieutenant insists on a douche and a change of linen every Sunday; the last lot of pinard wasn't fit for a carter to drink; on the magazine which you received from America this morning there was a purple stamp which I should like to add to my collection.

"We over here are absorbed in finding devices to keep warm at night; in schoolboy tricks in the barracks; in endless exercises with the grenade and bayonet; in minute study of the course and efficacy of tiny shell fragments. And down at the front they spend weeks watching a low dirt parapet or a clump of shattered trees.

"If you should draw a heart-shaped figure with its point resting on Chicago and its indentation on New York, and the two parabolas touching Washington on one side and Boston on the other, you would have the zone of big things in this war as far as America is concerned—Chicago the food center, New York the money and shipping center, Washington the policy center, and our greatest industries included in its borders.

### GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITIES.

"On the pulsing of that great heart back home depends allied success or failure. Lucky people that live close to it—that are its blood and muscle. For you the great task of pumping vigor into depleted veins on this side; for you the magnificent duty of maintaining a healthy flow in the arteries of communication in land and water; for you the solution of the big political and social problems.

"I had to come to France to learn that it is the army of the rear, back in the states, that is going to win or lose the war. The army in France will do nothing new or extraordinary in building several hundred miles of railroad to the front \* \* \* but it was a momentous event when Wilson pooled the equipment and management of the railroads of the United States. Our engineers are building several hundred kilometers of military highway, but the Romans did as much a couple of thousand years ago, and did it much better—so well, in fact, that we still use their foundations. \* \* \* The important thing is: Will you send us the trucks and supplies to roll over these roads? The mere act of digging a trench is nothing in itself—the Wops are the best at it—but will you build the ships to send the men to fill them?

"The men here have done a big thing in surrendering comforts and facing death, but in the meantime life is a dreary skein of nagging details, a series of sickening endurance against boredom, fatigue and hunger—but principally against boredom.

### THE SOLDIER GROWS ENVIOUS.

"When I compare the importance of your work with ours I grow really envious. Before us we have the boche—but alongside of you you have the pacifist, the deflectionist, the selfish laborite, the greedy manufacturer and, worst of all, the loafer. I wish they could give you a sack of bombs and carte blanche to be after every loafer in field, factory, office or Washington bureau.

"The administration has demonstrated its dependence on public sentiment, and there you have another big interesting daily work. Of course, public sentiment is just your opinion and every-

body else's added together and divided by 100,000,000. But to have the right opinion—to express it—to argue for it—to fight the element that seeks to use a crisis to further political aims—to watch for treason and expose it—there is a game worth playing, and I can imagine how thoroughly you are engaged in it with pen, voice, brain and heart.

"It is you, who regretted staying home because you were missing the 'big things,' upon whom, after all, everything depends. It is you who, from a calm distance, with daily, complete news at your elbow, can form sane judgments, and if you will compare the same action, that will justify our miseries and dangers.

"It is pathetic how the muddy, shivering soldier down there, engrossed in his little miseries and trifling joys, is dependent upon his comrade of the rear, who too often forgets his task, or even the existence of war—and yet it is he alone who can bring the soldier back. The war has done badly so far because the army of the rear—from the short-sighted diplomat to the striking laborer—has failed to realize the size of his burden.

### WHOSE FAULTS ARE THESE?

"The soldiers will do their little bit every day, never fear, but those behind the lines must be worthy of them. Have they been?

"Take, for example, the allied lack of unity. After having learned so many military lessons from the Hun, why have we overlooked the most important? Why do we continue to send against a powerful brute with one perfectly co-ordinated brain a three-headed Cerebus that can never manage to use all three jaws at the same time? There is only one man who can integrate the forces of the allies, and he is the President of the United States. He can do it because he controls the money bag, the food basket and the reserve man power—but he must have the support of the American public—the army of the rear. You have no idea how eagerly we watch for the communiques from the zone of big things.

"In the meantime we must continue our flea hunting, our drills, our mathematics and every once in a while take the big risk \* \* \* and while you tackle the big problems our outlook is a few square kilometers of mud or a block or so of barracks, and our concern is whether the new lot of tobacco will arrive Wednesday and whether it will be horse or cow for supper."

## Mr. Hays' Appreciation

Will H. Hays, retiring chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense, has addressed the following personal letter to each of the members of the county councils in Indiana, expressing his appreciation of their support of all patriotic movements that came within his administration:

"I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your sympathetic, loyal and splendid co-operation during the ten months which I served as chairman of the State Council of Defense. It has not been an easy task, but it has been most enjoyable, and the sympathy and co-operation which the members of the county councils have given me will never be forgotten. I want to thank you again for this.

"I urge the same loyal support to Mr. Foley and Mr. Wilson, who are now the chairman and secretary, respectively. No better men could have been found. They are into the work with their whole souls. You will enjoy thoroughly your association with them. I bespeak for them again the thorough co-operation which I know you will give them.

"I will continue as a member of the council, giving much time to the work. In the new duties which I have undertaken I will be about a good deal, and if by any chance my arm is any longer or my voice reaches any farther, just that much stronger shall be the effort which I will make in aiding the country's cause in the war."

We'll substitute corn for wheat and victory for defeat.

## Woman's Section

BULLETIN NO. 42.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 30, 1918.

To the Woman Member of the County Council of Defense:

In requesting your report for the month of March I first want to express my sincere thanks for the many splendid reports that were sent last month. These have been compiled and included in our report to the national committee.

It is our intention to acknowledge these reports through the Indiana Bulletin and to publish such items from them which may be helpful and interesting to the members of our section throughout the State.

The blank which was prepared and sent from this office last month will not be sent again. It was simply intended as an answer to many inquiries we were receiving as to what should be included in such a report and, we believe, it has now served its purpose. What we would like best in the way of a report is a statement, under the heading of each of the various committees, of what has been accomplished, including all items that are original and interesting.

Again expressing my sincere thanks, I am

Most cordially yours,

ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,

Chairman Woman's Section, State Council of Defense.

### GIRLS FOR FARM WORK.

Mrs. S. M. Ralston, treasurer of the Woman's Section, has requested that girls desiring employment on farms shall make their wants known at the time of registering for war service, specifying the period during which their services will be available and the kind of service they are qualified to render.

If such service is not required in the immediate neighborhood of the registrant the matter should be referred to the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense. Prof. Mary L. Matthews, of Purdue University, will give information concerning courses in that institution to fit girls for farm occupations, such as gardening, poultry raising, dairying and taking care of the berry and melon crops. Purdue University is arranging a course for women in dairying from April 8 to May 4.

### NEWCASTLE WOMEN READY.

Eighty-two women have been appointed to have charge of as many districts in Newcastle during the campaign for the enrollment of women for war work during the ten days beginning April 19. The city has been divided into seven districts and these districts have been divided into numerous subdivisions. Chairmen also have been appointed to have charge of the enrollment in factories where there are a large number of woman workers. With the appointment and instruction of these chairmen the preparations for the enrollment have been completed by Mrs. Frank Stanley, county chairman.

Any woman's work to be submitted to the Indiana State Council of Defense shall first be presented to the chairman of the Woman's Section, and if she feels that it is of sufficient importance to bring before the council she will either authorize the party interested to do so or will bring up the matter herself.

This will prevent the council being annoyed with woman's work which is not of enough importance for their attention and at the same time will put the chairman of the Woman's Section in touch with all woman's work which is quite essential, as the national committee directs that any and all sorts of woman's work which is a part of war service shall be brought under the Woman's Section of the Council of Defense.

Very truly yours,

ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,

Chairman Woman's Section, State Council of Defense.

For two years not a single new pleasure motor car has been made in England. Luxury business has ceased. The English are leading strenuous lives, but are prospering.



## Second Red Cross Institute of Home Service

The American Red Cross has arranged with the Extension Division of Indiana university to hold a six-weeks' institute or course of training for Home Service workers, in Indianapolis, April 2 to May 14. The course is open to qualified volunteers, and the Red Cross is prepared to grant certificates to those who complete the work with credit.

Home Service is that part of the Civilian Relief work of the Red Cross which concerns itself primarily with the families of our fighting men. "Men may be the best soldiers in the world, but if things are not well with their families at home, they lose efficiency through worry, and the morale of the army—that all-important factor—begins to fail.

"So it is the patriotic duty as well as the humanitarian opportunity of Home Service workers of the American Red Cross to care for the lonely families of our fighting men. It is to be remembered that they will soon be 'fighting men' in real earnest. Not only our enemies, but our Allies, and the American people as well, will be watching them. They must be encouraged to 'carry on' without faltering. Their families must not be allowed to bear personal privation and so to double the willing sacrifices they have made.

"Every report from the training camps and from the French front mentions the excellent spirit of our troops. Will they maintain this morale while thousands of miles from home, through trench life and battle, to the victorious end? The answer will be determined largely by the Home Service of the American Red Cross.

"To our soldiers and sailors the Red Cross means hospitals, doctors, and nurses when they are sick or wounded; hospitality and recreation when off duty in France or at American cantonments.

"To their folks at home the Red Cross must mean, no less surely, the neighborly counsel and aid which will keep them in good spirits, health, and comfort. The Home Service of the Red Cross must be the nation's assurance that no enlisted man's family shall suffer for any essential thing that it is within its power to give.

"Keeping up the courage of our fighting men is a patriotic duty in which every Home Service worker has a responsible part. It is not given to these workers to storm the enemy's trenches, but the morale of the American army, which should be the highest, is largely in their keeping—and this is the 'invisible armor' which will help to win the war."

Thus the Red Cross describes the need and importance of Home Service.

The institute which opens next month is the second of a series which have been arranged for Indiana. The first of the series closed in December with the certification of fifteen workers who have returned to their communities and are now working with the problems concerned in keeping the home fires burning.

Full information about the institute and application blanks for admission may be obtained from the office of the University Extension Center, 1116 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis.

## Morals Committee

Indianapolis, Ind., March 21, 1918.

To the Chairman of the Morals Committee, County Council of Defense:

Dear Sir—The State Council of Defense at its meeting Wednesday, March 20, unanimously expressed the conviction that emphasis should be placed upon the patriotic duty of rallying the people to the next Liberty Loan and that a special appeal should be made to all ministers in active charge of churches, to superintendents and principals of public schools and to any other public leaders who may be reached, asking that the attention of the people be turned to the supreme importance at this time of a prompt and adequate subscription to the next Liberty Loan. The moral effect of a full and even an over-subscription at this time will be tremendous in Europe. As we value the cause to which our country is now committed we should spare no effort to arouse our people to a full sense of the responsibility now resting upon us as a nation to carry forward the preparations for war with redoubled energy. The sooner it can be understood in Europe that America is dead in earnest in this conflict the sooner the war will be won, the less lives will be sacrificed and the less waste of national wealth.

Very truly yours,

A. B. STORMS,

Chairman Committee on Social and Religious Forces.

Dr. Storms addressed a similar statement to the ministers of the State, urging that they do all in their power to make the loan an immediate and encouraging success.

## Patriotic Press Comment

### After Traitors.

The plain words of Michael E. Foley, the new president of the State Council of Defense, in his speech at Tipton will meet with general approval from Indiana patriots. As he wisely says, there is no medium ground. Every man in Indiana who is not in sympathy with this country in the present contest against Prussian militarism is against it. It will be his chief purpose, he says, to hunt all such down and bring proper proceedings against them to the end that their secret plots and schemes in the kaiser's behalf shall be checked. —Connersville News.

## A Pledge of Service.

(By Michael E. Foley)

"I accepted the chairmanship of the State Council of Defense on the request of Governor James P. Goodrich.

"I have a high regard for his ability and integrity as Governor of the State and I am glad to serve him in any capacity that I can.

"I have arranged my business matters so that it will be possible for me to give most of my time for the remainder of this year to this work.

"I am interested only in the winning of this war. It shall be my purpose to maintain the high standard of patriotism that Indiana has always maintained in the past when the nation's life was at stake.

"I shall know no politics in this work and I ask the active support of all the patriotic people of Indiana without regard to party or to creed.

"I expect to visit many parts of the State and deliver addresses with a view of uniting all the people of the State in the support of President Wilson at Washington and Governor Goodrich in Indiana."

## Subdue the Submarine by Substituting

Economy for waste.  
Co-operation for criticism.  
Knowledge of prices for gossip about profits.  
Cornmeal and oatmeal for white flour.  
Fish for beef and bacon.  
Vegetable oils for animal fats.  
The garden hoe for the golf stick.  
Performance for argument.  
Service for sneers.  
Patriotic push for peevish puerilities.  
Perishable for preservable foods.  
Greater production for a German peace.  
The beef you do not eat for the rifle you can not carry.  
Conservation for conversation.  
Common sense for common gossip.  
Marketing for telephoning.  
Production for pessimism.

—Canadian Food Bulletin.

A good citizen is known by the food he eats.

## Women's Work in the War

Any of the books listed below may be borrowed from the Indiana State Library. Ask your local librarian to apply, or if there is no library in your town, write to the State library for registration blanks. The only expense is that of transportation.

Atherton, Gertrude. The Living Present.

War work of the women of France. An interesting and inspiring story.

Bowser, Thekla. Britain's Civilian Volunteers.

Work in the hospitals of France and Great Britain of the Volunteer Aid Detachments.

Clarke, I. C. American Women and the World War.

The first book to be written on the part taken by American women. A complete account of all the activities both national and local, which women have organized and managed.

Fraser, Helen. Women and War Work.

What women can do in war time, and what they are doing in England; also, what the war has done for women.

McMurphy, Marjorie. The Woman—Bless Her.

Suggestions to women as to the most useful war and reconstruction work they can perform. Written for Canadian women but applicable elsewhere.

Stobart, M. A. Flaming Sword in Serbia and Elsewhere.

Mrs. Stobart is a British woman who took entire charge of a hospital unit in which the members with the exception of a few orderlies and chauffeurs, were all women. The book tells of their work for the Serbian army and of the terrible retreat before the advancing Germans.

## Understanding Europe

The historic background of the war consists of a complicated tissue, not only of events but also of ideas. Below are listed a few books which will be illuminating to anyone wishing a clearer understanding of affairs in Europe prior to the outbreak of the war. Any citizen of the State may borrow any of these books from the State Library. Make application through the local library, or if there is none, write to the State Library for registration blanks.

Dominion, L.—"Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe."

A study of the languages, groups of Europe as compared with political groups.

Gibbons, H. A.—"New Map of Europe."

The state of Europe preceding the war, with some comments on Germany's "Weltpolitik," and a brief review of diplomatic papers directly relating to the war.

Hazen, C. H.—"Europe Since 1815."

Perhaps the best book for the general reader on development and relations of the countries of Europe. It is interesting to trace the struggle for democracy within countries and the spread of the idea from one country to another.

Ogg, F. A.—"Economic Development of Modern Europe."

Principally nineteenth century development of France, England and Germany.

Ogg, F. A.—"Governments of Europe."

A clear and concise account of the governments of the European countries including smaller States.

Rose, J. H.—"Nationality in Modern History."

Presents an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of facts essential to an intelligent consideration of present conditions and future developments.

Schmitt, B. E.—"England and Germany—1740-1914."

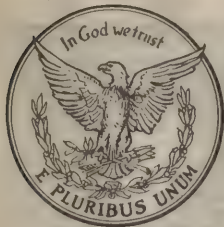
Written by an American Rhodes scholar. Most of the investigation was made and the book partially written before the outbreak of the war.

Each individual is a military unit in an unbroken chain, and a single weak link may cause disaster.

Cut out non-essentials—we are in a race with a swift antagonist and need no handicap.

"Doing all humanly possible"—but the war calls for superhuman effort.





"Let me suggest, also, that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problems of the feeding of the nations."—PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., APRIL 12, 1918

Number 35

## Governor Cautions Against Violence

**Letter to Sheriffs and Mayors Directs  
Attention to Danger That Should  
Be Averted in Indiana.**

To anticipate and prevent, if possible, any manifestation of lawlessness or mob spirit in Indiana, Governor James P. Goodrich has addressed the following communication to sheriffs in Indiana counties and mayors of cities:

Indianapolis, Ind., April 9, 1918.

Dear Sir—The lynching of an American citizen of German blood in Illinois last week would impress upon all of us the seriousness of the present situation and the possibilities of a similar event happening in our own State.

The public mind is at this time inflamed against anything that would appear to be disloyal. With the increasing casualty list in France that is sure to come as the war progresses, this feeling will be aggravated to a considerable degree.

It is the duty of every good citizen to report all instances of disloyalty to the proper officials that the offenders may be apprehended and punished, but it is clearly not the duty of the citizens of the State to attempt to deal out punishment without due process of law.

In the war in which we are now engaged our free institutions are at stake. The tyranny of the mob at home can inflict as great damage to these institutions as the tyranny which assails us abroad. The just enforcement of law made by a free people is a precious heritage and we must not endanger it from within.

It would be a blot on the fair name of our State to have an affair similar to that which occurred in Illinois, and I am writing this letter to you not that I have any doubt as to your inclination and ability to enforce the law in your locality, but to assure you that the State stands ready at any moment to co-operate with you to the fullest extent in the prevention of any lawlessness in your community.

I enclose you herewith a list of the military companies in the State and their respective location. Should a situation arise where there is any attempt to violate the laws above indicated and in your judgment the aid of the State is necessary, communicate with us by wire at once and there will be no hesitation upon our part.

If these matters are taken in hand in their inception and vigorous action taken there will be no difficulty in the enforcement of the law.

Very truly yours,  
GOVERNOR.

Brigade Commander—Harry B. Smith, Indianapolis, Ind.

—First Regiment—

Co. A—Evansville, Capt. John W. McClung.  
Co. B—Oakland City, Capt. Jas. W. Cockrum.  
Co. C—Sullivan, Capt. Lee Ellis.  
Co. D—Princeton, Capt. Charles F. Rumer.  
Co. E—Rockville, Capt. Isaac R. Strouse.  
Co. F—Bloomington, Capt. Claude G. Malott.  
Co. G—Greencastle, Capt. Will H. Graham.  
Co. H—Terre Haute, Capt. Edward R. Beauchamp.

Co. I—Gary, Capt. Henry B. Snyder.  
Co. K—Hobart, Capt. Charles H. Allen.  
Co. L—Valparaiso, Capt. John W. Newsom.  
Co. M—Attica, Capt. Joseph H. Stahl.

—Second Regiment—

Co. A—Indianapolis, Capt. James W. Hill.  
Co. B—Indianapolis, Capt. Thomas N. Wynne.

Co. C—Indianapolis, Capt. Geo. W. Thompson.  
Co. D—Indianapolis, Capt. Geo. W. Stout.  
Co. E—Indianapolis, Capt. Robert J. Axtell.  
Co. F—Indianapolis, Capt. Samuel H. Shearer.  
Co. G—Indianapolis, Capt. Wm. T. Rasmussen.  
Co. H—Indianapolis, Capt. Sumner Clancy.  
Co. I—Shelbyville, Capt. Frank W. Fagel.  
Co. K—Madison, Capt. Robert Stanton.  
Co. L—Anderson, Capt. Percy H. Doyle.  
Co. M—Lebanon, Capt. Chas. A. Slusser.

—Third Regiment—

Co. A—Marion, Capt. James R. Hill.  
Co. B—Fort Wayne, Capt. Peter A. Thompson.  
Co. C—Fort Wayne, Capt. Guy Mahurin.  
Co. D—Kokomo, Capt. John B. Tate.  
Co. E—Elkhart, Capt. Ira H. Church.  
Co. F—Goshen, Capt. Bernard W. Swartz.  
Co. G—Argos, Capt. Arthur E. Towne.  
Co. H—Plymouth, Capt. Harry P. Hoham.  
Co. I—Cambridge City, Capt. W. Cullen Squier, Jr.  
Co. K—Richmond, Capt. Myron J. Malsby.  
Co. L—Muncie, Capt. Wilbur Ryman.  
Co. M—Newcastle, Capt. Robert S. Hunter.

## Some New Books On War Subjects

(Any of the books listed below may be borrowed by any citizen of the State. Ask your local librarian to apply, or if you do not have access to a library, send to the Indiana State Library for registration blanks. The only expense is postage each way.)

Dilnot, F.—Lloyd George.

A short readable life of the present Prime Minister of England.

Empey, A. G.—First Call, Guide Post to Berlin.

A new book by the author of "Oyer the Top." Not a story of personal adventure, but advice to Sammy on "How to Live at the Front." Interesting to home folks also.

Odell, J. H.—The New Spirit of the New Army.

An investigation of the National Army and the conditions under which it is being trained. A complete refutation of gloomy predictions and a revelation of a spirit that every American can be proud of.

Scott, J. B.—A Survey of the International Relations Between the United States and Germany, August, 1914, to April 6, 1917.

"War," says Mr. Scott, in his conclusion to this book, "may be an imperial sport \* \* \* it never has been a presidential one \* \* \* We can not today in democracies justify a declaration of war, unless the cause be just. \* \* \* We believe that the reasons given (for the declaration of war by the United States) are causes, not pretexts, that the motives and purposes are sincere and sufficient." The book is an exhaustive study of the questions at issue.

Tiplady, T.—The Cross at the Front.

Impressions of a British chaplain at the front, showing the wonderful spirit of the men in the face of privation and danger.

Willmore, J. S.—The Great Crime and Its Moral.

A review of German responsibility for and conduct of the war, with a chapter on the dangers of a premature peace.

Wilson, W.—In Our First Year of the War.

A collection of the President's messages and addresses from March 5, 1917, to January 8, 1918.

If you have saved a slice a day, eat corn bread and save a loaf.

## Problems of County Food Men Discussed

**Two Days' Conference of Administrators  
Featured by Visit of James W. Hall-  
lowell of Hoover's Staff.**

Numerous problems confronting County Food Administrators were discussed at a two-day meeting of County Administrators and deputies of the State at Indianapolis April 8 and 9. The chief topics for discussion were the problems of sugar and wheat distribution. Most of the administrators present suggested some means of checking sales of these two commodities. The suggestion that consumers food cards be issued was generally disapproved as impractical at the present time, at least. A committee of five was appointed to report a plan which may be adopted as state wide. The committee is composed of Carl Sims of the milling division, William Burrows of Bloomington, C. D. Royce of Rockville, A. H. Leiter of Connersville and Stanley Wyckoff of Indianapolis. The committee is expected to report within a short time.

A message from Herbert Hoover was brought by James W. Halllowell of the Food Administration at Washington, in which he urged the further conservation of wheat and told of the absolute necessity that the people use, at most, half of the wheat normally consumed, in order that the allies may be fed. Mr. Halllowell was present at every session and answered various questions as they came up.

Governor Goodrich and Michael E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense, each addressed the conference, making short patriotic appeals.

The subject of home economics was discussed by Miss Mary Matthews of Purdue university, home economics director of the State. Alex Taggart discussed the food problem from the point of view of the baker and Raymond Kiser told of the problem of handling the restaurants and how to meet them. Mr. Taggart suggested that a baker be appointed as an advisor to each County Food Administrator and Mr. Kiser suggested the appointment of a restaurant proprietor as an advisor.

Frank T. Hawley, chairman of the labor committee of the Food Administration, spoke to the administrators, telling them that the greatest necessity in bringing the laboring man and his family to obey the food regulations is a campaign of education. Mr. Hawley suggested the appointment of a member of organized labor as an advisor to each County Administrator as a means toward bringing labor and the Food Administration closer together.

A general conservation appeal was made by Miss Eleanor Barker and a talk on the work of the Fourteen-Minute Women was made by Mrs. J. C. Henderson. The work of the food clubs of the State and the plan of organization were explained by Mrs. Irene V. Webb, Indianapolis city president, and C. V. Stainsby, State organizer. Publicity was discussed by Edward F. Warfel, chief of the publicity bureau of the State Council of Defense. A short talk on home garden work in Indianapolis was made by Alexander Vonnegut, president of the Indianapolis Patriotic Gardeners' Association.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, presided at the meetings.

Short circuit on corn bread, the wheat won't go around.

I 355  
T 385cd



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—A council of defense has been organized in Washington township by Edward Augenbach, township trustee. Members of the council are E. W. Busche, Mathias Thomas, Frank Helman, Fred Busche, W. M. Farrott, E. H. Williams and Mrs. R. W. Buckmaster. Other townships in the county also are being organized. The North Ward school of Decatur has formed a war savings society which has been recognized by the national war savings committee at Washington. The members of the club have pledged themselves to systematic saving, to refrain from unnecessary expenditures, to lend earnest efforts to encourage thrift and economy in the community, to secure other members for the society and to invest in United States War Savings Stamps and Thrift stamps and to encourage others to do so.

**Allen County.**—Members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, of Ft. Wayne, are actively engaged in selling Liberty Bonds. An auction, the proceeds of which will go to the Red Cross, is being planned in Ft. Wayne. Merchandise which will be sold at the auction is being donated by merchants of the city.

**Bartholomew County.**—Fifty high school boys have made a survey of all the vacant lots in Columbus. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce will turn them over to persons desirous of planting war gardens. Germans in the United States should obey the laws and in every way possible prove their loyalty to the country in which they live, and which has given them freedom and liberty, and the teaching of English in the schools should be second only to the teaching of the Bible, were the sentiments expressed by pastors and teachers of the German Lutheran church of southern Indiana in annual conference here.

**Benton County.**—All pupils of Benton county schools who will work on farms or in other branches of helpful labor, can leave school April 1 and still receive credit for a full term. A patriotic demonstration was held in the circuit court room at Fowler in honor of nineteen men who went to Camp Taylor in a recent call. Geo. L. Roby, chairman of the Third Liberty Loan Drive in Benton county, reports a rare manifestation of patriotism in Grant township of that county. Grant township is in the soft-corn district, with only one town, Boswell. The population consists largely of retired farmers, the market for whose corn crop was the Peoria distilleries, cut off by the war. Just thirty-five minutes were required here to distribute \$42,000, a rate of more than \$1,000 a minute. The township supplies arrived at 6:55 on Saturday morning and at 7:30 o'clock the quota of \$30,200 had been exceeded by more than one-third. Charles Spies, township chairman, who was largely responsible for this splendid showing, expects to have the township double its quota before the close of the campaign.

**Boone County.**—A council of defense has been organized in Worth township under the direction of the County Council of Defense. The members of the council are J. T. Frank Laughner, chairman; Emie Livingsood, secretary; Walter Schooley, W. H. Witt and Alex. Hull. A township war conference was held in Thornton, April 8. Henry Cole Culbertson and Major Craig Wright of the British army were the speakers.

**Brown County.**—Brown county, which returns but seven names for income taxes, oversubscribed its \$10,000 allotment of Liberty Loan bonds by \$3,000 on the first day of the drive. The county was second to report in an oversubscription in the State.

**Clay County.**—That a hog will with proper feeding gain two pounds daily was proved by Samuel Evans of Brazil, one of the winners of the State Boys' Pig Club contest. In his statement telling how he raised the hog he says that at the beginning of the test it weighed 58 pounds and ninety days later, at the end of the contest, it weighed 243 pounds. The hog was a Duroc Jersey and was kept in a pen with a concrete floor which was always kept sanitary. Its pasturage consisted of rape, oats and clover. The hog was fed on a wide variety of feeds. Evans says that hogs thrive better if their feed is changed frequently. A committee has been appointed in Lewis township to have charge of the solution of the seed corn problem in that district. Judge J. M. Rawley of the circuit court has been appointed chairman of a legal committee to advise Clay county men going into service. He will appoint the other members of the committee.

**Clinton County.**—Major Craig Wright of the British army was the principal speaker at the Perry township war conference April 1 at Colfax.

**Decatur County.**—An all-day patriotic meeting was held in the Christian church at Waynesburg, April 7. All the other churches in Jackson township were closed and the congregations assembled at the Christian church.

**Elkhart County.**—By special permission of the Saturday Evening Post the Elkhart County Council of Defense secured permission to reprint and distribute the following article on "Red Cross and Government". "Why doesn't the Government do it?" is a question you sometimes hear concerning the work of the American Red Cross.

"The answer is: 'Because the Red Cross can do it much better than the Government could.'"

"It can do it more cheaply. A large part of the personal services for the Red Cross are performed by unpaid volunteers. Chairman Davison recently declared that ten million people were working for the Red Cross without pay."

"The Red Cross is a much more flexible agency than the Government can be. It had no real organization in Italy when the Italian armies were suddenly dislodged and driven back to the Po last fall. Some thousands of families in the evacuated territory fled from their homes. A hurried summons brought the European chief of the American Red Cross to the scene with aid. Immediately the Red Cross was picking up children who had been separated from their mothers, getting helpless families under shelter, providing food. Three million dollars were spent to meet that unforeseen need."

"The Red Cross can work in a way that would be fairly impossible for a government. For example, every officer and agent of the French government will gladly assist the Red Cross to find and help a mutilated French soldier or a destitute French family. The French government might have some qualms about accepting charity from the American Government. No question of national pride or of politics comes up when the Red Cross is concerned. Everywhere it is received without reservation as a friend."

"The American public subscribed a hundred million dollars to the Red Cross last summer. Our Government might easily have appropriated that sum for the work. It would have been lost in the mass of war appropriations and meant nothing in particular to anybody. It would have been merely so much impersonal, cold-storage money. As one-half of 1 per cent. of the Government's total war appropriations it would have looked meager and lifeless. Freely subscribed by the people, the money is warm with human sympathy. France, Italy, Poland see it not as a bookkeeping entry made by a machine called the Government of the United States, but as the generosity of fellow creatures. It palpably means that to us also. The Red Cross can do it much better than the Government could."

**Franklin County.**—Township councils of defense are being formed in this county and some already are active. Judge Earl Sample of Greenfield made the principal address at a rousing Liberty Loan rally at Brookville on the evening of April 6.

**Fulton County.**—O. L. Walter, chairman of the war garden committee, has reported to the County Council of Defense that all available lots for gardening which have been reported to his committee have been taken and that many persons who desired lots were disappointed because of the limited number.

**Gibson County.**—Township meetings have been held in Hazelton, Ft. Branch and Owensville. A local advisory committee, consisting of Luther Benson, H. A. Yeager and L. C. Embree, was appointed for the purpose of giving free advice to conscripted men in business and legal matters. An ordinance has been passed prohibiting owners of dogs and chickens from allowing them to run at large, to prevent the destruction of war gardens.

**Hancock County.**—The county council has appropriated \$1,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses of the County Council of Defense. The Sugar Creek Township Council of Defense has been organized with the following members: Scott Brandenburg, Miss Hazel Mitchell, Earl Schrieber, V. R. Snodgrass, George Bottsford, George Rodewald and E. V. Martindale.

**Howard County.**—Nine thousand dollars for the Howard county chapter of the American Red Cross and \$1,200 for the expenses of the Howard County Council of Defense have been appropriated by the civil county council. Warning against German spies operating under the guise of insurance investigators has been issued by Lloyd McClure, chairman of the Howard County Council of Defense, to all local industrial concerns.

**Huntington County.**—Huntington county distributed her entire allotment of \$750,000 of the third issue of Liberty Loan Bonds on the opening day of the campaign. The county was first among the larger counties to report a 100 per cent. distribution.

**Knox County.**—Samuel Byers, in charge of the war gardens of South Vincennes, has appealed to the dog owners of that district to keep their dogs at home during the garden season. Complaints already have been made of dogs destroying gardens. Threats have been made to enforce the ordinance prohibiting the running at large of dogs and chickens which carries a penalty of \$25 fine. Miss Margaret Holland, secretary of the County Council of Defense, has been named president of the Knox County Food Club. Mrs. C. B. O'Donnell has been elected vice-president and Mrs. George Ryan second vice-president. Knox county subscribed for \$948,000 worth of Liberty Bonds on the first day of the drive, or \$2,000 over its quota.

**Kosciusko County.**—A council of defense organization has been perfected in Van Buren township. Other townships are arranging to perfect similar organizations.

**Lake County.**—The following have been appointed a legal committee to advise men entering the service in business and legal matters which might arise: J. W. Brisse, L. L. Bomberger, Schuyler Dwyer, Roscoe Peddicord, F. E. Pote and John C. Hall. Township councils of defense are in the process of organization in all of the ten townships of the county. Michael E. Foley, chairman

of the State Council of Defense, was the principal speaker at the dedication of Liberty Temple at Hammond. The large frame building, which was erected in eight hours, will house patriotic mass-meetings to be held in the city. Fifteen thousand garden pledge cards have been distributed among the school children of the county. The parents of each child have been asked to sign one of the cards, pledging themselves to plant a garden.

**Lagrange County.**—Thomas A. Estell has been appointed garden supervisor for the town of Lagrange by County Superintendent of Schools Cookley.

**Laporte County.**—The Wanatah school has sold \$850 worth of Thrift Stamps, nearly every pupil being a stamp-owner. The school also has pledged to purchase \$41 worth of stamps each week. The school also has a 100 per cent. Red Cross membership.

**Lawrence County.**—A plot of ground in the northeast section of Bedford is being used for a school garden. The city has plowed the ground free of charge and the entire proceeds of the garden will be used to purchase Thrift Stamps.

**Madison County.**—The County Council of Defense has taken action to round up alleged "war loafers" and to see that every man is employed in some useful occupation.

**Marion County.**—Michael E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense, was the principal speaker at a patriotic mass-meeting held by the Wayne Township Council of Defense at Ben Davis, April 8. Wayne township is the first Marion county township to be organized.

**Marshall County.**—A committee has been appointed by the County Council of Defense for the purpose of supplying automobiles for war work in the county. Patriotic citizens have been asked to contribute their automobiles for short periods of time.

**Martin County.**—The following township chairmen have been appointed to have charge of the registration of women for war work, which begins in Indiana, April 16: Mrs. O. M. Wallace, Mrs. E. E. Long, Mrs. A. F. Treedway, Mrs. George Wildman, Mrs. Ilay Kennedy, Miss Vonda Wagoner, Mrs. Walter Hays, Mrs. Rose Fegan, Mrs. Robert Burruss, Mrs. Blina Crane and Mrs. James Williams. Mrs. Virginia Steele of Loogootee is county chairman.

**Miami County.**—Preparations are being made for patriotic mass-meetings in each township of the county. The State Council Speakers' Bureau will assist in arranging the programs.

**Monroe County.**—Joseph Henley, chairman of the Monroe County Council of Defense, resigned in order to make the race for the Legislature from this county. Monroe county was second over the top with a 100 per cent. Liberty Loan subscription on the opening day of the drive, the total distributed totaling \$210,000, or \$25,000 over the minimum.

**Montgomery County.**—More than 700 dozens of eggs were donated to the Red Cross by farmers of the county in one day recently. The eggs were sold for more than \$200.

**Orange County.**—Lieutenant-Governor Bush, Fred Sims, Captain Bruner of the Y. M. C. A. and Captain Blake of the British army were speakers at a county war conference at Orleans, March 29.

**Parke County.**—Major Craig Wright of the British army was the principal speaker at a community patriotic mass-meeting in the Methodist church at Rosedale, April 2.

**Pike County.**—Two community war conferences were held in Pike county, one at Petersburg on March 27 and one at Winslow on March 28. Captain Biske of the British army, Fred Sims, Mrs. E. H. Culbertson of Indianapolis, Mrs. F. M. Hostetter of Evansville and Dr. George Mackintosh of Wabash College were the speakers.

**Pulaski County.**—A township war conference was held in Francesville, April 4. Similar conferences will be held in other townships of the county.

**Ripley County.**—A patriotic mass-meeting was held at Cross Plains, March 29. The license of Loren E. Carntine, teacher of the Locust Grove district school, has been revoked because of alleged disloyal remarks. A parade and patriotic meeting were held in Batesville, April 6, to mark the end of the first year since the entry of the United States into the war and the beginning of the third Liberty Loan campaign.

**Scott County.**—The sum of \$100 has been appropriated by the county council to pay the expenses of the County Council of Defense.

**Spencer County.**—Exempted men of the county are being organized for war work.

**Starke County.**—Several cases of reported disloyalty are being investigated by the Wayne Township Council of Defense.

**St. Joseph County.**—South Bend High School will have a baseball team this year because of the declaration on the part of the majority of available players that they



will be on farms this summer as members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve....The county council has appropriated \$2,000 to meet current expenses of the County Council of Defense.

Sullivan County.—Miss Alma Garvin of the home economics department of Purdue University held an all-day demonstration of the use of wheat flour substitutes at Sullivan, March 30.

Switzerland County.—Every patriotic organization in the county took part in a parade at Vevay, April 6.

Tiptecanoe County.—Seven patriotic mass-meetings were held in the county April 7.

Tipton County.—The organization of the chairmen of the various departments of the woman's section of the County Council of Defense has just been completed. Mrs. J. F. Cochran is chairman of the woman's section.

Union County.—Union county was third in Indiana in reporting a 100 per cent. subscription for Liberty Loan bonds and on the opening day of the drive added \$25,000 to the county's minimum of \$180,000. The Union County Council of Defense assisted the loan organization and is correspondingly proud of the showing.

Vanderburg County.—An organization of exempted men for war work similar to that in the rural districts of the county is being formed in Evansville....The Chamber of Commerce of Evansville has invited Dr. Hans Rieg of the United States Treasury Department to speak to persons of German origin on their patriotic duty.

Wabash County.—Hotel and restaurant men of the county have entered into an agreement not to serve any bread unless it contains 50 per cent. wheat flour substitutes.

Wayne County.—A service flag in honor of the men of Center township who have gone into the service was dedicated at a patriotic mass-meeting at Centerville, April 7....Center township is the first Indiana township to oversubscribe its quota of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates. Wayne county subscriptions total more than \$260,000.

White County.—A resolution asking that the study of German be eliminated from the county schools has been passed by the County Council of Defense.

Whitley County.—The county organization of the W. C. T. U. is making a service flag with 500 stars, representing the men of the county who have gone into military service.

## Red Cross Activities

Young women between the ages of 25 and 35 are needed immediately for Red Cross canteen work overseas, according to word which comes to the State Council of Defense from Lake Division headquarters. Women who volunteer their services are asked to pay their own expenses if possible. Women who pay their own expenses will be enlisted for six months and those whose expenses are paid by the Red Cross will be enlisted for one year. Applicants should write to Mrs. L. Dean Holden, 929 Garfield building, Cleveland, O.

Eighty-five registered nurses were recruited for the Red Cross in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky during the month of March.

Authority to purchase surgical instruments and surgical supplies to the amount of \$230,272 for shipment to the Red Cross for Italy has been given by the American Red Cross War Council.

The American Red Cross expects to spend approximately \$1,750,000 for the construction and equipment of convalescent houses and houses for nurses at camps and cantonments. Of this sum \$1,500,000 already has been appropriated by the Red Cross War Council. The houses will cost approximately \$22,000 each and the furniture for each house will cost about \$3,000.

Women of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky are producing 19 per cent. of the hospital supplies manufactured for the Red Cross in the entire United States.

## Unlucky 13!

Judging by the prodding it takes it appears that the Boys' Working Reserve in Fulton county has the spring fever—and has it right.—Kewanna Herald.

## 10,000 Silos Aim of 1918 Campaign

State Conference Called by Food Production and Conservation Committee, April 25.

Plans for placing ten thousand silos on Indiana farms will be outlined at a State silo conference in Indianapolis, April 25, called by the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation. County silo leaders have been selected through the co-operation of the county agents, better farming associations and County Councils of Defense. These representatives will come to Indianapolis to receive instructions in order that they may properly conduct their local silo campaigns.

"The need for silos in Indiana was never so great as at the present time," says the announcement of the meeting. "The nation's need for more economical use of live stock feeds demands that Indiana erect not less than the ten thousand silos which the State Food Committee has determined should be erected in 1918. The soft corn crop which resulted from early frost and the shortage of hay emphasized during the past winter the great value of the silo campaign last year and the real value of the silo. Six thousand silos were built last season as a result of the campaign.

"The representatives of all silo companies selling silos in Indiana are invited to attend. A luncheon will be provided through the State Food Committee. The railroad fare of the county representatives will also be taken care of through the Food Committee. The principal speakers at the luncheon will be Governor James P. Goodrich, M. E. Foley, Chairman of the State Council of Defense, and G. I. Christie, State Food Director."

### SHEEP CAMPAIGN SUCCEEDING.

The campaign waged in Indiana for increased sheep production as a means of increasing the wool and meat supply is showing results already in many sections. New flocks are being started in dozens of counties, according to reports received by the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation.

"There is a tendency in northern Indiana for farmers to keep their lambs until they weigh 100 pounds or more, instead of selling them as soon as they have reached a weight of 75 to 80 pounds when they bring the top market price," said Claude Harper, sheep specialist of Purdue University. "The reason is that the best cuts of meat can be obtained from a carcass this size instead of a larger one. The packer frequently will sacrifice condition for weight.

"In addition to this, the farmer who sells his March lambs in June or July when they have attained this popular weight, instead of waiting until fall to dispose of them, avoids the danger of disease in the last two summer months. They make no gains during this period.

"Also it is more profitable to sell lambs at the desired weight than to hold them over, as they make the cheapest gains under five months of age. They can reach the necessary weight by the last of June or middle of July if fed liberally with grain, pasture crops and milks from their mothers."

Farmers south of Indianapolis have become accustomed already to disposing of their lambs in June or early July as they have found by continued experience in the sheep business that they receive top prices for lambs at that time.

By selling off the lambs early that are not needed for breeding purposes feed is saved, making it possible to keep larger breeding flocks resulting in a greater wool and meat production.

### CARE AND FEEDING IMPORTANT FOR BABY CHICKS

The early-hatching campaign, under the direction of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, has resulted in a large number of chickens being hatched this spring. One of the big problems now is to care for these to prevent the big mortality among chicks a few days old. To assist in the campaign Purdue Uni-

versity has issued a bulletin on the care and feeding of baby chicks. The bulletin gives methods which, if followed, will reduce greatly the loss of little chicks and will give Indiana's increased egg and meat production from poultry this summer which is asked by the Government.

On the first day baby chicks should receive no feed, says the bulletin, and the mother hen should receive only corn and water. Sour milk may be given the chicks the second day, but no grain and grit or sand should be placed where they can find it. From the third to seventh day scratch feed may be fed five times daily, giving each time all they will clean up in thirty minutes. Sour milk also may be fed abundantly in this period and green feeds also may be used. After the seventh day grain feed should be continued with dry mash, composed of two pounds of bran, two pounds of shorts and two and a half pounds of sifted meat scraps. Feed the mash in a trough twice a day for a few days, gradually increasing until it is before them at all times. After chicks are on full mash feed reduce grain ration to three times a day, continue milk and make chicks scratch for grain. After the second month both grain and mash may be fed from a self-feeder, if chicks have plenty of range.

Prevent crowding, prevent chilling of baby chicks, keep them dry and provide plenty of exercise. This in a sentence tells what is to be done in the care of these youngsters.

## Woman's Section

Indianapolis, Ind., April 4, 1918.

BULLETIN NO. 45.

To the Woman Member of the County Council of Defense:

On Thursday, April 18, at 12:30 o'clock, a luncheon will be given at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, for Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Stanley McCormick and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, to which you and the members of your organization are most cordially invited.

Dr. Shaw is Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense; Mrs. McCormick is the National Chairman of the Food Production and Home Economics Department, and Mrs. Catt is the National Chairman of the Educational Department.

It will be necessary that you at once get in touch with your organization and advise me by return mail how many will attend so that the necessary arrangements can be made. The luncheon will be \$1.00 a plate.

On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock a patriotic meeting will be held at Hollenbeck Hall, at which Mr. M. E. Foley, Chairman of the State Council of Defense, will preside and the principal address will be given by Dr. Shaw. There will be short talks by the other national visitors. You are also invited to attend this meeting.

Hoping to receive your response by early mail, I am,

Very truly yours,

ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,

Chairman Woman's Section, State Council of Defense.

BULLETIN NO. 38.

To the Chairmen of the Home and Foreign Relief Committee of the County Council of Defense:

Inasmuch as the activities of the Home and Foreign Relief Committee were the very first war work to get under way, and as nothing new has been launched by Washington as to concerted work for its activities, the committee has had up to this time no bulletins to forward to the heads of this department.

It is, of course, the intention of this committee to combine all war relief organizations already existing under one head, avoiding duplication in purpose and procedure.

If at any time information as to the procedure of this committee is desired, it can be had by writing directly to the State Chairman, Mrs. Arthur B. Grover, 83 State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

Very sincerely yours,

ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,

Chairman Woman's Section, State Council of Defense.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 35

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 134.

April 5, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The Third Liberty Loan Campaign will begin April 6, and, as in the past, the County Councils should be an important factor in making it a success.

The whole nation has been brought to a realization of the sinister potentialities of the German military machine by the recent demonstration in Picardy. There is now an evident determination upon the part of the people to make further and greater sacrifices. It should be comparatively easy to raise each county's quota in a short time.

In the past, the County Councils of Defense have rendered valuable aid to the local loan organizations. With the added assistance of the recently created Township Councils, we are certain your efforts will prove highly effective.

Will you therefore, if you have not already done so, tender the services of your entire organization to the chairman of the loan committee and request him to suggest the character of service you can give?

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 135.

April 5, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Recalling your attention to General Bulletin No. 49, of October 8, 1917, in regard to improvements and construction work, we enclose copy of a resolution just passed by the National War Industries Board defining its policy regarding the undertaking of new industrial enterprises and the construction of buildings and improvements which can not be utilized in the prosecution of the war.

In this connection we call your attention to the following resolution passed by the State Council of Defense at a recent meeting:

"That the attention of the public be called to the recent statement by the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that building operations should be determined by reference to the national welfare rather than to the comfort and convenience of citizens, and

"That it is the sense of this council that there is increasing need of the most rigid observance of the recommendation by the Council of National Defense that no construction or other enterprise be undertaken unless justified by the test. Will the men, money and material so applied best contribute in this way to the winning of the war?"

The importance of these declarations can not be overemphasized and we request that they be given wide publicity.

County Councils should furthermore delegate to some committee the duty of judging all new undertakings by the test: "Will the men, money and material so applied best contribute in that way to the winning of the war?" and of discouraging all undertakings which do not pass that test.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Resolutions passed by the War Industries Board:

Whereas, It has come to the notice of this Board that new industrial corporations are being organized in different sections of the United States, for the erection of industrial plants which cannot be utilized in the prosecution of the war; and

Whereas, Plans are being considered by certain states, counties, cities and towns for the construction of public buildings and other improvements which will not contribute toward winning the war; and

Whereas, The carrying forward of these activities will involve the utilization of labor, materials and capital urgently required for war purposes. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the War Industries Board, That in the public interest, all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, material and capital required in the production, supply or distribution of direct or indirect war needs, will be discouraged, notwithstanding they may be of local importance and of a character which should in normal times meet with every encouragement. Be it further

Resolved, That in fairness to those interested therein, notice is hereby given that this Board will withhold from such projects priority assistance, without which new construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice shall be given wide publicity, that all parties interested in such undertaking may be fully apprised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected and embark upon them at their peril.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 136.

April 9, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The State Council is in receipt of the following urgent telegram from the Council of National Defense:

"Provost Marshal-General Crowder appeals to your State Council to provide all local draft boards in your State with adequate assistance for the transcription and transmittal of occupational cards. School teachers already are assisting but have not proved adequate. In five local boards they have defaulted entirely and many partially in this work. Until the transcription of occupational cards is complete, the United States army must wait for vitally needed skilled workmen. This is therefore a national emergency. General Crowder states "I consider this a critical test of the ability of State and local Councils. Will they arise to the emergency?" We have promised on your behalf the request therefore, that you do the following: Direct each local Council to go to each draft board in its jurisdiction and inquire as to the number and type of assistants needed. Make sure that each local council provides the desired assistance.

"It is up to you to provide the assistance and make sure that transcription by all boards in your State is performed. Will wire you from time to time of list of boards especially in default, but do not wait for our wires."

Nothing need be added to this telegram to emphasize the importance of the matter. We rely on the County Councils to do their duty fully, and we know they will not fail to come up to the expectations of the federal authorities.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Food Administration

Names of slackers who rushed to retailers and purchased more than a normal supply of wheat flour when requested to go on a wheatless diet are asked of county food administrators by Dr. Barnard. These will be turned over to agents of the Department of Justice for prosecution under the food control law, which provides a penalty of a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment up to two years for hoarding. Publicity will be given every case where the guilt of the accused is established, the

flour hoarded will be seized and an example made to others tempted to a similar practice, Dr. Barnard announces.

Saloonkeepers are discouraged in their plan to open restaurants in rooms formerly occupied by liquor stores. Dr. Barnard insists that they pass the required physical examination for waiters, that they be free from infectious diseases and also that they conform strictly to the food regulations and restrictions against waste. Dr. Barnard says he considers that there are enough public eating houses in the State to serve the people and that further enterprises of this nature should not be undertaken at this time, especially in view of the food shortage.

Ice dealers who are raising their prices unreasonably will have to explain to the food administrator. Dr. Barnard calls attention to the finding of the Indianapolis commission of 40 cents per 100 pounds of ice at retail, which he considers a fair basis for other price calculations.

County food administrators are urged to secure the co-operation of newspaper men in influencing display advertisers to boost recipes for the use of wheat flour substitutes. The suggestion comes from A. E. Lieter, food administrator for Fayette county, who says the idea was put to very successful application in Connerville.

The only resales the food administration recognizes as legal in the egg trade is in order to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business. Other sales subjects those concerned to the penalties of the law and an immediate suspension of federal license.

Organized labor in Indiana expects to secure the nomination in every county of a member of a trades union to serve as a deputy county food administrator. Labor's support is regarded by Dr. Barnard as one of the most encouraging features of the situation as pertains to conservation in Indiana.

Indiana public schools are referred to the denial of the request of Benton G. Keicher of Alexandria, superintendent of schools, for a concession that would enable him to purchase wheat flour for home economics demonstrations. Dr. Barnard informed Superintendent Keicher that the schools should confine themselves to the use of substitutes as a patriotic duty and should confine their teachings to the use of them in conformity with the food regulations.

Not only Mondays and Wednesdays, but Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays are wheatless days in Indiana. Every meal is wheatless—it is that or deny starving women and children of the food they must have to live and which is essential if the war is to go on, the food administration announces.

Nothing is as usual; why eat as usual?

## Never Fail Corn Bread.

- 1 cup corn meal.
- 1 cup of flour.
- 3 teaspoon salt.
- 3 teaspoons sugar.
- 3 teaspoons baking powder.
- 1 egg.
- Butter, or lard the size of an egg (melted).
- 1 cup of cold water.

Process:

Mix dry ingredients, add well-beaten egg and water, beating all thoroughly. Pour in well-greased hot baking pan. This can be made into muffins if preferred. This recipe is fine and lives up to its name every time.

JULIA C. HENDERSON,  
State Chairman "Fourteen  
Minute Women."



## Teaching of German Should Be Stopped

State Council Urges Repeal of Act of 1869 in Resolution Addressed to Governor Goodrich.

The State Council of Defense went on record at the meeting of April 10 as opposed to the compulsory teaching of German in the schools of Indiana when it passed a resolution recommending to Governor James P. Goodrich that, in the event a special session of the Legislature is called, the repeal of the provisions of the act of 1869, making the teaching of German compulsory, be urged as a measure requiring prompt action. The resolution, which was introduced by Arthur W. Brady, was passed by a unanimous vote. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That this Council recommend to the Governor that, in case a special session of the Legislature be called, the repeal of the provisions of the act of 1869 (Burns' Statutes 1914, Sec. 6582) for the compulsory teaching of the German language in the schools of the State be urged as a measure requiring prompt action."

A resolution recommending prompt action in the United States Senate by the passage of a bill to punish disloyalty was presented by Frank Wampler and was passed by unanimous vote of the Council as follows:

"It is now plain to everyone that our statute books do not contain laws sufficient to properly handle the disloyal elements of our country. This condition is fast leading to mob violence, which has been evidenced by occurrences in different localities during the past few weeks.

"There is now pending before the United States Senate a bill termed the Sedition Act, or better known as a bill to strengthen that act. This measure having originated in the House of Representatives and passed by that body and has for several days been the subject of debate in the Senate.

"Be it resolved, That the Indiana State Council of Defense most emphatically assert the urgent need for such a measure and urge the Senate of the United States to take prompt action and pass such a bill to become a law as will prevent and avoid the possibility of loyal citizens, in order that treasonable propaganda may be put to an end, from taking the law into their own hands.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each Senator from Indiana and the President of the United States Senate."

The problem of war-time building enterprises came before the Council again. Representatives of farmers who are proposing to erect an elevator in Geneva on a co-operative basis appeared as a sequence to the request made at the previous meeting by Samuel Egly of Geneva that the Council disapprove the project.

A. C. Monroe of Geneva, president of the Farmers' Equity Association, which proposes to erect the elevator, stated that the elevator is necessary because of the fact that two railroads and the elevators in their territory are being junked and a large part of the business will be taken to Geneva. J. D. VanVorhees, representing an Indianapolis construction company which has the contract for the elevator, appealed to the Council to take care of him and his company. A. E. Reynolds, following the appeals, discussed the matter at length, opposing the plan of erecting such an elevator by the co-operative method and urging that the plan be abandoned unless there is an absolute necessity for it.

Following the discussion Chairman Michael E. Foley suggested that Jesse Andrews of Tippecanoe county be appointed to investigate this and similar cases which Mr. Foley said existed and to make recommendations to the Council. The Council adopted this suggestion and Mr. Andrews was asked to report at the next meeting.

A resolution recently adopted by the War Industries Board denying shipping and supply priority to non-essential building, which was read, becomes a part of the record and policy of the Council on this subject.

Arthur W. Brady, who, with Dr. Albert B. Storms, was appointed to investigate the origin of the high school war text book, reported that

the Council is under no legal obligation in regard to the book, and asked further time to investigate. The time was extended. Mr. Foley stated that Governor Goodrich had expressed the opinion that the Council is under no financial obligation in the matter. Mr. Foley appointed Derrille Cheney, chairman of the State printing board, and Gilbert Hendren, state accountant, as a committee to investigate the cost of the publication at the suggestion of Governor Goodrich.

A resolution introduced by Dr. Charles P. Emerson, urging Governor Goodrich to ask the proper authorities to turn over the work of enlistment of physicians in the medical reserve to the Council, was adopted. A committee under federal control now has charge of the enlistments in the State. Dr. Emerson stated that Indiana ranks forty-third among the States in enlistments in the reserve. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, The standing of Indiana in the matter of enlistment of physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps is unfortunately very low, and

"Whereas, This enlistment is entrusted to a committee under federal control; be it

"Resolved, That we, the Indiana State Council of Defense, recommend to Governor Goodrich that he ask the proper authorities that this activity be entrusted to this Council of Defense."

Action on a resolution introduced by Mr. Brady asking members of County Councils who become candidates for office to resign as members of the Councils was postponed until the next meeting.

A matter brought up by Adjutant General Harry B. Smith of a member of the Indiana Second Artillerymen who was alleged to have been discharged by his employers, an Indianapolis concern, because he marched in the Liberty Loan parade, was referred to the legal committee for investigation. Opposition was expressed by the Council of the practice of employers in discriminating against men of draft age, many of whom are idle for that reason. The protection committee was instructed to prepare a statement on this matter and to present it at the next meeting.

Charles Fox reported that the Ross Gear and Tool Works of Lafayette is discriminating against former employes who were said to have been locked out after they formed a union, and that fifty-five of these men are without work. The company had agreed to re-employ these men, Mr. Fox said, after the matter was supposed to have been settled by an agent of the federal department of labor. Mr. Fox asked that the department of labor be notified of the action of the company and that it be asked to send a representative to Lafayette. The Council agreed to request such action.

James L. Keach, chairman of a committee appointed to make recommendations regarding the printing of the soldiers handbook prepared by a legal committee appointed by Chairman Foley, recommended that 50,000 copies of the book be printed and distributed to all men going into the service through the office of Adjutant General Smith. He suggested that the books be printed through the State printing department. His report was accepted and the suggestion concurred in.

Reports were made by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Brady of the Americanization meetings recently held at Washington at which they represented the State Council.

Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle reported that there are six counties in the State where women members of the County Council are not active, Hendricks, Noble, Orange, Shelby, Warren and Spencer, and four counties where no plans are being made for the registration of women for war work, Crawford, Harrison, Porter and Pulaski. She also stated that in some counties in which appropriations have been made to pay the expenses of the Council, the Councils refuse to include the expenses of the women members. The Council referred the matters to Mr. Foley with authority to ask the circuit judges of the counties in which the women members are not active to remove such members and appoint their successors, and if possible redress other causes of complaint.

The financial statement of the Council prepared by the State Board of Accounts was referred to the financial committee on a motion by Mr. Keach.

Will Irwin reported that the Woman's Chris-

tian Temperance Union of Indiana had asked the Council's approval of a plan to collect funds. It was stated that there was nothing to show that the funds were for war work and the matter was held over until the next meeting.

Prof. George I. Christie, director of the food production and conservation committee, was granted a leave of absence to take up a position with the federal department of agriculture doing farm labor organization work. Mr. Christie stated that he would be able to keep in touch with his work in Indiana and would return to the State frequently.

Hays Buskirk of the Public Service Reserve reported that 225 Indiana men have registered for overseas military railroad units, through the reserve during the past week.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

(This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers wishing to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.)

### SAVING FATS.

The saving of fat may be accomplished in three ways: (1) By using less fat, (2) by using carefully that which is necessary, and (3) by saving all meat trimmings, suet, etc.

Large quantities of fat are wasted in this country and we as a nation consume many times more fat per capita than any other. A great many dishes are prepared which require large quantities of fat and so many foods are sauted or fried and fat is wasted in these processes through carelessness.

Corn oils, coconut oils, cotton seed oils and similar products may be used in place of lard, and when fat must be purchased these products should be chosen in place of the animal fats.

Fat Rendering at Home.—Much fat can be saved by rendering the trimmings from fat meat. To render the fat, chop it finely or grind through a meat chopper and heat in double boiler until completely melted. Strain through a cloth to remove the cracklings left.

Clarifying Fat.—Melt the fat with an equal volume of water and heat for a short time at a moderate temperature with occasional stirring. Let mixture cool, remove the layer of fat and scrape off bits of meat and other material which may adhere to the under side.

Soap Made From Useless Fat:

- 2 cups of any fat.
- 1 cup cold water.
- 3 tablespoons of lye.

Clarify the fat. Add the lye dissolved in the water to the melted fat. Beat 20 minutes with a Dover egg beater. This will make 3 cups of soap.

Use of Chicken Fat:

Chicken fat after it has been clarified may be used for making cakes, pastry and baking powder biscuits. Use the same amount of chicken fat as lard when substituting it in a recipe.

Crackling Bread:

- 4 cups corn meal.
- 2 cups cracklings.
- 2 teaspoons salt.

Mix cornmeal and salt and add enough water to moisten but not make a mush. When cooled work in the cracklings with the fingers. Form into small cakes and bake 30 minutes. This is eaten without butter and served hot.

Suet Pudding:

- 1 pt. finely chopped suet.
- 1 pt. rye flour.
- 1 pt. corn meal.
- Salt well.

Boil in muslin bag one and one-half hours. Remove from bag and brown in oven.

Corn Flour Pastry:

- 1 cup corn flour.
- 1 cup white flour.
- ½ cup fat.

- 1½ teaspoon salt.

Water.

Mix dry ingredients and cut in fat. Add enough water to make a stiff dough. Roll out as ordinary pastry.



## Directory of Indiana Chairman of County Councils of Defense

Adams County—Richard D. Myers, Decatur.  
Allen County—Wm. H. Scheiman, Ft. Wayne.  
Bartholomew County—Marshall Hacker, Columbus.  
Benton County—Rev. Chas. Dhe, Fowler.  
Blackford County—W. C. Niece, Hartford City.  
Boone County—J. A. Hogshire, Lebanon.  
Brown County—Jas. A. Turner, Nashville.  
Carroll County—John L. Hanna, Delphi.  
Cass County—Marcus W. Collett, Logansport.  
Clark County—Jas. E. Taggart, Jeffersonville.  
Clay County—M. H. Johnson, Brazil.  
Clinton County—Rev. H. L. Crain, Frankfort.  
Crawford County—A. H. Flannigan, English.  
Daviess County—Harry A. Crooke, Odon.  
Dearborn County—Hon. Wm. H. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg.  
Decatur County—Louis Zoller, Greensburg.  
DeKalb County—J. Y. W. McClellan, Auburn.  
Delaware County—Will F. White, Muncie.  
Dubois County—Geo. P. Wagner, Jasper.  
Elkhart County—I. O. Wood, Goshen.  
Fayette County—L. A. Frazee, Connersville.  
Floyd County—Chas. D. Kelso, New Albany.  
Fountain County—Dan C. Reed, Covington.  
Franklin County—Louis Federmann, Brookville.  
Fulton County—W. H. Deniston, Rochester.  
Gibson County—Dr. Jno. N. Williams, Owensville.  
Grant County—Ellsworth Harvey, Marion.  
Greene County—Dr. J. B. Young, Worthington.  
Hamilton County—Calvin Carson, Cicero, R. F. D.  
Hancock County—Omer S. Jackson, Greenfield.  
Harrison County—Thos. S. Jones, Corydon.  
Hendricks County—Jas. P. Snodgrass, Danville.  
Henry County—Dr. F. A. Bolser, Newcastle.  
Howard County—Lloyd McClure, Kokomo.  
Huntington County—Peter Martin, Huntington.  
Jackson County—Jno. E. Hunsucker, Vallonia.  
Jasper County—Frank Walsh, R. 4, Rensselaer.  
Jay County—T. W. Shimp, Portland.  
Jefferson County—Wm. Ogden, Madison.  
Jennings County—Albert A. Tripp, North Vernon.  
Johnson County—Glenn Ellis, Franklin.  
Knox County—Thos. H. Adams, Vincennes.  
Kosciusko County—Hon. L. W. Royse, Warsaw.  
Lagrange County—Frank J. Dunten, Lagrange.  
Lake County—Hon. Jno. B. Peterson, Crown Point.  
Laporte County—M. R. Sutherland, Laporte.  
Lawrence County—Dr. A. J. McDonald, Bedford.  
Madison County—Wm. M. Swain, Anderson.  
Marion County—Mr. Jno. Judah, 708 Newton Claypool Bldg., Indianapolis.  
Marshall County—L. G. Harley, Plymouth.  
Martin County—John Larkin, Loogootee.  
Miami County—W. A. Hammond, Peru.  
Monroe County—Hon. Jos. E. Henley, Bloomington.  
Montgomery County—Byron R. Russell, Crawfordsvle.  
Morgan County—Ira Eubank, Martinsville.  
Newton County—Dr. R. C. McCain, Kentland.  
Noble County—Edw. P. Eagles, Albion.  
Ohio County—Harry B. Sparks, Rising Sun.  
Orange County—Oscar Ratts, Paoli.  
Owen County—Capt. David E. Beem, Spencer.  
Parke County—T. H. Nichols, Rockville.  
Perry County—James Shallcross, Cannelton.  
Pike County—Hon. A. H. Taylor, Petersburg.  
Porter County—A. N. Worstell, Valparaiso.  
Posey County—Hon. A. C. Thomas, New Harmony.  
Pulaski County—Jno. M. Spangler, Winamac.  
Putnam County—C. C. Hurst, Greencastle.  
Randolph County—Carl Puckett, Winchester.  
Ripley County—J. Francis Lockard, Versailles.  
Rush County—Thos. M. Green, Rushville.  
Scott County—Daniel Blocher, Austin.  
Shelby County—Ed K. Adams, Shelbyville.  
Spencer County—Charles Lieb, Rockport.  
Starke County—Lon E. Bernethy, North Judson.

## To Serve our Country we have enlisted in the United States Food Administration

### U. S. Food Administration Controlled Commodities

Apples, dried	Corn Oil	Molasses	Poultry
Beans, dried and canned	Corn Syrup	Mutton, fresh, canned and cured	Prunes
Beef, fresh, canned and cured	Cottonseed Oil	Oatmeal and Rolled Oats	Raisins
Bread	Eggs	Oleomargarine	Rice
Butter	Fish, fresh and frozen	Peaches, dried	Salmon, canned
Cheese	Flour	Peanut Oil	Sardines, canned
Cooking Fats	Fruits, fresh	Peas, dried and canned	Starch, corn
Corn, canned	Hominy	Pork, fresh, canned and cured	Sugar
Corn Grits	Lard		Syrup
Cornmeal	Milk, fresh, canned and powdered		Tomatoes, canned
			Vegetables, fresh

We pledge ourselves to give  
our customers the benefit of  
Fair and Moderate Prices,  
selling at no more than a  
Reasonable Profit above Cost  
to Us

Signed

*The John Jones Grocery*  
Member of the United States Food Administration



The above poster is evidence of the patriotic  
pledge of the grocer.

The poster should be placed in a conspicuous  
place as proof of his having entered into co-oper-

ation with the United States Food Administra-  
tion.

Signers of food card pledges and patriotic peo-  
ple everywhere are being urged to restrict their  
business to retailers displaying this poster.

St. Joseph County—Joseph D. Oliver, South  
Bend.

Stauben County—Raymond E. Willis, Angola.  
Sullivan County—Gilbert W. Gambill, Sullivan.  
Switzerland County—C. S. Tandy, Vevay.  
Tippecanoe County—J. O. Beck, Box 104, La-  
fayette.

Tipton County—John D. Smith, Tipton.  
Union County—William P. Kennedy, Liberty.  
Vanderburgh County—Geo. S. Clifford, 318 S.  
Second St., Evansville.

Vermilion County—Frank R. Miller, Clinton.  
Vigo County—Earl E. Houck, 20 S. Fifth St.,  
Terre Haute.

Wabash County—Milo R. Meredith, Wabash.  
Warren County—Jno. H. Stephenson, Williams-  
port.

Warriack County—Roscoe Kiper, Boonville.  
Washington County—Wm. B. Lindley, Salem.  
Wayne County—Dr. E. R. Churchill, Richmond.  
Wells County—Chas. E. Sturgis, Bluffton.  
White County—Wright J. Hinkle, Monon.  
Whitley County—D. V. Whiteleather, Colum-  
bia City.

### Merchants Economy

Carl S. Wise, chairman of the counties adja-  
cent to Logansport, announces that the movement  
to lessen deliveries in his district is meeting with  
success. The larger retail stores of Logansport  
put into operation on April 8 a one delivery a  
day schedule. A charge of 10 cents is being made  
for all extra deliveries except to hotels, depots  
and terminal stations.

The Peru papers are carrying large display ad-

vertisements signed by the Peru Mercantile Com-  
pany, the Senger Dry Goods Company, John S.  
Hale Company, C. N. Hall & Son, West & Stevens,  
Murphy Furniture Company, Julius Falk, Mar-  
burger Brothers, Mylet Brothers, Roy C. Cassady,  
Miller Brothers, McCafferey & Co., Peru Furni-  
ture Company, Cheeseman Furniture Company  
and D. H. Rassner, announcing a one delivery a  
day schedule, which went into effect on April 10.  
The time for returning unsatisfactory merchan-  
dise is restricted to three days. Special deliv-  
eries will be eliminated except in cases of sickness  
or death and the custom of sending goods on ap-  
proval will be discontinued.

A one delivery a day schedule and a uniform  
closing hour for merchants have gone into effect  
in Kokomo.

An analysis of the reform effected by the In-  
dianapolis merchants relative to lessened deliv-  
eries, return of merchandise and C. O. D. orders  
shows that deliveries have been reduced in some  
instances from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent.; that  
the return merchandise evil has been lessened by  
60 per cent.; that one-half of the equipment is  
now being used in delivery that was used heret-  
ofore, and that a number of men have conse-  
quently been released to the government for war-  
time service.

Wabash is organized and has accepted all the  
provisions and rules recommended by the Council  
of National Defense.

J. C. O'Harra, who was appointed chairman of  
the Merchants' Economy Committee to succeed F.  
M. Ayres, who resigned to take a permanent  
position in Washington with the American Red  
Cross, has assumed his duties.



## Boys' Reserve Takes Its Place in Ranks

**Members Going to Farms Where They Will Aid in Producing Food—Up to Farmers.**

Indiana members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve are rapidly being placed on farms for the summer. State officials of the reserve state that the enrollment was gratifying and point out that the success of the organization is now up to the farmer. They ask that the farmers take the boys with the understanding that the most of them have absolutely no experience and that they must be trained. The training received this summer is expected to go far toward solving the labor supply next summer when the situation may be even more acute than at present, more men having gone into the service at that time. County directors in the following counties report that boys are being placed on farms: Posey, Dearborn, Jasper, Marion, Hamilton, Tippecanoe, Vigo, Fountain and Laporte.

### TWO BOYS' SUMMER EARNINGS.

Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, is in receipt of the following letter from F. D. McElroy, principal of the Industrial High School, at Hammond:

April 8, 1918.

Mr. Isaac Straus, Boys' Working Reserve, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Mr. Straus—The question is quite often asked, "Can a boy really earn anything during a summer vacation?" or "Is there anything in the plea that 'A Scout Can Feed a Soldier?'" The following is the record of two boys, John and Henry Meeter, sons of Herman Meeter, of Highland, Ind. They were given charge of a small patch of ground, approximately four acres, to do with as they saw fit. This is the statement of their earnings as their father submitted it to me:

4,338 lbs. of white sets at \$1.00	
per bushel .....	\$108.45
1,025 lbs. of white sets, over size, at 2c per lb. ....	20.50
15,597 lbs. of red sets at 90c per bushel .....	350.48
	\$479.43
Deductions: 75 lbs. of seed at 75c per lb. ....	56.25
Labor done by man with team..	12.18
Paid out for other boys clipping sets .....	14.36
	82.79
	\$386.64

Earnings of boys in addition to taking care of onion sets during vacation .....	41.15
	\$427.79

Very truly yours,

F. D. McELROY.

### Germany Must Know She's Licked.

(By William Howard Taft.)

Peace can come only after it has been established to the satisfaction of every nation that all military conspiracies against the peace of the world are foredoomed to failure.

Peace is not a question of terms. Mr. Lloyd-George says that Germany must cede Alsace-Lorraine before the war can end. There is much to support what he says, because forty years' rule of the provinces by Germany has failed to swerve the people's allegiance from France.

We must convince Germany that she is beaten, and it may be that the cession of Alsace-Lorraine would be marked as the standard of defeat. But, after all, terms are secondary; we must be sure that democracy will be protected from militaristic conspiracy for the future.

## The Third Liberty Loan Bond Issue

(By Geo. C. Forrey, Jr., Vice-Pres. Breed, Elliott & Harrison)

The third Liberty loan 4 1/2's and the bonds that are converted into 4 1/2's will be exempt from all State and local taxes, also from the normal income tax, but they will be subject to the supertax and excess profits tax. This makes the tax feature of the 4 1/2's issues exactly like the 4 per cent. bonds. Incomes from holdings of \$5,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds are exempt from both supertax and excess profits tax and the same exemption applies to the 4 1/2 per cent. issues, but a holder cannot get a double exemption by holding \$5,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds and \$5,000 of the 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, only one exemption is allowed. This exemption applies to individuals and will be allowed to each member of the family who may actually own the bonds. For instance, a husband and wife may each own \$5,000 of the bonds and each will be allowed this exemption.

The difference between the new 4 1/2 per cent. issue and the 3 1/2 per cent. and 4 per cent. issues which are converted into 4 1/2's will be in the maturity and interest-paying periods. The new or third Liberty loan 4 1/2's will mature September 15, 1928, with interest payable September 15 and March 15, but the converted 4 1/2's will retain the maturity and interest dates of the old bonds. For instance, the bonds converted from the old 3 1/2's into 4 1/2's will mature June 15, 1947, with interest payable June 15 and December 15, the government may redeem these bonds June 15, 1932, and the bonds converted from the second Liberty loan 4's will mature November 15, 1942, with interest payable May 15 and November 15. The government may redeem these bonds November 15, 1927.

A feature in the third Liberty Loan Act, which is a departure from the procedure followed in the case of the second Liberty loan issue, and which has so far escaped general notice, is the provision whereby the new 4 1/2 per cent. interest rate, in the case of conversions, becomes operative as of the coupon dates of the first and second Liberty loan bonds, respectively. The privileges of conversion will extend, as before, to within six months after the date of issue and the time now prescribed for presenting old bonds for conversion is between July 1 and November 9, 1918. The new bonds obtained by conversion automatically draw interest at the higher rate from the respective coupon dates.

This will be a convenience, not only to the public, but to the Treasury Department as well. Under the conditions of the second Liberty loan issue the conversion of the first Liberty loan bonds involved an intricate and tiresome adjustment of accrued interest, because holders of the 3 1/2 per cent. bonds obtained the higher rate of interest according to the date of presentation of their bonds for conversion. As, naturally, those persons desired to obtain the benefit of the higher interest rate as early as possible, they rushed applications for conversion to the Federal Reserve banks, with the consequence that the treasury officials were swamped with the applications within a short space of time. Under the new plan the rush will be avoided.

## Oppose County War Boards

In conformity with the recommendation of the Council of National Defense and the expressed wishes of President Wilson and Governor James P. Goodrich, the Indiana State Council of Defense is discouraging the organization of county war boards or any such organization as might duplicate the County Councils of Defense. And in no instance will the State Council permit the duties of the County Council to be defaulted or transferred to some substitute organization. The reason given for this attitude is that the organization of the State and of other States is uniform, and its administration, the channels of communication, forms, etc., having been established, it would be impossible to make concessions or a departure for the convenience of an individual case.

A statement from the State Council's section

of the Council of National Defense is pertinent. It says:

"The Council of National Defense looks upon the State Councils as its official representative in each State for carrying on of war activities. We, therefore, appreciate deeply the assistance which the State Councils are rendering. We are particularly grateful and wish to do everything in our power to co-operate and assist you."

In Indiana the County Councils are held to actually constitute a part of the State organization under the direction of the State Council of Defense. For that reason it is essential that the organization be retained in complete form, with its identity definitely and permanently established.

In the above connection the resolution adopted by the Council of National Defense is significant of its purpose to make the Defense Councils the official and only recognized war work agency:

"Whereas, It appears that there are many voluntary organizations and committees engaged in patriotic service throughout the country; and

"Whereas, In the opinion of the Council of National Defense such organizations and committees can render the most effective service if properly co-ordinated; and

"Whereas, A State Council of Defense has been organized in each State to co-ordinate the war activities within the State and to co-operate with the Council of National Defense; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Council of National Defense strongly urges that wherever practicable voluntary patriotic organizations and committees in each State work through and under the guidance of the State Council of Defense so that the State Council of Defense may be central, co-ordinating agency for all voluntary patriotic work within the State directed toward assisting in the prosecution of the war."

## Americanization of Aliens is Planned

**Mrs. A. S. Hurrell Authorized to Call Meeting of Workers to Bring Them Into State Council.**

Following a report on the activities of the various State organizations for the Americanization of aliens by Mrs. A. S. Hurrell at the monthly meeting of the executive committee of the woman's section of the State Council of Defense April 10, Mrs. Hurrell was authorized to call a meeting of the representatives of the agencies with a view to co-ordinating them under the woman's section.

Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon told of the children's year preparations and explained that there is a delay at Washington in the sending of cards on which women will be registered, but said she thought that blanks could be prepared locally for taking care of the records. Mrs. Bacon announced that a State-wide meeting will be held early in May with Miss Julia Lathrop and Dr. Jessica Piexotto, national leaders, present.

A motion was carried creating a motor corps of women to assist with the recreational work at Ft. Benjamin Harrison and other committee work. Mrs. Stuart Dean was named chairman of the section and will have charge of the work of organization.

Mrs. Jessie Herron Stutsman, who has been serving as secretary, handed in her resignation and Miss Mary Helen Boyd of Indianapolis was named her successor.

### Many Nurses Wanted.

Five thousand trained nurses are wanted at once for active service in France. Miss Jane A. Delano, director of the nursing department of American Red Cross, is asking that experienced nurses—those who are trained and registered—volunteer for this important work. She is appealing to the American women to stand back of the nurses and make it possible for them to give the needed service to the allies. It is pointed out that nurses in the Red Cross can avail themselves of national insurance, just the same as soldiers and sailors, thereby securing for themselves and their families protection at nominal cost.



## Important Part of Registration Shown

Call Received Illustrates Service That Might Be Possible From a Census of Women.

The important part which the registration of women for war work will play already is being shown by a request from the Civil Service Commission of the Federal Government through the woman's section of the Council of National Defense for women in war work. The commission is opening examinations for women to fill the position of clerk qualified in statistics and accounting, clerk qualified in office administration and clerk qualified in business administration.

If the registration in the State were completed applicants for these positions could be found among the women registered. It is for the purpose of answering such requests that the women of the State are being registered. The Civil Service Commission asks that women who desire to take these examinations apply to the Civilian Personnel Division, Ordnance Department, 1333 F street, Washington.

The State Registration Committee is preparing posters to advertise the coming registration. These posters will be sent into counties not later than April 15. Nearly all counties are completely organized with their registrars thoroughly instructed, and are looking forward to a 100 per cent. registration.

Reports from over the State indicate a lively interest in the baby-saving program inaugurated by the Child Welfare Committee of the woman's section of the State Council. Notwithstanding the overshadowing interest in the Liberty loan drive, in some places, the work will be continued and it is believed Indiana will contribute its part to the national campaign, in which it is hoped to save a minimum of 2,592 babies who might otherwise die of preventable diseases. Mrs. Alther Fellows Bacon of Evansville, who is in charge of the work under Mrs. Carlisle's section, announces plans for continuing the work throughout the year, as originally planned, and she believes once the beneficial results are apparent that the mothers of the State will rally to the cause.

Four-Minute Men in Wayne county have agreed to mention in their talks the registration of women, which starts April 19. The Wayne county men have taken the initiative in the work and an effort will be made to make it state wide.

More than 1,000 women were present at the Newton county mass-meeting held in Morocco. Every woman pledged her efforts toward a 100 per cent. registration. At the same time a meeting of men who will drive automobiles for the women was held in United Brethren church.

## A Proclamation

To the Women of Indiana:

"In order that the United States Government may know upon whom it may depend and the extent of its resources, should the demands of the war necessitate the further participation of the women of America in the great struggle for human rights and civilization, it has asked each State to register its women population, with a statement of their qualifications and willingness for patriotic service.

"In Indiana this task will be undertaken, beginning on the anniversary of the historically significant battle of Lexington—April 19. It is hoped to have the work completed in ten days.

"We are trusting that the time will never come when the women will be called upon to bear more than a voluntary burden in their accustomed lines of service, but the Government regards it as the part of prudence to be prepared for any emergency and for this reason, it is taking a census of its woman power, as it has taken a census of its man power.

"I, therefore, suggest in the name of Indiana's proud record in the preparation for and the par-

ticipation in this world war, that the mothers, wives and sisters of our patriots, who have offered their lives to their country, show a measure of appreciation of the duties devolving upon them by assisting cheerfully in making this registration a success. Anything short of success would be foreign to the Hoosier spirit and will detract from the sense of security and support from home to which our boys are entitled and which they are going to secure. The patriotic service of the women of America is important to the cause of America in this present time of peril and I know that the women of Indiana will not shirk their duty."

JAMES P. GOODRICH, Governor.

## Write Often to the Boys Abroad

General Pershing calls upon everyone who knows a soldier in France to write to him. Mothers, fathers, wives, brothers, sisters, cousins, and friends are all urged to send letters, not merely occasionally but frequently. Other officers, Red Cross Workers, everyone who has visited France, as well as the men themselves, back up General Pershing in that request. The letter from home is the brightest thing in the life of a soldier "over there." This is General Pershing's message directly to the women of America:

"Any woman who has a husband, brother, sweetheart or relative in foreign service, should write, write, write, long, cheerful letters telling everything that happens in the 'old home town.' The men here are hungry for news and the things which seem like trivial happenings at home will be of the greatest interest to the men. The order which I would send to the women of America is to work and write."

It isn't the women alone who should write, however. American soldiers abroad are mostly quite young and healthy, and because they are they like to hear from friends and relatives of their own sex quite as much and as often as from women folks.

All who do write should be very careful in addressing letters. There has been much complaint that mail fails to reach men in France. John Clark, American postal agent in France, says much of the fault lies with the people at home for insufficient or carelessly written addresses. When writing to a soldier, says the postal department, give him his full name, like James Franklin Smith. Don't address him as J. F. Smith—there may be a hundred J. F. Smiths in the army. Nor is James F. Smith sufficient—there might be a dozen of them.

Don't call a soldier "Mister" either. There are no "mistress" in the army. Each has a title from Private up to General, so give the title. And always write the address in ink.

Bread is the staff of life, but very few Americans need a staff.

Food will win the war—produce it.

The Indiana Bulletin is not copyrighted. It is intended solely as a purveyor of patriotic inspiration through the reported patriotic activity of County Councils of Defense and the various committees and sections of the Indiana State Council of Defense. It is published with no other end in view than the dissemination of information that will serve the cause of the State and Nation in the war with Germany. Newspaper editors, librarians, teachers, public speakers and others are invited and urged to avail themselves of any suggestions or informative data found in the columns of the Bulletin.

The publicity bureau under whose direction the Bulletin is prepared and published welcomes suggestions for adding to the efficiency of the publication and welcomes contributions along the lines suggested.

## Historic Pictures of Indiana's Part in War

Desire of War Department Transmitted to Newspapers and Others in This State.

The following communication, authorized by the Council of National Defense, has gone forward into every county in the State. County Councils of Defense are urged to give their attention and assist in the purpose of the War Department in securing such valuable historic photographs as may be available in their communities, for permanent collection:

April 8, 1918.

The State Council of Defense is in receipt of an appeal from the office of the chief of staff of the War Department for assistance in the compilation of the photographic history of the war. It is the desire of the general staff of the army to procure for the official files a comprehensive series of photographs that will adequately record the war activities of Indiana.

Among the photographs to be included in this record are those to show the departure of the local troops to the training camps or to points of embarkation, the activities of local war relief societies, including the Red Cross and the Food Administration, the arrests of the enemy aliens and suspects, the destruction of property attributable to enemy activities, sales campaigns for government bonds and war stamps, visits of foreign officials, military equipment and methods of the manufacture of equipment, the drilling of home defense organizations, draft scenes, enlisting scenes, entraining of the troops and photographs of local commissions, boards and committees engaged in public service in connection with the war. All such photographs should be accompanied by brief descriptive captions. In addition to these news photographs the War Department also desires pictures showing products that are being manufactured in Indiana for it.

We know that you can furnish particularly useful co-operation in this task as you have access to photographs that show local activities. We will, therefore, be under deep obligation to you for your assistance in the matter.

It is the desire of the War Department that all such photographs be sent to the State Council of Defense in order that they may be checked up and forwarded in large packages.

Very truly yours,  
STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE,  
By John Vajen Wilson, Secretary.

War provides a stage where all may play a part.

Ask no rest; we have a victory to win.

## A German Idea

(By Benjamin W. Douglass.)

Several years ago a friend of mine hired a family to work on a farm. The family lived in a "tenant house" about a quarter of a mile from the owner.

One morning my friend noticed a strange-looking outfit in one of his fields. He investigated. The new tenant had one horse and his wife hitched to a plow. The other horse was too sick to walk. The man was a German.

That is the German way of doing things. Women are no more to Germans than are the beasts of the field.

Reverence for women, one of our Anglo-Saxon ideals, finds no place in the code of the German.

Mr. American, how would you like to see your wife hitched to a plow? You scoff at the idea? Remember Belgium, please—and dig. If you cannot dig trenches, then dig for the Liberty loan.



May 1918

We must support our gallant sailors and soldiers. We must make them swift victors in their fight with the kaiser. We can do it if we at home do our duty with the same quality of patriotism that animates our men in the trenches. The least duty we can perform—and we should be eager and happy to perform it—is to lend our money, every available dollar we have or can save, to our Government.—W. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.



# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., APRIL 19, 1918

Number 36

## County Councils to Pass on Questions

Which Involve the Policy of State and Nation in Reference to Building and Improvements.

County Councils of Defense will hereafter be called upon to decide whether proposed building operations conflict with the policy laid down by the State and National Councils of Defense, which would have them weighed by the test of their contributing to the winning of the war; or if they come within the limitations specified by the federal War Industries Board—are they essential war work. All such matters should come before the County Councils before they will be considered by the State Council of Defense. This represents the attitude of the State Council as expressed at its regular meeting, April 17.

A number of such specific cases were presented and referred to the County Councils of defense, including a proposed road improvement, near Dublin, in Wayne county.

Henry C. Durham, trustee of Eel township, Hendricks county, asked relative to the erection of a new high school building. He stated that the present building had been declared unfit for sanitary reasons and that he had been mandated by the circuit court to replace it. He said the court's order might be modified on a recommendation from the State Council. The matter was referred to the county council of defense with the recommendation that a solution be found, if possible, in conformity with the state council's policy.

Jesse Andrews, who was appointed at the previous meeting to investigate the necessity for erecting grain elevators in several counties where such work was planned, reported that in Geneva, Adams county, and in Trafalgar, Johnson county, new elevators are not necessary at this time and should not be built. In both places farmers' co-operative organizations proposed the erection of elevators. After representatives from both places were heard Mr. Andrews' recommendations were approved.

Clarence J. Whistler, of Tippecanoe county, stated that the elevator in Buck Creek did not pay sufficient prices to farmers for their grain and that an association of farmers proposed to build a new elevator. He produced numerous affidavits to support his statements. Robert Alexander, who operates the elevator, explained complaints set forth in the affidavits. On a motion by A. E. Reynolds, Mr. Alexander was asked to co-operate with the farmers in an effort to reach an agreement whereby the proposed new buildings would not be necessary.

George White, of the Farmers' Elevator Company, appeared in behalf of farmers residing near Trafalgar in Johnson county. William W. Suckow, of the Suckow Milling Company, which operates the elevator, said the present plant is sufficient to take care of the needs of the community.

W. A. Scott, of Greenwood, asked for advice as to the rebuilding of a Knights of Pythias lodge hall in that town. The lodge building recently was destroyed by fire. He stated that the lodge was willing to abandon its plan if the State Council thought it advisable. He was referred to the statement of policy made by the council and will recommend that his lodge continue to use the I. O. O. F. building for which it has contracted temporarily.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, attended the meeting and told briefly of the activities of women in war work and of the

necessity for organized effort on the part of women in support of the war. She congratulated the woman's section of the state council on the work they had done and urged encouragement that they may continue their efforts. She stated that, as the war progresses, the need for women to take the place of men will become greater with each draft and urged the women workers to push the campaign for registration which begins on April 19, and continues for ten days.

Chairman Foley read a telegram from G. I. Christie, who recently left the position of State food director for Indiana, to take a place in the United States department of agriculture, stating that he had secured 2,000 bushels of seed corn which will be placed in Indiana, for emergency planting and sold to farmers at cost.

A program for the instruction of first aid to the injured which she suggested be carried on by chambers of commerce and other public organizations of the State was presented by Dr. Hannah Graham and referred to the medical section.

Mrs. S. A. Swain asked endorsement of a plan to establish a school at New Albany for the industrial education of colored girls. The matter was referred to the educational section.

Reports that electrical work at Purdue university and at the State House had been stopped by a strike of electrical workers was referred to Charles Fox, chairman of the Labor committee, for investigation. The report of a dispute between the Bedford Stone and Construction company and electrical workers was referred to the Marion County Council of Defense.

H. E. Miles explained to the council the need for the training of industrial workers. He also asked that the council nominate six members of a committee of fifteen which will have charge of the work in the State. On a motion by Mr. Fox, Chairman Foley was authorized to submit six names to Mr. Miles.

The council approved the publication of a pamphlet urging farmers to purchase silos, as the request of Prof. Coleman, of the food production and conservation committee. The pamphlet will be sent out by the committee. Mr. Coleman stated that reports of idle farm land will be turned over to federal authorities by the committee.

E. C. Stakeman asked approval of the publication of a pamphlet urging the eradication of the common barberry bush, which he stated was the cause of much of the rust on wheat. Such approval was given.

## Uncle Sam Needs Help

A special call for typewriters and stenographers for government work has been made by John A. McIlhenny, Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission. In his communication to the State Council of Defense Mr. McIlhenny states that the openings in Washington are practically without limit, and that, owing to the general demand, trouble is being experienced in recruiting workers.

Examinations for this service are held every Tuesday in the 450 principal cities of the country. The entrance salary for successful applicants is from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year, and advancement is reasonably rapid. Both men and women are desired. Full information regarding the scope and character of the examinations may be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at Chicago or Cincinnati, or to the commission at Washington.

Each individual is a military unit in an unbroken chain, and a single weak link may cause disaster.

## Farm Labor Demand For Boys is Delayed

Federal State Director Issues Bulletin to Agents, Urging That They Prepare for Season.

In a bulletin to the county directors of the United States Boys' Working Reserve in Indiana, Isaac D. Straus, federal state director, states that the early demand for farm labor will not be as large as anticipated. He attributed this fact to favorable spring weather and the efforts that have been made by various agencies to stimulate food production, thus causing the farmer to put in every day on which the weather permits him to work. The bulletin follows:

"At this time it is apparent that the immediate demand for boy labor on Indiana farms will be much less than anticipated.

"Several reasons can be given for this: First, the excellent weather which has accompanied the opening of spring has enabled the farmer to prosecute his plowing and spring work as much as three weeks in advance in some sections of the State.

"Second—The intensive propaganda projected by the State Council of Defense, Boys' Working Reserve, Purdue University and the United States Department of Agriculture and other agencies for the purpose of stimulating food production and also warning the farmer of an approaching labor shortage have been instrumental in urging the farmer to take advantage of every good day when it was possible to do outside work.

"Therefore, it is doubtful if any large demand for these boys will come much earlier than the corn planting season in May, following which the farmer will be confronted in regular order with corn plowing, hay harvest, oat harvest and wheat harvest which will then be followed by a harvest of canning products including peas, beans, tomatoes and corn.

"These matters are brought to your attention in order that you might not become discouraged if the farmers do not issue an immediate demand for these boys and also in order that you might lay these facts before such boys who may become impatient, pointing out to them that like the soldier who sometimes has to wait a year before he goes into the fray, they must patiently wait until the call comes to go "over the top" for Uncle Sam on some Indiana farm.

"Boiled down, this means that beginning about May 15th and lasting until the middle of June the demand from farmers for this labor will become very urgent. Doubtless, by the latter date, most every available boy we have in the State will be needed.

"In the interim, endeavor to have enrolled young men spend week-ends on farms in an effort to acquire knowledge of farm duties that will prove helpful to them when assigned. This is important and will stimulate our Reserve."

## Text Book Complimented.

In its columns devoted to State Council Activities the Official Bulletin says: "The State Council, State board of education, and United States Boys' Working Reserve are issuing a series of bulletins and a "war-service text-book for high schools" to enlist city boys for war service on the farms and to fit them for it. The first bulletin explains the Boys' Working Reserve. Its illustrations and articles will catch the interest and arouse the enthusiasm of every red-blooded American boy.

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## Patriotism in Indiana

Adams County.—Arrangements for releasing members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve from school in order that they may go to work on farms have been made by the Decatur school board in accordance with a resolution passed recently by the state board of education. Students in the eighth grade may leave school providing they furnish a weekly report of work done during the summer and that they will work on farms continuously during four months. If these conditions are fulfilled students will be given full credit for school work.

Allen County.—Because of ill health, C. B. Fitch has resigned as enrolling agent for the United States Public Service Reserve in Allen County. The county council of defense has not yet named his successor.

Benton County.—Several hundred dollars will be turned over to the Red Cross organization of the county as the result of a sale held at Fowler, April 13. The sale was held on the streets of the town. Household goods, farm implements and live stock sold were donated by residents of the county.

Boone County.—A drive for the enrollment of at least sixty boys in Boone county in pig clubs during the summer has been started by M. E. Cromer, emergency demonstration agent, and already more than a score of boys have each agreed to keep a pig. Teachers throughout the county where schools are in session have agreed to aid in forming the clubs.

Clay County.—A fine large picture of the Kaiser's palace in Berlin with the royal guards in resplendent uniforms parading before it which has been hanging on the walls of the German class room in the Brazil senior high school is missing. The picture disappeared during the night recently and in its place was hung a picture of President Wilson and two small American flags. No attempt is being made to learn who took the picture away and the picture of the president will remain in its place.

Clinton County.—R. O. Lane has been appointed chairman of a committee to have charge of war gardens by the town board of Colfax. Mrs. W. A. Irwin has been appointed by the county council of defense to have charge of the registration of women in the county. Mrs. Irwin appointed fourteen district chairmen and the work is progressing smoothly.

Decatur County.—Charles Zoiler, county food administrator, has given four hoarders in the county a week to turn their flour over to him. In a public statement he said he had the names of hoarders and would seize the flour if it is not turned over within the time limit. One of the greatest gatherings which Jackson township has ever seen was held at Waynesburg Christian church recently in the interest of the Liberty Loan and other patriotic activities. The meeting lasted all day and there was scarcely a time when standing room in the church was available. Speakers addressed those who could not get in from the steps of the church.

Delaware County.—In Center township, out of 287 families represented at the Blaine school, 271 will have war gardens and at the Jackson school 235 out of 267 families will have gardens. Tomato, cabbage and mango plants and fertilizer will be furnished at cost by the Muncie Garden Association. Nurses of the Delaware county nurses' association and the Visiting Nurse Association are aiding in the work of registering children under the age of 5 years. Excepting Center township, in which Muncie is situated, each township of the county will have a council of defense. The county council is planning to name five members of each township council. Each council will elect its own officers.

Elkhart County.—Councils of defense have been named in each township of the county as follows: Middlebury township—Ellsworth Varns, Claude E. Shettel, Frank Yoder, Charles Hoover, Harr Bloom, Ben E. Wise, Wesley Troyer, Mrs. Fred Schvin and Mrs. Thomas Hutchinson. Clinton township—John L. Juday, J. W. Hostettler, William B. Barnard, Luther Juday, Carl Garman, E. E. Gary, S. A. Widner and Mrs. John L. Juday. Jackson township—R. A. Reynolds, Miss Opal McCoy, Samuel Welty, James Peters, Charles Swartz, G. C. Tarnan, Harry Keith, Melvin Rohrer, Warren S. Cline, H. M. Fugelsonger, T. J. Juday, Herman Browner and Mrs. Melvin Rohrer. Benton township—James A. Brown, Jesse Juday, Frank Musselman, Harry Leacock, Monrow Ott, Charles Culp, Harry Hapner, Merrill Hire, Charles Preland, Mr. David Holtzinger and Miss Lena Brown. The county council of defense, through George E. Grover, county agricultural agent, has been advised that there are at least 500 places on farms available for men and boys who are desirous of obtaining such employment. S. F. Spohn, former mayor of Goshen, has been appointed by the county council of defense as chairman of a committee on public and industrial improvements. Mr. Spohn will name committeemen and deputies to ascertain whether or not proposed business organizations are necessary at this time. A merchants' organization has recently been perfected in the county with Conrad Ziesel, deputy merchant representative for Elkhart county, at its head.

Fayette County.—Loafers have been ordered to go to work at some useful occupation immediately. Prosecutor E. Ralph Hmelick has ordered all men who are not working arrested. Exempted men of the county are being organized for war work.

Henry County.—Dogs played havoc with the sheep industry in Henry county last year, according to reports of township trustees made by county auditors. A repetition of last year's killing of sheep by dogs will lead to the killing of the dogs, according to county officials. "Why wait until next year to do the killing?" many are asking.

Huntington County.—A petition has been filed with J. M. Scudder, city superintendent of schools of Huntington, asking that the study of German be dropped from the school work. Farmers of the county have asked for 128 boys to work on farms during the summer months.

Lake County.—A branch of the morals committee of the Lake County Council of Defense to assist in the moral uplift of the community has been formed. The membership includes all resident ministers and all other persons who desire to aid in the work. Officers of the organization are John F. Dorman, president; Edward Kileman, vice-president; Mrs. A. W. Ripley, secretary, and Louis Larson, treasurer.

Madison County.—School authorities have ordered that no German be taught in the senior high school next term. The language was ousted from the junior high school this term by the refusal of the students to study the language.

Monroe County.—Fred Matthews has been named chairman of the county council of defense to succeed Joseph E. Hensley, who resigned to become a candidate for joint representative from Brown and Monroe counties. The appointment was made by Judge Robert W. Miers of the circuit court. Mrs. Alice French, state war mother, was the guest of honor at an all-day meeting of the Monroe County War Mothers, April 13th. A strictly Hoover luncheon was served at the Presbyterian church by the women of that church. Of all the good things they served the most notable dish was green beans canned last summer by one of the war mothers, according to a conservation recipe. The beans had kept perfectly. The afternoon was taken up by an excellent program. The singing of Joan of Arc by Master James Regeister will long be remembered. The Bloomington mothers are particularly interested in the teaching of German in the State University. There was a lively discussion on the subject. Every morning at 9 o'clock the Monroe county war mothers spend fifteen minutes in prayer and supplication for our boys and for our country. A wise and effective plan for us all to adopt.

Newton County.—The county council has appropriated \$10,000 to form a war chest, out of which contributions to various war relief funds will be paid.

Noble County.—Students and teachers of the Kendallville high school are working on farms in this county on Fridays and Saturdays. When the school term ends they expect to put in their entire time on the farms.

Ohio County.—The following have been named chairmen of township councils of defense: Randolph township, E. A. Anderson; Union township, Asher Johnson; Cass township, Charles Gibbons; Pike township, Albert Tate. Each of these chairmen will appoint the members of their respective township councils.

Scott County.—Paul Fishback has been appointed a member of the County Council of Defense by Judge Creighton of the circuit court.

St. Joseph County.—Members of the St. Joseph County Medical Society have offered their services in carrying out a suggested plan to speed the operation of the draft and to relieve the United States army surgeons of a great deal of work. The plan which proposes that qualified registrants in Class 1 who have correctible physical defects shall be operated on in local hospitals by competent local surgeons, also proposes the community bear part of the expense, the surgeon's services to be donated.

Vigo County.—The drive for enrollments in the United States Boys' Working Reserve is being continued in Vigo county. The enrollment now is over 800.

Wabash County.—New quarters are being sought to house the Commercial Club of Wabash and the county council of defense that their work may be more closely coordinated. The Wabash county council has agreed to permit the keeping of hogs in the city in the interest of food production providing the premises in which the hogs are kept are sanitary.

Whitley County.—The Columbia City common council has passed an ordinance prohibiting dog owners from allowing their dogs to run at large.

We must conquer the whims of our own appetites before we can hope to conquer the German menace.

Learn to control your own appetite before you try to control your neighbor's.

## Public Service Reserve

To the Chairmen of the County Councils of Defense of Indiana:

The most important aspect of the work to be done now by the Public Service Reserve in connection with Farm Labor is the stimulation of community effort.

The foregoing quotation is from Mr. Wm. E. Hall, National Director of the United States Public Service Reserve, and is followed by an earnest appeal from the Director to all of his officers, asking them to enlist the man power of all communities in farm work.

In October last the State Council of Defense forwarded to all chairmen a request that they report to the State Council the names of those who were recognized as "war loafers"—parasites consuming more than they produced—it being the purpose of the State Council of Defense to devise some plan to make this liability an asset.

Many of the county chairmen responded to the appeal and we found that there was indeed a big loss of man power in the State on account of these parasites. Later, our Protection Department prepared an ordinance, to be passed by cities and towns, which was intended primarily to punish the "war loafer" and offering a plan whereby he could be put to work. These ordinances were passed by many of the cities and towns in the State, but the State Council has no way of knowing whether this condition is growing better or not, although we are advised that the ordinance proved very effective in several instances and that some communities were greatly benefited in their use of this effective instrument. We, however, are not fully advised as to the present conditions in the state following this agitation and we beg, upon receipt of this bulletin, that you advise us whether, in your judgment, the loafer is still abroad and whether he is a menace and a liability in your community. We want to devise further means and plans to get this man power at work, and in view of the certain shortage in farm labor we want to enlist (or conscript, if it is necessary) all the available labor within the state.

We again quote Mr. Hall:

The essential we aimed at is an organized movement in every community to stand by the Local Farmer. The importance of taking every possible precaution to avoid any loss of crops this year through the lack of labor can not be overemphasized.

A committee of leading men and women should be on the watch in every farming town and section, to see that local farmers are supported in getting the maximum production, and to help the county agricultural agents in making sure that every man who has farming experience and ought to be at work on the farm is working there.

Therefore, please report whether there are any "war loafers" in your community. This report will be turned over to the Protection Committee of the State Council of Defense and means will be taken to place such "war loafers" at work.

It is suggested that the War Loafers' Ordinance be presented to the proper officials in the cities and towns of your county and that they be requested to pass this measure if they have not already done so. We feel that it is certainly not fair to ask patriotic men to make sacrifices in times like these and to give up unessential industries when there is in our communities a lot of parasites who can be best termed as "war loafers."

Very truly yours,

N. E. SQUIBB,

State Director, U. S. Public Service Reserve.

There's lots of money to go around, but bacon and wheat can't make the circuit.

Waste and want are twin sisters and neither is beautiful.

War provides a stage where all may play a part. Are you playing your part by saving food?

The second helping is getting to be bad form.



## War Mothers Gather in Second Session

By Unanimous Vote They Move to Affiliate With Women's Activities of Council.

At the meeting of the War Mothers of Indiana in Indianapolis April 11th, it was voted unanimously to work with and under the woman's section of the Indiana State Council of Defense. This is in line with the policy laid down by the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense that all patriotic work be co-ordinated.

Mrs. James P. Goodrich, wife of the governor of the State, welcomed the 400 mothers to the meeting. Mrs. Robert Elliott, secretary of the Friends of German Democracy, told of the aims and purposes of that body. C. V. Stainsby, assistant to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal Food Administrator, developed the plans for the organization of United States Food clubs in every county, township and school district.

"A Mother's Prayer" by Mrs. Jennie Hemphill, of Cannelton, and Mrs. Herbert Adkinson was sung by Miss Goldie Dressler, of Indianapolis. This was followed by voluntary spontaneous reports of what the war mothers are doing in the various counties to help win the war.

M. E. Foley, chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense, made a patriotic address which was followed by a decision to affiliate with and work under the direction of the woman's section of the State Council.

Mrs. Isenhour of Martinsville, chairman of the committee on time and place, reported that the next meeting would be August 15, 1918, in Indianapolis. The Council closed with the singing of a song dedicated to the Marion county war mothers, entitled "Hail to Our Sammie Boys"; words by Mrs. Harry Johnson and music by Mrs. Cora Young Miles, of Indianapolis.

The official war mothers of each county reported various ways of getting money to buy another bond. The Knox county mothers are in the lead at present having made \$400 by a soldiers market.

Mrs. A. W. Roach, of Richmond, is the chairman of the ways and means committee. Mrs. Roach asked each official war mother to send at least \$1.00 to Mrs. C. B. O'Donnell, 537 Willow street, Vincennes, state financier to buy a State bond.

County historians may communicate their progress to the State historian, Mrs. Myron Williams, 2358 N. Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis.

Following is a list of war mothers, in Indiana, whose state organization has just voted to work with and under the Woman's Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense:

Adams—Mrs. Annie McConnell, Decatur, Ind.  
Bartholomew—Mrs. A. W. Mason, Columbus, Ind.  
Boone—Mrs. Lillian Comley, Lebanon, Ind.  
Brown—Mrs. John F. Bond, Nashville, Ind.  
Carroll—Mrs. George Julian, Delphi, Ind.  
Carroll—Mrs. J. O. O'Connor, Delphi, Ind.  
Clay—Mrs. O. E. Adams, 223 N. Walnut St., Brazil, Ind.  
Cass—Mrs. Harry Searight, Logansport, Ind.  
Clark—Mrs. Azro Corwin, Sellersburg, Ind.  
Clinton—....., Frankfort, Ind.  
Crawford—Mrs. Simon Grimes, Leavenworth, Ind.  
Davies—Mrs. Rose Nugent, Campbell Ave., Washington, Ind.  
Dearborn—Mrs. J. H. Stier, Aurora, Ind.  
Decatur—Mrs. Edward Kessing, Greensburg, Ind.  
DeKalb—Mrs. B. A. Beyers, Garrett, Ind. (Resigned.)  
Delaware—Mrs. F. D. Haimbaugh, 220 W. Adams St., Muncie, Ind.  
Dubois—Mrs. Edward Dufendach, Huntingburg, Ind.  
Elkhart—Mrs. J. C. Beck, Goshen, Ind.  
Elkhart—Mrs. Frank Capps, Nappanee, Ind.  
Fayette—Mrs. W. E. Ocheltree, Connersville, Ind.  
Floyd—Mrs. J. J. Helck, 1935 Spring St., New Albany, Ind.  
Fountain—Mrs. Carrie Cheak, Attica, Ind.  
Franklin—Mrs. George Klipple, Brookville, Ind.  
Fulton—Mrs. Frank Sterner, Rochester, Ind.  
Gibson—Mrs. Jas. R. McGregor, Princeton, Ind.

Grant—Mrs. W. S. Malott, 124 North E St., Marion, Ind.  
Greene—Mrs. Hattie Sherwood, Worthington, Ind.  
Greene—Mrs. Ol Miller, Bloomfield, Ind.  
Hamilton—Mrs. Elizabeth Cottingham, Noblesville, Ind.  
Hancock—Mrs. J. R. Laramore, Greenfield, Ind.  
Hancock—Mrs. George Morehead, Greenfield, Ind.  
Hancock—Mrs. J. P. Black, Greenfield, Ind.  
Harrison—Mrs. Nell Hudson Jordan, Corydon, Ind.  
Hendricks—....., Danville, Ind.  
Henry—Mrs. P. L. Beal, 133 N. 14th St., New-castle, Ind.  
Howard—Mrs. C. M. Anderson, 602 Taylor St., Kokomo, Ind.  
Huntington—Mrs. Fred H. Bowers, 371 Etha Ave., Huntington, Ind.  
Jackson—Mrs. Edwin Verimilya, Brownstown, Ind.  
Jasper—Mrs. Chas. W. Hanley, Rensselaer, Ind.  
Jay—Mrs. W. H. Breide, Portland, Ind.  
Jefferson—Mrs. W. W. Miller, 601 Mulberry St., Madison, Ind.  
Jennings—Mrs. A. H. Tripp, North Vernon, Ind.  
Johnson—Mrs. E. E. Finkinbiner, Greenwood, Ind.  
Knox—Mrs. C. B. O'Donnell, 537 Willow St., Vincennes, Ind.  
Kosciusko—Mrs. David Sessig, Warsaw, Ind.  
Lagrange—Mrs. H. W. Herbert, Lagrange, Ind.  
Lake—Mrs. Frank Gavit, Whiting, Ind.  
Laporte—Mrs. Mary W. Shick, 1519 Indiana Ave., Laporte, Ind.  
Laporte—Mrs. Edw. C. How, Laporte, Ind.  
Lawrence—Mrs. John Owens, Bedford, Ind.  
Madison—Mrs. Ernest M. Hill, 608 Jackson St., Anderson, Ind.  
Marion—Mrs. D. W. Gillespie, 1331 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Marshall—Mrs. E. W. Schrock, Plymouth, Ind.  
Martin—Mrs. L. C. Brooks, Loogootee, Ind.  
Miami—Mrs. S. F. Porter, Westleigh Farm, R. R. 11, Peru, Ind.  
Monroe—Mrs. John O'Harrow, Bloomington, Ind.  
Montgomery—Mrs. Thos. B. Nickolson, Crawfordsville, Ind.  
Morgan—Mrs. G. M. Isenhower, Martinsville, Ind.  
Newton—Mrs. John G. Davis, Kentland, Ind.  
Noble—Mrs. Wm. Favinger, Albion, Ind.  
Owen—Mrs. N. D. Cox, Spencer, Ind.  
Parke—Mrs. George Rohm, Rockville, Ind.  
Perry—Mrs. Phillip Schlemmer, Cannelton, Ind.  
Pike—Mrs. Enna Chandler, Petersburg, Ind.  
Porter—Mrs. M. J. Stinchfield, Valparaiso, Ind.  
Posey—Mrs. Herbis Clemments, Mt. Vernon, Ind.  
Putnam—Mrs. J. B. Young, Greencastle, Ind.  
Randolph—Mrs. John H. Hitchcock, Winchester, Ind.  
Ripley—Mrs. George Sparling, R. R. 1, Osgood, Ind.  
Rush—Mrs. Jas. Blackledge, Rushville, Ind.  
Scott—Mrs. Mary S. Montgomery, Scottsburg, Ind.  
Shelby—Mrs. Harvey Morrison, Shelbyville, Ind.  
Spencer—Mrs. F. S. Morgentholer, Rockport, Ind.  
Starke—Mrs. W. S. Daniel, Knox, Ind.  
St. Joseph—Mrs. R. G. Inwood, South Bend, Ind.  
Stauben—Mrs. W. D. Wells, Fremont, Ind.  
Sullivan—Mrs. Jas. M. Lang, Sullivan, Ind.  
Switzerland—Mrs. Harriet G. Welch, R. R. 1, Vevay, Ind.  
Tippecanoe—Mrs. C. W. Bone, 140 W. Grant St., W. Lafayette, Ind.  
Tipton—Mrs. Lulu Hardy, Tipton, Ind.  
Union—Mrs. Aaron Filer, Liberty, Ind.  
Vanderburg—Mrs. H. F. McCool, 1001 Linwood, Evansville, Ind.  
Vermilion—Mrs. H. V. Nixon, Newport, Ind.  
Wabash—Mrs. E. E. Ford, 437 N. Miami St., Wabash, Ind.  
Warren—Mrs. Wm. Douglass, R. R., Attica, Ind.  
Washington—Mrs. Jerry Jamison, Salem, Ind.  
Wayne—Mrs. A. W. Roach, 14th St., Richmond, Ind.  
Wells—Mrs. J. D. French, R. R. 2, Bluffton, Ind.  
White—Mrs. C. D. Meeker, Monticello, Ind.  
Whitley—Mrs. Geo. Isay, Churubusco, Ind.

Every farmer who talks maximum profits instead of maximum production is aiding Germany.

Ask no rest; we have a victory to win.

## Educational Week in Indiana is April 22-29

More Than 200 Cities and Towns Will Present to Pupils Importance of Their Remaining in School.

More than 200 Indiana cities and towns will be visited during the week of April 22, which has been designated by Governor James P. Goodrich as educational week, by speakers sent out by the colleges and universities of the State to address high school students on the importance of their staying in school and finishing their courses of study. The campaign is to be under the direction of the speakers' bureau of the Indiana State Council of Defense and the expenses of the speakers are being paid by the schools sending them out.

The proclamation issued by Governor Goodrich designating the week of April 22 as educational week follows:

"When, out of the great northwest, the federal authorities carved the territory of Indiana the sturdy inhabitants of the new commonwealth accepted literally and seriously the judgment of the federal government as it was expressed in the words: 'Religion, Morality and Knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of a free people, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.'

"The century of statehood through which Indiana has just passed has witnessed an unwavering devotion of her people to the correct ideals of education. A wonderful system of public schools has been developed; colleges and universities have been builded; millions of public revenue have been expended; and a wholesome public sentiment for popular education has been created.

"The ready response of Indiana's people to any appeal for the alleviation of suffering and for the perpetuation and extension of the principles of liberty, finds its origin, in a large measure, in the schools of the State. They are the sheet-anchors of our national safety—the cities of refuge to which our republic must fly in days of peril. They are the nation's second line of defense when war's alarms are heard as well as the republic's glory when peace reigns.

"It has been brought to my attention that the Indiana schools propose to inaugurate a campaign of a week's duration with the express purpose of emphasizing the traditional dependence which Indiana has always placed upon education, particularly with the hope that young people of school age, but too young for active service in the army and navy, may be impelled to continue their education—in the elementary schools, in the high schools and in the colleges. The wisdom coming from experience compels my hearty approval of the plan.

"Now, therefore, I, James P. Goodrich, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby designate April 22-26, 1918, as educational week.

"I cordially recommend that schools and all other agencies willing to co-operate with the schools shall devote particular attention to the proposed objects to be secured by the campaign."

## Food and Ships

"Would you have them want for food, for clothes, for ammunition to answer the German fleet?"

"Would you have them think that you had forgotten them—you in your comfort at home?"

"Would you have the lives of such men unnecessarily sacrificed because you had not concentrated your efforts on the thing that meant most to them?"

"Build, build, and continue to build ships. Make a bridge of ships to Pershing."

MAJOR FREDERICK PALMER,  
Chief Censor on General Pershing's Staff.

Cut out non-essentials—we are in a race with a swift antagonist and need no handicap.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 36

## Editorial Comment

## BRING THE WAR HOME.

If men were being shot down in your front yard; if women and babies were being bayoneted on your main street; if shells were exploding at the railroad station and homes were burning before your eyes—it wouldn't be necessary to appeal to you daily to Help Win the War.

Yet you are at war just as surely as if Indiana were pitted with shell-craters, its clear atmosphere murky with powder smoke and its fertile soil poisoned with gas. The American people at home have to have imagination to win this war. They must bring the war home. They must visualize the fact that they must fight just as much and as effectively as their boys who go to France. They must realize that they are fighting for their national existence daily just as much as the men in the trenches; that the two and a half million Germans facing the allies are facing the United States of America—HERE.

Every time there is a Meatless Day, just imagine there is an American soldier at your door waiting for his daily ration of meat. Every time there is a Wheatless Day, get your imagination busy—picture a French baby with hand outstretched waiting for the bit of bread YOU are to give him.

Don't wait until your boy is maimed or your neighbor's boy is reported among the missing in France. Fight now; fight daily; fight as if you could see the enemy. This isn't the war of armies; it is a war of resources; a war of FOOD. You are on the firing line; SHOOT!

This is your own national state, local war; bring the war HOME.

## Attention, County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 137.

April 15, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

From those counties that have not yet sent us this information, we would like to have at once a report on whether the posters entitled "The World Cannot Live Half Slave, Half Free" were duly received from Washington, whether they have all been distributed, and your opinion as to their value. If you have not distributed all of them, you will be conferring a favor in sending them to the State Council as we have numerous requests for them.

If you have distributed all the posters you received and can use more, please let us know the number you desire.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 138.

April 16, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Will you please call the attention of your Legal Advisory Committee to the following communication from the Council of National Defense?

"The Secretary of the Treasury has recently condemned certain claim agents and other persons who have charged and received compensation for services to beneficiaries under the War Risk Insurance Law. The War and Navy Departments and the Council of National Defense also regard this practice as unpatriotic.

"Steps have been taken to check these highly reprehensible activities. The Treasury Department has drafted an amendment which will strengthen the law. The American Bar Association has recently written a letter to the Permanent Legal Advisory Boards, calling upon the lawyers of the country to volunteer their services wherever beneficiaries ask for assistance in presenting their claims to the Government.

"The State Councils of Defense can be of great assistance at this time by making known to the community the fact that gratuitous service is available; and they should give the widest publicity to this service. The Council of National Defense further urges upon the State Councils the desirability of providing, through the legal committees, voluntary aid for the dependents of men in the service in collecting allotments of pay and family allowances, arrears of pay, extra pay, travel pay and other moneys due the estates of deceased soldiers and sailors. Finally, the State Councils of Defense should endeavor to secure the hearty co-operation of their own local legal committees and all other organizations which are undertaking to supply free service to soldiers and sailors and their dependents.

"Allotments and allowances under the War Risk Insurance Law are paid directly by the Treasury Department to the persons entitled thereto; claims for insurance taken out under the law should be addressed to Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.; claims for arrears of pay, extra pay and travel pay of deceased soldiers and sailors and all other claims should be addressed to Auditor of War Department, Washington, D. C. The Departments involved will give applicants full information as to proof required for perfecting claims and will give to all such claims as prompt attention as the activities of the Bureau will permit.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

(This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers wishing to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.)

## TO USE POTATOES.

At present there is a large surplus of old potatoes that should be used before the new ones come on the market and the Food Administration asks that all families use more.

Wheat may be saved by using more potatoes in the diet. While they are not of the same food value and do not take the place of bread from the nutritive standpoint, yet when large amounts are consumed less bread will be eaten in the meal. Potatoes can be cooked in various ways. Boiling them in the skins is the method by which most food value is conserved. Potatoes should not be fried or sautéed every day in the home as this uses more fat than is necessary. When using fat for either process, it should be smoking hot so that it will not soak into the potatoes before browning them.

Potatoes may be combined with other foods such as meat, eggs, fish, or vegetables of various kinds and often "one dish meals" may be planned using one of this combination.

The following recipes have been tested in the Home Economics Laboratories, Purdue University, and for further information regarding them application may be made to Mary L. Matthews, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind.

## Potatoes and Hard Cooked Eggs:

- 2 cups milk.
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch.
- 2 tablespoons fat.
- Salt and pepper.
- 2 cups cold boiled potatoes (diced).
- 1 cup hard cooked eggs (diced).

Make a white sauce of the milk, cornstarch and fat. Place a layer of the potatoes, a layer of white sauce, a layer of eggs, a layer of white sauce, etc., in a baking dish. Bake until heated through and browned over the top.

## Potato Au Gratin:

- 2 cups hot or cold mashed potatoes.

½ cup grated cheese.

Combine the cheese and potatoes and reheat in oven. More milk may be added if the mixture is too dry.

## Codfish A La Mode:

- 2 cups mashed potatoes.
- ½ cup milk.
- 1 egg (beaten).
- 1 cup codfish (soaked, boiled and shredded).

Combine the above ingredients and brown in the oven.

## Potato Croquettes:

Shape cold mashed potatoes into croquettes and roll in slightly beaten egg, and crumbs, and brown in hot oven.

## Potato Stuffing:

- 2 cups mashed potatoes.
- 1 egg (beaten).
- 1 small onion (grated).
- 1 tablespoon fat.
- 1 stalk celery, cut fine.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- ½ teaspoon celery salt.
- Pepper.

Mix the ingredients and use in place of ordinary bread stuffing.

## Potato Thistle:

Line a dish around the sides with mashed potatoes. Fill with left-over meat well seasoned, and cover the top with mashed potatoes and criss cross with a knife. Put in oven and brown.

## Potato Omelet:

- 1 cup mashed potatoes.
- ½ teaspoon pepper.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 3 eggs.
- 3 tablespoons cream.

Add the yolks to the potato and beat until there are no lumps. Season with onion juice and chopped parsley. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg white. Put in a well oiled frying pan and bake in oven until brown. Serve at once.

## Some of the Questions at Issue

(Any of the books mentioned below may be borrowed for a short time from the Indiana State Library by any citizen of the State. Persons living in towns where there is a public library should apply through the librarian. Those living on rural routes or in towns having no public library may obtain blanks for regulation from the State Library on request. The only expense is that of transportation.)

## Blumenthal, D.—Alsace-Lorraine.

"A study of the relations of the provinces to France and to Germany, and presentations of the just claims of their people." Author is a prominent Alsatian who speaks with authority regarding Germany's treatment of the conquered lands.

## Cosmos Pseud.—The Basis of a Durable Peace.

Papers from a "distinguished source," regarding certain of the questions at issue.

## Gibbons, H. A.—New Map of Europe, 1911-1914.

A review of many of the problems that have proved to be factors in the war and that will have to be settled, when the war is over.

## Gibbons, H. A.—New Map of Africa, 1900-1916.

"Review of colonial development, effort and rivalry of European states in Africa.... issues that the war is bringing into clear light and problems that will confront the Peace Conference."

## Gibbons, H. A.—Reconstruction of Poland and the Near East, 1917.

Mr. Gibbons is an excellent writer on war problems for the average reader, as he writes simply and clearly and yet with authority.

## Hazen, C. D.—Alsace-Lorraine Under German Rule.

"A complete popular discussion of one of the most important problems of the war."



## Woman's Section

The campaign for the registration of women and girls over the age of 16 in Indiana for emergency war work begins April 19. Committees of women in every county in the State organized under the woman's section of the State Council of Defense have charge of the registration, which will continue for ten days. In most counties the census is being taken by districts, registration places having been established in each district. At the end of the ten-day period the registration cards will be gathered together in each county and filed. Information concerning the number of workers in each line will be sent to the State Council of Defense, thus providing a catalogue of all the women in the State who are willing to do emergency war work.

\* \* \* \*

The registration of children under the age of 5 years in connection with the child welfare work of "children's year," which began April 6, and during which it is the purpose of the child welfare committee of the woman's section of the Council of National Defense to save the lives of 100,000 children, is progressing satisfactorily in Indiana. The work for the State is under the direction of Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon of Evansville.

In most counties clinics have been established and physicians and registered nurses are aiding in the work of weighing and measuring the babies. The registration will continue for sixty days during which it is the purpose of those in charge to list every baby in the State and to give parents information concerning the welfare of their children. In Indianapolis and Evansville, clinics already established have charge of the work.

\* \* \* \*

Captain R. Hugh Knyvett, late of the Anzac scouts, whose address was one of the features of the conference of women with Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, of the Woman's section, in Indianapolis, in November, died April 15, in New York, of tuberculosis. Captain Knyvett was one of the most effective of the war lecturers sent to this country from abroad. During a scouting expedition along the Somme he sustained twenty wounds from German shell fire.

\* \* \* \*

### BULLETIN No. 46.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 12, 1918.

To the County Chairman of Women in Industry:

My Dear Co-Worker—It is now just one year since our country entered the war on the side of the Allies, and it has for some time been evident that a census of the woman power of the United States is necessary in order that our Government may know to what extent the women may be depended upon if an emergency arises. Our Allies went into the war without a mobilization of their women, and when the needs arose requiring women, as they did almost immediately, each separate need had to be handled as a problem and a search made for the woman to assume it. The United States in taking a war census of its women is providing the women before the need arises.

It is just as important for the government to know what per cent. of its women cannot be counted upon for war service as to know that several million can, which makes it necessary that every woman over 16 years of age be registered.

I feel sure that every woman in industry stands firmly back of her government, and will signify this by registering on April 19th or during the ten days following.

If in your locality there are factories employing women in the manufacture of garments for soldiers, I think it would be well for you to visit these factories and ascertain whether they are clean and sanitary and the working conditions are good.

I will be pleased to hear from you as to conditions in your locality, and to assist you whenever possible.

Very truly yours,

MABEL MANY,

State Chairman, Women in Industry.

### BULLETIN No. 47.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 13, 1918.

To the County Chairman of the Registration Committee:

Our women throughout the counties have responded so well that we are most enthusiastic about the coming registration. We sincerely appreciate the good work you have done, and as a result of this work we feel sure of a complete registration.

The first of the coming week we will send you some handbills to be distributed, also a few large posters to be placed in the most prominent places.

A few of our County Chairmen of Registration seem not to have been informed in regard to the 10-cent fee. On March 19th we issued Bulletin No. 39 in which we stated that it had been definitely decided not to ask a voluntary fee of 10 cents at the coming registration, and that you would, therefore, not accept this fee in any case. This Bulletin also stated that since many of our Chairmen of Registration are of the opinion that it would be well to have a button which could be worn by every woman who registers, we had taken the matter up with the National Committee and found that they were getting out such a button. If this bulletin has not been passed on to you, kindly consult your Chairman of the Woman's Section.

Equipment.—Where you have booths, make them attractive and businesslike in appearance. Have plenty of chairs, pencils and pads; filing box or tray for cards, blotters, clips and pins. Have ink and fine point pens (Spencerian No. 1), as ink must be used when filling out the cards. In order to save time and not waste the cards, make notes on a piece of paper and when you are sure you have the correct information put it on the card.

Filing.—Registrars do not cut the tabs at the time they make the registrations. The filing clerks before filing the cards compare the tabs with the information on the card to see if they agree, then cut off the tabs not used. The cards are to be filed alphabetically according to the last name of the woman.

Filing cases can be procured from your local dealers or from one of the dealers in Indianapolis. We have inquired here and have the following approximate prices:

Two-drawer file .....\$3.50  
Four-drawer file ..... 6.75  
Six-drawer file .....10.00

To these prices add 44 cents for each drawer for index cards. One drawer will hold approximately 650 cards.

These files are made of fiber, the wooden files are approximately \$3.00 higher.

If you cannot procure these files locally, we will assist you in securing them from here.

Our supply of registration cards is exhausted. However, we have more on the way from New York, and will send your supply as soon as they are received. If you need more cards send us your order.

The following inquiries have come to us, and since others may have the same questions put to them, we will answer them in this bulletin rather than individually.

How register a young girl who stays at home and helps her mother? Give her the next number under Domestic, No. 47, and register her as "mother's helper." "Present occupation," mark "Mother's helper" and on the Domestic tab mark 47. If she does not offer service in this mark the tab with a line above the 47.

If a woman's present occupation in which she does not offer service and the service offered both fall under the same classification, how shall they be tabulated? Example: Mrs. B's present occupation is Housekeeper No. 33 in which she does not offer service, but she does offer service in the care of children No. 30.

Mark the Domestic tab:

T 33

U 30-P (or V if the Service is volunteer)

If her present occupation is Housekeeper No. 33 and she wishes training in Practical nursing, No. 37, mark the tab:

T 33

U 37

The absence of the line above the 37, and the P or V at the side of the number indicates that training is wanted. Where training is wanted, the number alone is put on the tab.

If a woman desires training in Surgical Dressings, No. 150, and offers her untrained services in making surgical dressings, give her the next number under Red Cross and Allied Relief, No. 155, and market the tab: T 150

U 155-V

Trained nurse has been omitted from the card. To register this occupation take the next number under Professional, No. 107, Trained nurse.

To mark the tab for a woman who has had experience or training in several numbers under one heading, as under Agricultural Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5, take the number of her highest training and put on tab with a plus mark as:

T 2+P

U

If we have not covered all the points about which there is doubt, please write us.

Very truly yours,

JULIA E. LANDERS,

Chairman Registration for Woman's Service.

\* \* \* \*

### BULLETIN NO. 48.

Evansville, Ind., April 12, 1918.

To the County Chairmen of the Child Welfare Committee:

Herewith we are sending you some of the blanks promised. It is the best we can do. We have received only a small number and are dividing them among the counties. We have word from Washington that the government presses are congested and that more cards will be sent just as soon as possible.

This is very uncertain. No one can promise just when the cards will be sent. I am much distressed by the delay on account of the fine preparation made by many of our counties and their eagerness to get the work fairly over before hot weather. Of course, this means that the delay asked by some counties will be unavoidable. You will do your very best, I know, for all reasons.

My greatest apprehension is on account of holding back our teams of women workers, who are all ready, enthusiastic, and who want to begin at once. We cannot afford to have their enthusiasm and energy dissipated, and their ardor dampened. For this reason we are suggesting that you give one of the blanks to each chairman of a team who will examine the children, or, to each school team, and that the data be noted down on blank cards or slips of paper. This is being done in a number of counties and is recommended by some of our State experts, who have done such work before.

They say that to get the best results we ought to keep our own records for follow-up work. The government blanks are in two parts, one for the mother, one to be returned to Washington. Some counties say they want to make records to keep, even if they had plenty of blanks for each child. Vanderburg and Marion counties, with large populations, are doing this.

Please notice that, no matter when the blanks come, they can be filled out from your record slips or cards, by a clerk, or group of workers, at their leisure.

Some counties are having multiform copies made of the questions. Others will simply, for economy, write as they go. If the first is done, use the questions on the lower half of the card (in large print), adding "Height.... av. for age," and weight.... av. for age" to be filled in with "below," "above," or "equal."

If you prefer to write as you go we suggest you lay a printed blank before you and abbreviate as follows:

Name .....  
Address .....  
Birth registered (or not registered) .....  
Born (date) .....  
Father b. .... White (or black, etc) .....  
Mother b. .... White (or black) .....  
Date examined ..... Male (or female) .....  
Height ..... in. .... average for age .....  
Weight ..... lbs. .... oz. .... average for age .....  
Apparently healthy and free from serious defect. .  
Remarks .....  
Signature .....

Counties that have done such work before say



it means a saving of infant life, and are most enthusiastic about it. I cannot sufficiently express my appreciation of the splendid spirit and efficient work of some of our counties.

I have written again for literature to be sent direct to each county. The rest of the blanks are to go direct to each county from Washington.

On May 9 Miss Julia Lathrop will be in Indianapolis for a State child welfare conference. We want you to be there at our conference and our luncheon, and expect fine reports.

Yours cordially,

ALBION FELLOWS BACON,  
Chairman Child Welfare Dept., Woman's Section.

## Red Cross Activities

The big German drive has created a new refugee problem for Paris and for American Red Cross workers in France, according to a statement in the March report of the Red Cross Department of Military Affairs in France.

\* \* \* \*

Shortly after the German offensive started, the American Red Cross field kitchen was dispatched to the front and fed more than 75,000 refugees and soldiers.

\* \* \* \*

The American Red Cross has thirty canteens now in operation near the front line trenches. In addition to hot drinks and other refreshments the canteens are providing pencils, paper, envelopes, safety pins, bandages, iodine and sewing kits.

\* \* \* \*

The Red Cross in March delivered the first lot of trench bags. A trench bag is used for wounded men when it is impossible to get such men out of the trenches, where they may have to remain several hours without medical attention. The bags contain such food as cocoa, coffee, condensed milk, and such articles as scissors, electric torches, candles, matches, insect powder, feeding spoons, "Tommy" cookers, and Greeley hypodermic units.

\* \* \* \*

Captured American soldiers arriving in German prison camps will find American Red Cross emergency food parcels awaiting them, if arrangements already in operation can be carried out. There are approximately 200 prison camps in Germany and some 10,000 prison groups, counting the small detachments of prisoners sent out to do farm work.

\* \* \* \*

James R. Garfield, manager of the Lake division of the Red Cross, has contradicted the rumor that an order had been sent out from Red Cross headquarters prohibiting the inclusion of testaments in comfort kits.

## War Text Book is Lauded

Favorable comment on the Indiana War Service Text Books for high schools recently issued by the State Board of Education and the State Council of Defense comes from Elliott Dunlap Smith, member of the State's section of the Council of National Defense, and from W. A. L. Bazeley, assistant executive manager of the Massachusetts committee on public safety. The following letter was written to Mr. Smith by Mr. Bazeley upon receipt of a letter stating that a copy of the book was being sent him:

"Yours of March 15, stating that you are sending a copy of the Indiana State Council War Service Text Book for high schools, received. We already have a copy, but I am very glad to get hold of an additional one, as it is the best thing we have seen to date."

Mr. Smith forwarded a copy of the letter to the State Council of Defense with the following comment:

"I wish to call to your attention the enclosed letter from Massachusetts in regard to your War Service Text Books for high schools and to congratulate you myself on this book."

The only legitimate "con game" is the conservation game.

## Food Administration

Dating from April 14 Victory bread must consist of 25 per cent. of wheat flour substitute. This is an increase of substitute of 5 per cent. The Food Administration will tolerate no departure from this ruling, Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, declares.

The substitute content of all bread and rolls must be increased from 20 per cent. requirement to 25 per cent.

Under the baking rules issued February 1 bread and rolls were the only bakery products that required wheat flour substitutes, unless those products were called "Victory" cakes, "Victory" pies, etc. Under the new amendments and additions all bakery products must contain a certain percentage of wheat flour substitutes. The substitute content hereafter required in the various products follow:

Sweet yeast dough goods, 33 1-3 per cent.; crackers, 15 per cent.; cookies and ice cream cones, 33 1-3 per cent.; cakes, 33 1-3 per cent.; pies, 33 1-3 per cent.; fried cakes, 33 1-3 per cent.; pastry, 33 1-3 per cent.; batter cakes, waffles, quick breads—such as muffins and Boston brown bread, 66 2-3 per cent.

Under the new rules no public eating place may serve more than two ounces of bread and rolls of more than four ounces of quick bread to any one person at any one meal.

With customers who buy loaf bread bakers are urged to promote the use of the three-quarter pound loaf, following the Food Administration's request that the twelve-ounce loaf be used where the sixteen-ounce loaf was used before.

Bakers are urged to introduce "quick breads" as a wheat-saving measure. These quick breads, including muffins, baking powder biscuits, corn bread, Boston brown bread, griddle cakes and waffles, must contain two-thirds wheat flour substitutes.

The use of the words "milk" or "cream" on wrappers and labels is no longer prohibited, but milk bread must still be sold at the same price as bread made without milk.

\* \* \* \*

Substitutes recognized by the Federal Food Administration which may be sold pound for pound with wheat flour, announced by Dr. Barnard, federal food administrator, are as follows:

Corn meal, corn starch (edible), corn flour, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour, feterite flours and meals.

Nothing may be added or taken away from this list without the express permission of the Food Administration, Dr. Barnard says.

The question whether any private brand goods constitute a substitute may be determined by the test, "Is this commodity by nature exclusively one of the commodities found in the official list of substitutes and not a mixture of any kind or description?" If so, it may be considered a substitute. If in its entirety it is not by nature one of the commodities in the list, it may not be used as a substitute.

To illustrate: "Quaker oats" is a legitimate substitute, because it is rolled oats, and this brand or any other brand of rolled oats would come within the classification. On the other hand, corn flakes is not a substitute because it is neither corn meal, corn flour, edible corn starch, hominy or corn grits and is not found in the list.

Pancake flour made from buckwheat or other cereals is not a substitute. It must be sold in accordance with the mixed flour ruling. Neither is puffed rice, health bran, cream of barley, peanut flour, rice polish, fruited oats, rye crisp, flaked rice or other rye product or any mixed cereal product.

\* \* \* \*

The rule prohibiting licensed dealers from dealing in live or freshly killed hens between February 11 and April 30 has been amended to end at midnight April 19. This order supersedes and cancels the order prohibiting the buying and selling of live or freshly killed hens.

The amount of the cost price of a loaf of bread between the wheat producer and the bread consumer is strikingly shown in a recent compilation by the Food Administration, covering the

period from 1913 to the present time. In 1913 but 26 per cent. of the cost of the loaf of bread to the consumer went to the farmer as compared with 45 per cent. at the present time. In 1913, 68 per cent. of the price of bread was added after the flour left the mill door, as compared with 49 per cent. at the present time.

The table presented herewith is a striking illustration of the benefits derived by both the producer and the consumer through the control of wheat and wheat products:

Year	Farmer received for wheat	Miller added to cost	Added between flour at mill and bread on consumer's table
1913	26%	6%	68%
1914	28%	6%	66%
1915	30%	11%	59%
1916	31%	8%	61%
1917 (First half)	38%	14%	48%
1917 (Second half)	41%	7%	52%
1918	45%	6%	49%

Lack of a book-keeping and accounting system has disqualified Ziliak & Schafer Co., of Haubstadt, Gibson county, of their legal right to continue in the milling business. An order issued by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal Food Administrator for Indiana, suspends the firm's license until such time as they have installed a system whereby the agents of the federal Government may establish their conformity to the food regulations as applied to the business of milling.

\* \* \* \*

### CENSUS OF THRESHING OUTFITS.

County agents and emergency demonstration agents throughout the State have been requested by the committee on food production and conservation of the State Council of Defense to take a census of all threshing outfits in the State. The request has been made for the purpose of aiding the federal department of agriculture which contemplates a supervision and inspection campaign in the interest of saving grain. The committee asks the agents to obtain the information from their county assessors or threshermen's organization.

\* \* \* \*

### REAL ESTATE SLACKERS.

G. I. Christie, of the food production and conservation committee of the State Council of Defense, has asked garden committees and supervisors of the State to investigate reports that exorbitant rentals are being charged by lot owners for the use of their lots as patriotic gardens and to take steps to stop this practice. Mr. Christie in his communication states that garden work is seriously handicapped in some parts of the State by this practice. In some communities, he says, real estate associations are encouraging the practice of charging high rentals for vacant lots.

## Warning Against Swindle Being Perpetrated Upon the Parents of Soldiers.

War Department,  
Washington, April 6, 1918.

It is believed that publicity should be given to the following described swindle, which is being perpetrated successfully upon the parents of soldiers in various camps.

A telegram is sent informing that the soldier has a furlough and requesting funds by wire to come home, waiving identification. The rest is a mere matter of detail.

Parents and friends should be warned of this game and of the similar one where the telegraphic request is to mail money to the soldier care general delivery.

Respectfully,

R. H. VAN DEMAN,  
Colonel, General Staff, Chief, Military Intelligence Bureau, Executive Division.

By W. C. SMILEY,  
Captain, National Army.

A good citizen is known by the food he eats.



# Greatest Possible Disaster for Americans of German Descent Would Follow Hun Victory

(By Richard Lieber, before Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.)

"For many years it has been my wont to come within these walls to listen to discussion of public questions or to consider with my fellow-citizens matters of common interest and of common good.

"From fire protection to the creation of public parks or from trade association matters to the support of the official labors of friend Lew Shank, there was always a vast and yielding field of service. Like everybody else I was given the great privilege to participate and I rejoice in the realization that I live in a country where my participation in all of its affairs—great or little—is only bound by the limitations of my physical or intellectual capacity.

"To me the joy of living consists in this opportunity and it would end with a denial thereof.

"That, my friends, is the difference between a citizen and a subject, and there is the line of cleavage between the land of my birth and the land of my choice.

"Tonight I have been asked to speak on the momentous questions of the day and, remembering gratefully rights and privileges enjoyed I shall address myself to the duties inherent in this enviable appellation, American citizen.

"Whatever may be our opinion of the particular methods advocated by the principal speaker of the evening, we all are at least agreed that we must have responsible people in Germany to deal with; that the German people must find their own form of democracy by putting into power representatives of the people, responsible to the people, for the burden put upon the people must of necessity be borne by them.

"But in the meantime what are our duties here at home?

"Rich, prodigally rich America seldom had to teach her sons the meaning of the word duty. But another call has come and today 'the path of duty is the way to glory.'

"These duties should be shouldered like a holy load by a united people; united in every purpose, united in a national crucible glowing in the white heat of sublimated all-American fervor and deathless determination to teach our enemies that a nation has arisen in its unconquerable might—not a conglomerate of races, but a united people, devoted to its noble traditions and tied together by an undying faith and love in its own country's institutions.

"It has been said that we are in this war for a principle, but not for territorial acquisitions such as have invariably been the sequence of war in other parts. After all that has been unearthed of the evil designs of the imperial German government I hold that we are clearly in a war of defense of our national principles and ideals. Nay, that we are in a war for our native institutional existence. And this war victoriously ended will gain us more than the value of territory; it will weld together the best that has been carried into the land for centuries by all races; it will expel the dross and slag. The melting pot will have done its work.

"We got into this war to maintain ourselves. It is true that our political sympathies—or better still our institutional instinct—drew us to the side of the allies (forgetting even Russia), but a break with imperial Germany would not have occurred had it not been made inevitable by an insolence and studied contempt on the part of its military masters hitherto unknown in human history.

"I am the last to believe that everything is light and sweetness on the side of the allies, but how did we citizens of German descent feel when we discovered that behind this brutal arrogance and stalking effrontery there crouched something still baser and viler, something that none of us would have thought possible—for it does not belong in the German makeup as we knew it—namely, deception, fraud, duplicity and cunning?

"We of German extraction have always taken pride in being truthful, dependable, reliable and sincere. To deserve this reputation in our new home has almost been a mania with our people, and I believe I can fairly leave it to the people at large whether the German in this country has

not enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his neighbor in all of his private or business dealings.

"He simply could not believe that his kin across the water should be different from him. Hadn't his father and mother, his teacher and his preacher taught him honestly by precept and example? And when he turned away from the old home and it came to a last parting from mother, did she not beg him to stay clean and upright and honorable?

"I am not pleading for sympathy, my friends, I am only glad that a mother's blessing and prayer has borne fruit in her son's new home, but it was this artlessness that made him slow to perceive the diabolical plotting and the depth of depravity of official Germany.

"The Bernstorffs, Luxburgs, Zimmermans, Boy-Ed, Von Papen, Igel and all the rest of the cademons, compared with whom a Richelieu and Metternich are meaningless and gentle adumbrations in the gentle art of villainy and treachery—these men are the most loathsome enemies of mine because they have cast for a time a sinister shadow over millions of loyal and thoroughly dependable citizens of German stock.

"They have abused our country's hospitality, they have plotted, planned and schemed against their host, and in our case they have added another one to their long list of crimes, they have tried to arraign us as helots by playing on natural sympathies and kindly memories.

"But that is not all. Bernstorff and his culls were sent home. A few others are put behind prison bars.

"Those are the ones who were caught. What about the others? Is there any reason to think that we have rid ourselves of the execrable blood? Certainly not. And I hold it therefore to be the bounden duty of every citizen of German extraction on account of the danger of being confounded with one of these catiffs to take a clear and outspoken stand on the side where I know they want to be counted, namely on the side of their chosen country, not halfheartedly, but wholeheartedly, not in the rear or to the side, but in the van.

"Who do you think in Germany is the worst hated enemy next to the English?

"The German-American.

"And why?

"Because he 'betrayed' the German cause in America.

"Read what the Deutsche Zeitung, of Mexico, demanded editorially in the fall of 1916. 'He [the President] will not dare to declare war. A war policy should be opposed with all means at command. If necessary barricades should go up in the cities.'

"Is that plain?

"Have you done that? No you haven't. And you never thought of such a thing. But you have been found wanting by the military masters of Germany who thought they could dispose of you according to their needs.

"The truth of the matter is that the German who had left his home always looked back at it with tender thoughts. His attachment to Germany was not political, but purely sentimental—much as a New York business man born in Indiana would feel about the old farm in Hoosierland. Not that he would go back to it, but he didn't like to have mean things said about it.

"But in Germany this feeling was never reciprocated. In the first place America was the proper place for 'derailed existences, like he,' and secondly the country has no use for one expatriated.

"Since the Samoa incident—says Baron von Polenz—we know on what side the German-American would fight, viz., on the side of the country to which he has sworn 'fealty.' On which subject Dr. Paul Rohrbach expressed the sour grape thought: 'To Germany the German-American is lost, for he most generally belongs to a culturally low stratum.'

"But perhaps it would not take much culture to erect barricades. Besides that an uncultured

person should be grateful when he is given the glorious opportunity to die as a traitor, serving in somebody else's cause.

"That was the only way in which the German-American could have redeemed himself; not entirely, of course, but in part.

"A German victory under the circumstances on top of all other things would be the greatest disaster to the German-American.

"That one fact should be clearly recognized by all of us, and it is incidentally the point where self-preservation and patriotism converge.

"Today the German-American is under a cloud of suspicion. He feels that keenly because it is undeserved and unjust. Officially he is told that the fight is against the kaiser and not the German people but unofficially the German-American is arrayed on the kaiser's side. Of course this horrible misunderstanding must be cleared up and it will be. For the American has too much sense of fair play and humor and the German-American too much inherent devotion to his adopted country to persist in a parlous situation which impairs the unity of our people.

"I propose that we German-Americans take the lead. That we come out of the distant haze of passivity. That we be within reach, as we are within call.

"In the deep agony of the German-American heart that he must fight also those near and dear to him—when blood relatives meet on battle fields—let us remember that brother arose against brother when the holy cause of the Union was in danger. And let us now and never forget that our neighbor's ancestors of Anglo-American stock twice took up the sword against home and brother 'when in the course of human events'—as that majestic document tells us—it became necessary for one people to dissolve the (political) bonds which have connected them with another.'

"Let us remember what my illustrious namesake Dr. Franz Lieber has said of our destiny and our duties:

"We belong to that tribe which alone has the word self-government. We belong to that nation whose great lot is to be placed, with the full inheritance of freedom, on the freshest soil in the noblest site between Europe and Asia a nation young whose kindred countries powerful in wealth, armies and intellect, are old. These are the reasons why it is incumbent upon every American again and again to present to his mind what his own liberty is (and) how he must guard and maintain it.'

"My friends, I am pleading for this understanding in unity, I am pleading for singleness of purpose and for wholehearted action. I am pleading for a mutually better understanding.

"This great, wonderful country of ours has given us all we are. While we have faithfully done our part in upbuilding it, yet it has always yielded more than we gave. Today this country, the mother of us all, cries out to her sons and daughters for succor. To arms. To arms!

"I see before me the gloriously vast continent stirring in new and untried work. From the mountainsides, over the prairies, from Plymouth Rock and Cape Hatteras to the Golden Gate and to northland Alaska, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, comes the response. In camps, in factories, in offices, in the fields as in the bowels of the earth, in city and village, the nation is tuning up like a huge, a gigantic orchestra, until soon from more than 100,000,000 voices a choral will rise up resounding over all the world. Men, women, children, yea, the very mountains, rivers, lakes and prairies and the thunder of two oceans will intonate the soaring anthem:

'My Country, 'tis of Thee'

"The time has gone by when we could be cosmopolitan, the day for sentimental retrospection is past. Over the turmoil of the battle a new day is breaking with new problems and new responsibilities. But in order to solve what will



be before us our thoughts now must be those of the partisan-patriot. Selfish and one-sided—Websterian in spirit, of 'Our country, our whole country and nothing but our country.'

"Paraphrasing another exalted expression of Franz Lieber that it be my duty to serve my country to which I bow as the one great thing above me and all others, so let it be:

The union of lakes—the union of lakes—

The union of states none can sever,

The union of hearts—the union of hands,

And the flag of the union forever."

## Maine Reserve Head Tells of Boys' Camps

**Indiana Advisory Committee Hears How One State Solves Farm Labor Problem.**

Jefferson C. Smith, federal State director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve of Waterville, Maine, who is the originator of the semi-agricultural-military training camp idea, presented facts and figures concerning the work of the camps to the State advisory committee of the Indiana Boys' Working Reserve after the regular State Council of Defense meeting on April 17.

At the camp near Waterville, Maine, last year, 650 boys, "uniformed and working under strict military discipline, acquired enough knowledge of the rudiments of agricultural work in a two weeks' course to enable them to render effective service on farms during the entire summer.

These boys were sent to harness horses, hitch and drive teams, the use of agricultural machinery and implements and, as Mr. Smith expressed it, "were made familiar with those essentials which enable a boy to hold a farm job long enough to learn by actual experience how to get by." In addition to agricultural training two hours of military drill were given every day and as the governor of Maine expressed it, the State of Maine got every dollar back of the \$42,000 spent last season from the beneficial results of the military drill alone.

As is true in most other States, the farmers were skeptical at first but their attitude was entirely changed after the boys were given a fair trial. Almost without exception, each one of the boys will return to the same farm this summer on which he worked last year.

The boys were placed upon a strict military basis, being paid one dollar a day by the State of Maine, the farmers in turn paying an equal amount to the State treasurer for the boy's services.

Of the 650 boys receiving this preliminary training in the camp, all but six worked throughout the entire summer or until October 1st. Mr. Smith states that in Maine they consider the Boys' Working Reserve the crystallization of a real "back to the farm" movement and that the test of any plan of this kind is not the dollars and cents involved but the test of whether it is worth while in its relation to winning the war. The experience in Maine emphatically gives an affirmative answer to this question.

At the close of the meeting, a committee of five consisting of W. H. Latta, Stanley Coulter, T. F. Fitzgibbon, J. G. Collicott and Geo. Buck, was appointed to prepare a definite program and plan for a camp in Indiana this year to be presented to the State Council of Defense for consideration and action.

### Food-Saving Messages in Your Letters.

There is a distinct channel for food-saving publicity in correspondence. The Postoffice Department is now using canceling stamps with the words "Food Will Win the War—Don't Waste It." As a method by which everybody may co-operate, H. J. Titus, superintendent of the dining-car service of the Northern Pacific Railway, uses a rubber stamp at the bottom of each letter sent out, with the following message:

If each home saves one ounce of meat daily it means 465,000,000 pounds annually.

One slice of bread, 365,000,000 loaves annually. One piece of butter, 114,000,000 pounds annually.

One cup of milk, 912,000,000 quarts, or the product of 400,000 cows annually.

### A Full List of "Substitutes."

The word "supplements" is used instead of "substitutes" by the Hotel Gazette in the following complete list of articles that may be used instead of those which we are asked to economize in food saving:

#### I. WHEAT (WHITE FLOUR).

Corn meal, white and yellow, oatmeal, rye, buckwheat, barley, whole wheat, Graham flour, potatoes, rice, sweet potato, soy beans, peanut, kafir, corn flour, cotton seed.

Practically all vegetables and fruits, particularly bananas, beets, corn, peas and beans may be used to supply the necessary starchy materials, i. e., energy food, in the diet and as a supplement or substitute for wheat bread.

#### II. MEAT (BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON).

The following foods are perfect substitutes for meat protein: Poultry, eggs, game, fish (possible exception of shell fish), skim milk, cottage cheese, American cheese.

The following vegetable protein foods may be considered in the light of supplements or partial substitutes for meat—all legumes: Peas, beans (navy, Lima, soy, kidney and Bramilian beans), lentils, peanuts.

#### III. FAT (LARD AND BUTTER).

Vegetable Fats—Commercial hardened oils, cottonseed oil, corn oil, peanut oil, olive oil, sesame oil, commercial nut margarines.

Animal Fats—Oleomargarine.

Clarified meat drippings and the fat of all poultry.

The following foods contain from 20 to 70 per cent. fat and are given in the order of their fat contents: Nuts, 70 to 54 per cent. (meats); coconut, chocolate, whipping cream, American cheese, cream cheese, egg yolk, cocoa, olives, soy beans.

#### IV. SUGAR (WHITE).

Brown sugar, corn syrups (white, golden and maple flavored), cane syrups, maple sugar, honey and all dried fruits may be used as substitutes or supplements to sugar.

### Groceries Minus Gambling.

"A year ago, when we were at peace with the world, I saw the grocers of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore mobbed, and their goods taken away without any compensation. The speculator and gambler in foods were the cause of all the trouble. Most of them were rank outsiders, and in no way connected with the grocery business. They had cornered enough of our food supply to raise the rest away beyond the reach of the poor, and they were fighting for bread. Owing to the war, the demand for food is twice as great now as it was a year ago, and yet no grocer has been mobbed and robbed in broad daylight, simply because Herbert Hoover has smoked the food gambler out of business. The food gambler in the past has recognized neither God, man, nor the Kaiser, and it is certainly a pleasure now to see him get down on all fours for Herbert Hoover."—National Grocers' Bulletin.

### The Test of Citizenship.

The test of our citizenship is the test of our love of God. For have we not been enjoined to love our neighbor—that we must love one another? And loving one another we must serve one another.

It has been frequently said that the church should not raise a voice in the matters of the strife of our existence. It has been stated that we should raise our voice in the sanctuary. But does not the Savior teach us that man's life is a continual warfare? Did he not teach us that life is a battle for truth—that the forces of evil are aligned against the forces of good, and that we must select our own places and that on whatever side we are that it shall be an endless conflict?

The boys who have gone out to fight for our great principle must have something to sustain them. They must have the power of our support, our prayers and our help. They know they have a just and right cause, and with this spiritual aid they sleep peacefully on the field of battle, while a hail of missiles pass over them. They face death bravely, because of this great principle."—Bishop Joseph Bush.

## English Language Preferred Medium

**For Teaching of All Subjects in Public Schools, Educational Section Agrees.**

Approval of proposed legislation requiring the teaching of all subjects in schools through the medium of the English language and requiring the inspection of all public, private and parochial schools was expressed by members of the educational section of the State Council of Defense at a meeting in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction on April 16. A resolution was passed asking that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to approve, disapprove or initiate proposed war legislation concerning the public schools to be presented at the next special or regular session of the state legislature. Members of the committee have not yet been named.

William Lowe Bryan, president of Indiana University, emphasized the importance of training men for the needs of the government, at the present time, and he advocated the continuation of the schools upon their present basis. It was stated that there is a danger of a scarcity of teachers, especially teachers of French and Spanish, which are in demand to replace German teachers.

At a meeting at the Claypool hotel in the evening H. E. Miles explained in detail plans for emergency training for war service work in factories and approval of the plan was expressed. A motion was passed creating a committee of fifteen to have charge of the work in the State. The committee is to be composed of five representatives of labor, five employers and five educators.

### Follow Directions.

Everyone must help if we are to win. The soldier must obey orders or there will be no army. The people must be one or there will be no nation. So that we win, all of us must follow directions.

This is Your War guide for use in Your home. It tells you what foods we must save to provision ourselves and our allies; it tells how we can stretch our supplies so everyone will have enough—without any hurt to your health or your strength.

Your Government does not ask you to give up three square meals a day—nor even one. All it asks is that you eat less of the foods we need to keep the armies going and eat all you want of the other things that we have in plenty.

Eat plenty—keep up your strength and your vim to help win the war. You have dedicated to the Nation everything that you have; you are asked now to give up—just some habits of the kitchen and table.

America and her allies must not run out of Wheat, Meat, or Fats. If we let that happen, Germany will win the war.

We must save Sugar, use every drop of Milk, and—we must learn to Follow Directions.

### "If We Could Only Know."

Said a gentleman in the audience to a food-conservation speaker in the quiz period, "If there were only some way by which we could know, when we do not buy meat or sugar or eat white bread, that we were really helping to get that much-needed food to the soldiers or the allies there would be no trouble about getting the people to substitute and save."

Well, according to the statement made by the Food Administrator, that can be known practically. For instance, he says, "Every grain of wheat and every ounce of flour and bread saved now is exactly that amount supplied to some man, woman and child among the allies."

Of course it is not altogether easy to visualize, but the logic is clear enough. If you do not buy the retailer cannot sell to you, and the less he sells the less he will buy of the wholesaler, and the more the wholesaler and producer will have to sell to the allies and to our government for the soldiers.

Each one therefore may count his help direct; and it is essential.



The threat is against us and our children. The attack is on our commerce and institutions. Germany intends we shall do her will, not our own. These are sober facts.  
—WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary of Commerce.



# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., APRIL 26, 1918

Number 37

## Coal Shortage Certain Unless Orders Follow

Will J. Freeman Presents Statement in Support of Formal Appeal to Indiana People.

A resolution calling on the people of Indiana to place orders for their supply of coal for next winter as soon as possible, to prevent a recurrence of the hardships suffered last winter because of the inability of consumers to obtain coal, was introduced by Will J. Freeman and passed by the Council. The resolution follows:

Whereas, During the past winter great physical hardship and financial loss was entailed on account of a shortage of coal because of the inability of carriers to furnish cars and transportation, and

Whereas, Such disabilities still exist and will continue throughout the coming season, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Council does hereby advise and request that every consumer of coal, either steam or domestic, immediately make such arrangements for buying and storing of coal as will take care of his requirements during the next winter.

In support of the resolution Mr. Freeman presented the following statement:

"I would like to call attention of the Council to the great danger that the public will be confronted next winter with a repetition of the hardships caused last winter on account of coal shortage, to the end that this Council take such action that will give warning and advise all consumers to make every possible effort to lay in coal while it is available this spring and summer.

"There seems to be a disposition to forget that it was impossible to obtain coal at times last winter, and that such condition can exist again next winter. It is not only possible for such condition to again obtain, but it is absolutely certain to be as bad or worse than it was last winter, barring of course that weather conditions might not be so severe.

"The transportation situation seems to be growing steadily worse, as the railroads serving Indiana mines furnished during the month of March less cars for loading than they furnished during the month of January when the severe blizzard condition prevailed.

"There is absolutely only one way to avoid the grief and hardships of a coal famine and that is for every consumer that is financially able to immediately, without delay, make such arrangements as possible to get coal in storage during the next four months. Not only must a large amount go into storage during these months, but it must do it gradually and evenly. It can only be done gradually by everybody starting right now to place their orders and then take the coal just as soon as the orders can be filled. This will keep all coal moving that can be mined from now on, while if there is a tendency to delay placing orders and making other arrangements for storage until June, July or August, it simply means that it does not leave time for the railroads to haul the coal, or teams and labor secured to handle the volume that would be required if the storing is bunched later in the summer.

"If enough orders are placed to keep the mines going from now on, it does not mean of course that every one will get coal immediately, but that all will be reached in turn as fast as cars can be supplied and teams and labor secured to take care of the coal. This means that it is up to steam users as well as domestic consumers to store

coal, and every steam user who now stores coal is doing a patriotic service, if he is in shape next winter to use from his storage piles when the time of stress comes, and lets the cars and other facilities go to furnish coal to the users financially unable to buy ahead.

"But another situation exists in the coal business, and that is the fact that if orders are placed for storage to the extent of all the coal that can be shipped, there will still be a shortage next winter for the reason that the railroads are at present able to furnish cars for but little over 60% running time of the mines. During the period from March 1 to April 15, the mines of Indiana loaded 3,048,500 tons, while with a full car supply the same mines would have loaded 1,019,897 tons more or 334%. The most apparent reason why the roads cannot furnish as good supply of cars now as they did even in the bad weather last winter, must lie in the fact that the open top cars are be-

(Continued on Page 7.)

### Prof. G. I. Christie.

On motion of George Ade the Indiana State Council of Defense, at its meeting April 24, adopted the following minute, to become a part of its permanent record:

The Indiana State Council of Defense has learned with considerable regret and some gratification that George I. Christie, of Purdue University and the Government service and leader of In-



PROF. G. I. CHRISTIE.

diana's organized effort in behalf of food production, has been summoned to Washington as special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Christie has been a real help to the farmers of Indiana. He has been keen, alert, industrious, enthusiastic and his work has been guided by sound common sense. He is not only an expert, but he has the live qualities of leadership. The Indiana State Council of Defense commends the selection made by the Secretary of Agriculture, while regretting that Mr. Christie must, for a time, give up a part of his work in this State. It hopes that he will find it possible to return and resume his successful campaign for the increase of farm products in Indiana.

## Schools Must Go On Declare Authorities

National and State Leaders Agree That Education Is Essential to the Public Welfare.

Statements of national and state leaders in regard to the necessity for continuing school work on its present basis during the war are contained in a syllabus issued by the Speakers' Bureau of the State Council of Defense to speakers who are touring the State in connection with the Educational Week program. Excerpts from some of the statements follow:

Governor James P. Goodrich—"The wisdom coming from experience compels my hearty approval of the plan to keep young people, too young for military service, in the schools."

Michael E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense—"Our hope to win the war and to make the whole world better rests in no small degree upon the broad-minded ideals and the technical training for which our schools stand."

President Woodrow Wilson—"I see no necessity whatever for suspending the sessions of the colleges and think that such a suspension would be very much against the public interest."

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War—"Let the young men of America devote themselves to the various branches of engineering education, so that when this war is over the call will not be made in vain to young men who have had the training and have learned the lessons necessary to enable them quickly and rapidly to play a part in that great reconstruction and enterprise."

General William N. Black, Chief of Engineers, United States Army—"This cataclysm of war must not be allowed to disorganize our structure for all time, and one of the things we will need after the war, just as we have needed it before the war, just as we are needing it today, will be trained young men to take the place of the older ones who go out."

Major-General Leonard Wood—"It is a great mistake for partly educated young men to rush to the colors now. We do not need them. It is very important that they should finish their education."

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education—"Schools and other agencies of education must be maintained at whatever cost and against all hurtful interference with their regular work except as may be necessary for the national defense."

A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University—"This country will need educated men no less during and after this war than it has needed them before."

### Ignorant or Disloyal?

Radical lecturers who have been asserting that the grain exported from the United States as a result of the Food Administration's conservation campaign are converted into beer or other alcoholic liquors are declared uninformed or disloyal by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana. Dr. Barnard makes the positive statement that such grain as is exported from America goes to women and children principally in foreign countries, who will actually starve without it.

Germany says we cannot get together in this country because we have no master mind to make us do it. Show the stuff Americans are made of and save the food to carry on the fight.

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## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—The War Savings Society of the North Ward school of Decatur gained seventeen members in two weeks and the sales gained \$187, making a total of \$1,142.25.

**Allen County.**—H. V. Knight, a recent graduate of Purdue university, has taken up the work of garden supervisor for Ft. Wayne. He has named H. R. Smalley, county agent, as his assistant. A car load of seed potatoes has been distributed at cost by the city food production committee. More than 125 women attended the first public food conservation demonstration recently given by Miss Mary Ann Hall, who was recently appointed emergency home food demonstration agent. Miss Hall instructed those who attended in the use of wheat flour substitutes. Dr. William A. Bohn, secretary of the Society of Friends of German Democracy, recently addressed a large number of persons of German descent at Ft. Wayne with the view of interesting them in the organization, which has as its purpose the furthering of democratic ideas.

**Carroll County.**—The county council and the county commissioners in joint session appropriated \$10,000 to the Carroll County Red Cross. The money may be drawn at the rate of \$1,000 a month. The work of the County Council of Defense has moved along prescribed lines successfully, except where local conditions prevented. No Boys' Working Reserve has been formed. A war conference was held in Delphi in January and in Flora in April. On April 19 a Liberty Loan honor flag was unfurled. The quota of \$400,000 for the county was oversubscribed by a generous margin. The women under the direction of Mrs. Edward Blythe, chairman of the woman's section of the county defense council, aided greatly in the work of distributing the loan. A series of monthly meetings have been held in the court house by the woman's section.

**Clay County.**—Mayor Jones, of Brazil, has issued a statement that the running at large of chickens, dogs or other animals will be followed by the arrest of their owners. There have been many complaints from owners of war gardens because of the destruction of the gardens by chickens and dogs. An ordinance prohibits owners of animals from allowing them to run at large.

**Clinton County.**—The study of German has been dropped by the Mulberry High school, following a protest filed recently by Albert Mock, principal. The subject was dropped before the end of the term, but full credit was given pupils in the German classes whose scholarship had been up to requirements.

**Decatur County.**—Miss Dorothy Kroft, who teaches the Jack Oak school in Marion township, gave each one of her twenty-two pupils a Thrift stamp when the school term closed.

**Delaware County.**—Having attained a 100 per cent. membership in the Junior Red Cross, the Jefferson school celebrated with a parade. The girls were dressed as Red Cross nurses and the boys were dressed as soldiers and sailors. Each boy and girl carried a Red Cross service flag with a star in the center to show that everyone in the school was a member. George Whitehair has been named solo leader for Delaware county. At a special meeting of the Muncie city council an ordinance fixing a fine of \$500, to which shall be added imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months, for any one convicted of spreading, in any way, seditious literature within the corporate limits of the city, or of telling falsehoods pertaining in any manner to the way in which the government is carrying on the war, was passed. The annual spring clean-up week was abandoned in Muncie this year and a garden week was substituted.

**Elkhart County.**—A committee to act on the advice of the federal War Industry Board regarding building operations and to look into the matter of whether or not proposed building operations will aid in winning the war has been appointed by the County Council of Defense with S. P. Spohn as chairman.

**Fayette County.**—During the first week of the Liberty Bond campaign a Thrift stamp campaign was conducted, the sales totaling \$12,000.

**Gibson County.**—Township councils of defense have been organized in each of the ten townships of the county. The names of the chairmen in each township follow: Barton township, George McGregor; Center township, Ralph Goldman; Columbia township, Gollo McCord; Johnson township, W. W. Slipp; Montgomery township, W. D. Higgenbotham; Patoka township, H. A. Yeager; Union township, Earl Sweeney; Wabash township, Paul Meyer; White River township, Dr. Irwin Arthur; Washington township, W. A. Hays. By agreement, an appointee of the county council or a member of the county council of defense who is absent for more than one consecutive meeting without excuse will be deemed thereby to have severed his connections with the organization and the place thus vacated will be filled immediately by appointment. More than 400 registered men of Patoka township recently met and formed an organization for war work.

**Grant County.**—A war garden association was recently

formed in Marion with the following officers: E. O. Harrold, president; Lewis F. DeWolf, secretary, and John Rhue, treasurer.

**Greene County.**—Pupils of the Linton public schools own \$5,000 worth of Thrift Stamps and War Saving Certificates. Two lessons from the Indiana War Text Book are given in the high schools weekly.

**Howard County.**—Howard county claims that a precinct four miles square in this county is the most patriotic spot in America. There are thirty-six householders in the precinct and every one of the thirty-six owns Liberty Bonds. The purchases total \$2,600. Most of the residents of the precinct are renters or small landowners. A \$5.00 War Saving Certificate will be given to the holders of lucky numbers at the ball games of the Kokomo Red Sox this summer. The numbers will be sold so that the money received will just equal the cost of the certificate.

**Jackson County.**—Prizes of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates will be given for the best war gardens in Seymour by an organization of business men. Councils of Defense have been organized in seven of the eleven townships of the county and officers have been elected in four. The chairmen of the four township councils are: Redding township, Henry Smith; Driftwood township, William H. Peters; Vernon township, Clarence Weisman; Brownstown township, O. M. Koontz.

**Johnson County.**—Plans are being made for community kitchens to be opened in the county this summer, where any women of the county may can or preserve fruit and vegetables that farmers are unable to sell.

**Knox County.**—Farmers have made applications for 411 members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve to work during the summer months.

**Lake County.**—The county schools in Hanover, West Creek and Cedar Creek townships have purchased more than \$7,000 worth of Thrift Stamps and each school has a membership in the Junior Red Cross. The following have been appointed chairmen of township councils of defense: West Creek township, George Bailey; Engle Creek township, Forest Gornely; Cedar Creek township, Dr. Idings; Center township, J. U. Perry; North township, Dave Boone; Winfield township, James Love; Hobart township, A. J. Smith; St. John township, A. W. Stonemel.

**Laporte County.**—The Laporte Chamber of Commerce has issued a year book containing an account of the war activities of the town. The book contains the following statements: First Liberty Loan subscription nearly \$1,500,000; second subscription \$2,250,000. This was \$250,000 more than the maximum quota. The Laporte Red Cross chapter has 8,000 members and raised \$37,500 war funds. Y. M. C. A. war funds raised to date, \$15,000; quota, \$14,000. Laporte held thirty-seven patriotic meetings, furnished one company of infantry, now has in training an artillery battery, is sending 260 men to the National army and it is estimated that 1,000 men are in service from the county. The home guards have three platoons drilling regularly. The Woman's War Committee of 200 was organized under the auspices of the woman's sections of the county council of defense. The central co-delivery system was installed as a war measure, saving men and money for Uncle Sam. Vacant lot gardening had a big part in the war program. More extensive plans are being made for next season. Laporte county farmers, led by an able county agent, are doing their bit. Every request of Uncle Sam has been heeded. Every Laportean is at the colors.

**Marion County.**—Following are the vice-chairmen who have been appointed by Mrs. Samuel Elliot Perkins, chairman of the Marion county township registration committees for war work: Parry township, Mrs. Lew Wallace; Wayne township, Mrs. J. T. Poe; Washington township, Mrs. Charles A. Bookwalter; Pike township, Mrs. H. G. Hamer; Center township, Mrs. Ralph Clark; Mrs. Hector Fuller; Miss Sue Howe and Mrs. John H. Holliday; Warren township, Mrs. Maria Bradley Ferger; Franklin township, Mrs. B. S. Gadd; Decatur township, Mrs. A. G. Ruddell; Lawrence township, Mrs. Charles Henderson.

**Marshall County.**—At a meeting on April 16 at which Michael E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense, was the principal speaker, it was announced that Marshall county had oversubscribed its quota of the Third Liberty Loan. The meeting was preceded by a parade in which part of Sousa's band and various organizations took part.

**Miami County.**—Peru is to have a "Liberty Hall," with a seating capacity of 5,000. The building was erected for evangelistic services and when the services are over it will be turned over to an organization which will keep it open for patriotic meetings.

**Montgomery County.**—Following are the names of the chairmen of township councils of defense recently appointed by the County Council of Defense: Coal Creek township, Charles Kirkpatrick; Franklin township, T. M. Campbell; Wayne township, S. M. Davis; Union township, Mrs. Lida Manson; Brown township, K. K. Straughn; Walnut township, Dr. C. T. Bronaugh; Ripley township, W. W. McSpadden; Clark township, John Harshbarger; Madison township, A. S. Fraley; Sugar Creek township, W. H. Bundy; Scott township, W. F. Surface.

**Noble County.**—Councils of defense have been named in Wayne, Allen and Swan townships. The chairmen are J. J. Cole, H. A. Moore and Frank Drake, respectively.

**Rush County.**—Rush county hotel and restaurant keepers have agreed to abide by the ruling of the food administration which calls for one wheatless meal a day and two wheatless days a week. They all promised to remove cracker and sugar bowls from the tables and not to serve macaroni, spaghetti, shredded wheat and puffed wheat.

**Shelby County.**—A movement is under way to obtain an order from the city school board suspending the two classes in German at the Shelbyville High School. Thirty pupils of the school are studying the Hun language. An inspection of war gardens in Shelbyville revealed the fact that only four vacant lots in the town are not being cultivated. Arrangements have been made to have these lots cultivated.

**St. Joseph County.**—A service flag measuring twenty by fifty feet and containing 3,582 stars, representing the men who have gone into the service and the women who are in Red Cross service abroad, has been placed over the center of the court house lobby in South Bend.

**Sullivan County.**—The board of town trustees of Carlisle has repealed the ordinance which forbids the keeping of hogs within the town limits. The step was taken in the interest of greater food production. Teachers and pupils of the Sullivan county schools own \$4,537.40 worth of Thrift stamps.

**Vanderburg County.**—The Evansville board of education has voted that no pupil in the Evansville schools shall be graduated or promoted who can not pass an examination suitable to his grade on the essential causes of the war and the principles for which the country is fighting.

**Warren County.**—Four Thrift clubs in the Williamsport public schools have purchased \$300 worth of Thrift stamps during the last month. Every member of the high school and of the seventh and eighth grades is a member of the Red Cross. A Red Cross flag, bearing a star for each pupil, has been hung in the assembly room window. During a period of six weeks the children of the Williamsport schools have earned \$252.32 by their own efforts. This sum was divided equally between the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A.

**Whitley County.**—Every pupil in the Jefferson Center high school has purchased or pledged to purchase Thrift stamps. The school has pledged \$1,747.76, an average of \$34.26 a pupil. Each boy in the Boys' Working Reserve already has obtained employment for the summer.

## Some New War Books

(Any of the books mentioned below may be borrowed for a short time from the Indiana State Library by any citizen of the State. Persons living in towns where there is a public library should apply through the librarian. Those living on rural routes or in towns having no public library may obtain blanks for registration from the State Library on request. The only expense is that of transportation.)

**Brown, D. V.**—In the Heart of German Intrigue.

"Why did not Greece enter the war on the side of the allies, long ago?" Mrs. Brown gives the answer from personal investigation by herself and her husband.

**Clark, A. T.**—To Bagdad with the British.

Story of an American Y. M. C. A. worker in Mesopotamia with Tommy Atkins.

**Dawson, C.**—The Glory of the Trenches.

"What my son aimed at in writing this book was to tell the truth about the men who were his comrades. . . . There was one impression that he was particularly anxious to record—his sense of the spiritual processes which worked out behind the grim offense of war." (Extract from introduction by author's father.)

**Gerard, J. W.**—Face to Face with Kaiserism.

"In some measure, a continuation of 'My Four Years in Germany.'" Describes the personality of the kaiser and other prominent Germans. Gives extracts from Mr. Gerard's diary.

**Kellogg, V.**—Fighting Starvation in Belgium.

Story of the Commission for Relief in Belgium told by one who had shared actively in the work.

**Laughlin, J. L.**—Credit of the Nations, A Study of the European War.

Study of credit operations in Great Britain, France, Germany and neutral United States during the first three years of the war. "The examination of her credit situation leads to the conclusion that Germany is not now solvent."



## Patriotic Employers Should Keep Soldiers

Who Are Awaiting Induction Into Service, Says State Council—Other Resolutions.

A resolution urging patriotic employers of labor to keep those of their men who have been selected for military service constantly employed up to the day of their induction and requesting chairmen of township and county councils of defense to appoint committees to provide places for employment of selected men who are temporarily out of employment, was passed by the State Council of Defense at its regular meeting, April 24. The resolution was presented by George Harney of the Protection Committee.

The resolution grew out of a report presented at a previous meeting by Adjutant-General Harry B. Smith to the effect that some employers were discriminating against men in the draft. Mr. Harney was instructed at that time to investigate. A letter from the Marion County Council of Defense, to which a specific case of alleged discrimination in Indianapolis was referred, stated that the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted.

The letter stated that the firm involved had offered an apology for the attitude of its superintendent, who discharged an employee who as a member of the Indiana National Guard participated in the Liberty Loan parade. The report of the Marion County Council was accepted. The resolution follows:

Attention of the council is called from time to time to the fact that employers of labor are discriminating against the conscripted men and especially against the Class A men by the refusal of employment on account of the indefinite time that he would be able to serve in such employment.

We realize that employers would not want to start these men as apprentices or in teaching a tour of duty where there would be a loss in efficiency in the early days of employment; but nevertheless as a patriotic people we must not allow the conscripted man to go from place to place seeking employment, and it must not be said that he has lost his place because of his prospective call to duty.

It is resolved by this council that all patriotic employers of labor be urged to keep their conscripted employees constantly employed up to the day of their induction into service. And we urge and request that the county and township chairmen of the local councils appoint a committee to provide places for the employment of the conscripted man who is temporarily out of work so that he may not be required to go about from place to place seeking service.

Approval of "war chest" campaigns in Indiana, asked by A. W. McKeand of the State Chamber of Commerce, was withheld by the council. Mr. McKeand explained in detail the plan, which is to collect, by means of monthly contributions on the part of every patriotic citizen, a fund from which will be paid community quotas in collection campaigns of recognized war relief organizations. He also stated that the plan had proved "satisfactory" in many cities, both in Indiana and in other States. Objection was raised on the ground that a citizen might desire to contribute such sums as he chooses to such funds as he chooses rather than to contribute to a blanket fund out of which contributions to various relief funds would be apportioned by some one who might be held prejudiced. It was also stated that fund-raising campaigns often serve to stimulate patriotic enthusiasm.

The policy of the council and of the Federal War Industries Board, which would have building operations and public improvements contemplated weighed by the test of their contribution toward winning the war, applies also to the construction of roads. This was the conclusion of the council following a discussion of cases in which contracts for roads have been let and bonds have been sold under the three-mile road act, but in which actual construction has not been started. Where construction is under way the advice of the Federal authorities to exercise "common sense" will be ad-

vised, but all such new work is to be discouraged. The matter was brought before the council by Chairman Michael E. Foley. On a motion by James L. Keach copies of the statements of policy of the two bodies will be sent to all chairmen of boards of county commissioners, county auditors, chairmen of county councils and mayors of cities. They will also be notified that they will be expected to apply the test to all proposed road construction as well as other enterprises under their jurisdiction. The question of the building of private residences was raised by Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Foley read a communication from William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, in which he stated that the building of residences should not be undertaken unless it is made necessary by sanitary conditions and never for purposes of comfort alone.

At the suggestion of J. G. Collicott, state superintendent of vocational education, the council passed a resolution approving the emergency war service campaign which is now being undertaken by his department for the training of mechanics, technicians and radio operators for war service, and for the part time vocational training of all young people between the ages of fourteen and eighteen who are not in school. The resolution follows:

Resolved, That we, the members of the State Council of Defense, heartily approve the emergency war service campaign now being undertaken by the State Vocational Department at the urgent request of the Federal Vocational Board and the United States War Department for the training of conscripted men as mechanics, technicians and radio operators.

Resolved, also, That we heartily approve the emergency war service campaign which is being undertaken by the State Vocational Department at the urgent request of the Federal Child Labor Bureau for the promotion of part-time vocational training in trade and continuation schools for all young people from 14 to 18 years of age who are employed.

Resolved, further, That we aid in the promotion of each of these important lines of immediate war service training through our Press and Speakers' Bureau and through the medium of special letters addressed by the chairman of the State Council to county councils, commercial clubs and educational organizations where this work can best be promoted.

Chairman Foley was authorized to appoint a committee to co-operate in plans presented by G. A. Schnull and W. D. Pratt, Jr., representatives of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, to institute a "return load movement" by which motor trucks transporting merchandise overland would return loaded, thus doing the work of two trucks under ordinary conditions. W. W. Winslow of the State Council presented the matter of co-operating in the maintenance of military roads in the State. This matter also will be considered by the same committee.

Representatives of the Ford Tractor Company asked the co-operation of the council in the distribution of a limited number of tractors among the farmers of Indiana. The council agreed and referred the task to the food production and conservation committee for immediate action.

A motion by Mr. Ade authorizing Robert Lieber, director of films for Indiana, to conclude arrangements with the division of films of the Federal committee on public information whereby motion pictures recently purchased by the State Council of Defense may be returned without loss to the State Council, was passed. The films were purchased by the council for \$3,000. About one-third of this sum was realized from their display in various theaters in Indiana. It was decided that the films were not suitable for the purpose to which they were intended because of the fact that the material contained in them has for the most part been covered by commercial news releases and because they were lacking in dramatic and news value.

Horace Ellis, chairman of the educational section, stated in a written report that a committee had been appointed by the section to determine methods of procedure in a campaign for the Americanization of aliens.

A plan for the forming of groups of colored workers to work on farms by the day and to put

their earnings in a fund for the relief of dependents of colored soldiers was presented by William Hampton of Indianapolis and was referred to the food production committee.

John F. Riley of Hammond appeared before the council and told of the patriotic activities of his city, particularly incident to the erection and dedication of a large building, known as Liberty Hall, which will house all patriotic meetings and activities during the period of the war.

## Red Cross Activities

Value of shipments of women's work in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky Red Cross chapters during March to the Lake Division warehouses totaled \$699,154.60, Carl W. Fuller, director of the Bureau of Supplies, yesterday advised Division Manager James R. Garfield.

The total number of separate articles received was 2,625,244, divided up as follows: Surgical dressings, 2,071,178; hospital garments, 173,050; hospital supplies, 165,589; refugee garments, 12,275; articles for soldiers and sailors (mainly knitted goods), 203,162.

Shipments included 76,863 sweaters and 73,908 pairs of socks.

Organizational details were worked out at a state meeting of Indiana district managers for the drive for funds the week of May 20 to 27 in Indianapolis last week. It was stated at the meeting that supplies are now being distributed and the preliminaries will be out of the way, if possible, before the actual solicitation of funds begins.

The American Red Cross has made comprehensive plans for the relief of the people of the Holy Land. A Red Cross commission is now on its way to Palestine. Dr. John H. Finley, commissioner of education for the State of New York and president of the University of the State of New York, heads this commission. Dr. Harry C. Hurd of Indianapolis is chief surgeon. The enlisted personnel includes Anna L. Johnson, also of Indianapolis. The Red Cross War Council appropriated \$390,000 with which to begin the Holy Land work. The initial effort of the commission will be to establish in Palestine four medical units to combat typhus, cholera and other diseases. A fully equipped hospital will also be established in Palestine. Dispensaries and village work will be established in the less populous districts.

The Red Cross War Council has made provision for monthly contribution to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief aggregating \$1,200,000 for the period ending July 1. The sum of \$400,000 was appropriated in February to cover the months of February and March and another \$400,000 has just been made available to meet payments in April and May. The conditions in Asia Minor, as described in reports forwarded to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, are even more critical than at the time the first contribution was voted by the war council.

Red Cross home service sections in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky are furnishing relief and information to 3,501 soldiers' families. Of these families 687 live in Indiana.

Mr. Fieser says that more than \$17,000 is being spent each month by Lake Division chapters for this sort of Red Cross relief work. There are 352 chapters in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky and 281 of them have organized home service sections.

Mr. Fieser has appointed three more assistants to his staff, including Eugene C. Bulleit of Indianapolis, who will do field work in Indiana. Mr. Bulleit for three years was a member of the staff of the Indianapolis Star and has had a legal training.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 37

## Attention—County Councils

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 140.

April 23, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The attention of the State Council of Defense has been called to the campaign being organized by the United States Department of Agriculture co-operating with the state institutions in an effort to obtain the voluntary eradication of the common or tall barberry and its near relatives on account of the relation which this shrub bears to the severity of the stem or black rust of wheat.

The black stem rust attacks wheat, barley, rye and oats and occurs in all grain-growing districts. The annual loss from this disease is great and in epidemic years is enormous. For example, it is estimated that in 1916 this rust was the most important factor in reducing the yield of wheat in the spring wheat region of the upper Mississippi valley by over 200,000,000 bushels. This epidemic, by reducing the surplus, is largely responsible for the present shortage of wheat.

One of the simplest and most direct methods of combating this terrible disease of our cereal crops is to keep the barberry out of the grain-growing regions. No common barberries should be planted in the future and all those now growing should be destroyed at once in order to protect this year's crop.

The Japanese, or low barberry, is harmless and need not be eradicated.

By far the larger number of dangerous barberry plants are in the public parks and the larger private grounds of the cities and towns, so that it is comparatively easy to reach the people concerned. Wherever the matter has been presented the response has been remarkably prompt and patriotic. A slight sacrifice by individuals, municipalities and institutions at this time may be an important factor in increasing the food supply of the coming year. The citizens of the towns by a few moments' effort and the sacrifice of a few plants may be able to assist materially in the problem of increasing food production without adding to the work of the farmers. An action by the local commercial organizations and park boards will give a good start to the movement in your community.

Assistance and detailed information can be obtained from the division of botany of the Purdue Extension department or from the county agricultural agent.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 142.

April 24, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

We wish to emphasize the necessity of including a woman in the membership of each township council. In the appointment of these women the woman member of the county council should be consulted, for, as chairman of women's activities of the county, she will have charge of the work of the township women.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Show your kitchen strategy! How many wheat-saving dishes do you have on your table? How much wheat are you now saving as compared with your record last spring?

## U. S. Public Service Reserve

BULLETIN NO. 16.

To All Enrolling Agents of the U. S. Public Service Reserve:

We have just received notice of another call upon the Reserve in Indiana. This is for men who are to serve in the Tank Corps Overseas. Men between the ages of 20 and 40 will be taken. If they are in the draft, they will be inducted upon the same plan as was used in inducting men into the Railway Service. This plan essentially is as follows: Written application must be made to this office, giving the man's name, age, position in the draft, references, and experience in lines asked for in the Indiana quota. It is necessary that if a man applies for any one of the various occupations that he shall have had actual experience in that line. In other words, if a man applies as a cook, he must actually be a cook and have a record to show for it. If he applies as a blacksmith, he must likewise have references. It is absolutely necessary that the Enrolling Agents make sure that the men have had experience in the lines in which they apply for, because if they have not had experience their applications will not pass this office. We send the applications from this office to Washington, where they are turned over to the proper Army officials. If they are checked up O. K. the applicants will receive a letter giving them full information as to their procedure and they will appear before their local draft boards with it and the draft boards will certify them into the service and give them transportation to the concentration point named in the letter. Men over the draft age will receive a letter asking them to enlist in the Army and they will present the letter to the Postmaster, or if there is a Regular U. S. Army Recruiting Station, to that Station and they will receive physical examination, either at the Army Station or in Indianapolis, and will then be sent to the concentration point named in the letter.

It is worth while to mention that this is probably the most spectacular service in our whole army, and that it is a place for real red-blooded Americans, and no place for bullet-dodgers and slackers. Undoubtedly this service will appeal to Indiana men and it will only be a question of three or four days after releasing this call that we will have our full quota.

All men who made application for the Railway Engineer Corps will hear from the Director General of Military Railways whether or not their application has been accepted. Notification comes direct from Washington and not through this office. We have, however, heard indirectly that several of the men who placed applications through this office have been accepted and are now in concentration camps. Probably most all of the Indiana applicants will be accepted, as we were very fortunate in being able to turn over to the Department a high grade bunch of men, typical of Indiana.

Very truly yours,

N. E. SQUIBB, State Director.

Following is a list of men wanted by the War Department for overseas tank service. These men will be taken into the service through the Public Service Reserve and will be enlisted or inducted according to whether or not they are within the draft age.

- 3 Buzzer operators (men who have had experience as telegraphers, either wire or wireless).
- 12 Cooks.
- 3 Storekeepers, country.
- 60 Machine gun mechanics (men who have had experience as general machinists in machine shops).
- 3 Auto engine mechanics.
- 51 Tractor drivers (men who have had experience as drivers of tractors used on farms, etc.) There really is not much difference between the men wanted as tractor drivers and as heavy auto truck drivers.
- 24 Heavy auto truck drivers.
- 3 Motorcyclists.
- 3 Topographers.
- 3 Telephone operators.
- 3 Automobile electricians.

- 6 Blacksmiths.
- 12 Oxy-acetylene welders.
- 6 Bench machinists.
- 6 Lathe hands.
- 3 Machine designers.

BULLETIN NO. 17.

To all Enrolling Agents of the U. S. Public Service Reserve:

We are enclosing a copy of a letter from I. W. Litchfield, Associate Director of the Public Service at Washington. This letter asks us to give a survey of the supply of men—common laborers—in Indiana. In order for us to do this, it will be necessary for us to have a report from each county upon this subject. Therefore, as soon as possible, please make a survey of your county and find whether or not there is any great amount of unemployed men who are ordinarily engaged at common labor, and also whether there are any particular demands for common labor above the farm demands. We realize that a great many men who are common laborers are not suitable and adaptable for farm labor. Will you please give this report as soon as you can?

Very truly yours,

N. E. SQUIBB, State Director.

Department of Labor, U. S. Public Service Reserve, Washington, D. C., April 17, 1918.

State Director, U. S. Public Service Reserve:

Dear Sir—The employment Service of the Department of Labor receives daily reports from its various offices, and during the last two weeks a striking shortage of common labor has developed in many localities. We know of certain large undertakings which are to be started in the near future, and the question arises, where is the large amount of common labor needed to come from? Not only this, but there are already shortages, particularly along the eastern coast, for this class of help, that are difficult to fill.

It has seemed desirable, therefore, to get definite information, as to where a supply of common labor can be located as the acute needs arise. It occurred to us that we ought to be able to get a very close estimate of the supply of common labor through the machinery of the Reserve, if each State director will take up the matter with his county directors, and they in turn will make investigations in the various communities, and give an estimate of the labor that is available over and above the demands for agriculture and for local purposes; or, in case of a shortage or contemplated shortage, the number of men needed to meet requirements—the figures being conservative in each case.

In this connection, it would be very useful for us to know of any very large jobs—Government or otherwise—that are contemplated in your State, and about where these enterprises will be located. This, of course, would come up for consideration by your organization in connection with the information requested herein.

In view of the National importance of this information, we are writing to ask if you will take this matter up in your State and compile the figures for the State by counties, giving us any incidental information that may be of value in the proper distribution of common labor.

Very truly,

I. W. LITCHFIELD,

Clearance Section U. S. Employment Service.

## Capable of Great Sacrifice.

Labor is essentially a part of our great new army. The farmer is essentially a fighting man. These must do their share—and more. The magnitude of this great struggle cannot be fully conceived even after a visit to its bloody scene. It is wonderful to see what the human race is capable of in making great sacrifices in a great cause.—Gen. Leonard Wood.

Be your own policeman! Watch yourself; regulate your own conduct. The household next door is not observing the rules because of carelessness or ignorance, a friendly word from you may set them right. And don't be bashful about it!







## Free Use of U. S. Mails For Defense Councils

### Resolutions Urge Support of McKeown Bill by Indiana Congressmen as Patriotic Act.

Indiana members of Congress are called upon by the Indiana State Council of Defense, in a resolution adopted April 24, to support the McKeown bill, now pending, which has for its purpose the extension of the postal frank to councils of defense. The resolution was presented by Frank Wampler and was adopted by the council without discussion, as follows:

Whereas, The Indiana State Council of Defense and its auxiliary county councils of defense in ninety-two counties have for nearly one year been engaged, under the direction of the Department of War and the Council of National Defense, in the task of organizing the men, materials and resources of the State in support of the Federal Government in the war against Germany; and

Whereas, Such work of organization has involved a large item of expense for postage and mailing, all of which of necessity has been drawn from the public treasury; and

Whereas, There continues to be a serious need of continuing this effort and an apparent necessity of much educational and publicity work among the people of the State; be it

Resolved, That the Indiana State Council of Defense respectfully urges upon the Congress of the United States the wisdom and propriety of enacting the McKeown bill, now pending, which would extend to this work the encouragement and support of the free use of the United States mails; and be it further

Resolved, That the Indiana State Council of Defense calls the attention of the senators and representatives from Indiana to this opportunity for patriotic service and herewith petitions their active and vigorous support of the aforesaid grant of the free use of the United States mails for carrying on the essential patriotic work of councils of defense; and

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be certified to the congressional representatives of Indiana as the expression of an urgent and pressing need, which, on account of the national importance of the work being done, is entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

### Helps in Using Substitute Foods

(This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers wishing to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.)

#### WHEATLESS BREADS.

The women of America are being urged more and more strongly to conserve the wheat. This should be no great hardship when one considers the almost endless variety of substitutes, among which are potatoes, corn, rice, oats, barley, etc.

The greatest consumption of wheat occurs in the use of wheat bread. This can be greatly reduced by:

1. Not using bread at breakfast where a cereal or griddle cakes are served.
2. Not using as much where potatoes, rice and other starchy foods are used.
3. Not throwing away any bread scraps which can be used in any way.

The question of making yeast bread from the substitute flours is causing the housekeeper more trouble than any other phase of the wheat question.

Do not expect yeast bread made with a large percentage of substitute flour to be as light and porous as wheat flour bread.

It is impossible to make very palatable yeast breads using all substitute flour although an all barley or all rye loaf can be made. Housewives

often find it difficult to make warm bread every meal, and then, too, the constant use of hot breads is not advised in the diet.

#### QUICK LOAF BREADS.

The following quick loaf breads are given in order that fresh breads will not have to be made for every meal, or every day. These can be kept several days and are as good when cold as when hot.

The following recipes have been tested in the Home Economics Laboratories, Purdue University, and for further information regarding them application may be made to Mary L. Matthews, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.:

#### Corn Meal Loaf:

- 1½ cups corn meal.
- 1½ cups rye or barley flour.
- 3 tablespoons corn syrup.
- 2 tablespoons baking powder.
- 1½ teaspoon salt.
- 1½ cups milk.
- 1 egg.
- 3 tablespoons fat.

Mix dry ingredients, add milk, beaten egg and melted fat. Stir well and bake in a greased bread pan one hour.

#### Corn Flour Bread:

- 1½ cups milk.
- ¾ cup corn syrup.
- 1 egg.
- 1½ teaspoon salt.
- 2 tablespoons baking powder.
- 3 cups corn flour.
- 3 tablespoons fat.

Mix dry ingredients; add milk, beaten egg and melted fat. Bake in a greased pan one hour.

#### Date Bread:

- 1½ cups corn flour.
- 1½ cups ground rolled oats.
- 6 teaspoons baking powder.
- ¾ cup corn syrup.
- 1 egg.
- 1 cup chopped dates.
- ¾ teaspoon salt.
- 1½ cups liquid.

Sift dry ingredients; add liquid and egg slightly beaten. Add dates and turn into an oiled bread tin and bake slowly one to one and one-fourth hours.

#### Buckwheat Bread:

- 1 egg.
- 1 cup milk.
- ¾ cup molasses.
- 1 cup ground rolled oats.
- 2 cups buckwheat flour.
- 3 teaspoons baking powder.
- ½ teaspoon soda.
- ½ teaspoon salt.

Nuts may be added. Bake slowly for one hour.

#### Corn Meal Gingerbread:

- 1 cup cornmeal.
- 1 cup barley flour.
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon.
- 2 teaspoons ginger.
- ½ teaspoon salt.
- 1 teaspoon baking powder.
- 1 teaspoon soda.
- 1 cup molasses.
- 1 cup sour milk.
- 2 tablespoons fat.

Mix dry ingredients; add molasses and milk and melted fat. Bake slowly for one hour.

#### Oatmeal Bread:

- ½ cup syrup.
- ½ cup fat.
- 1 egg.
- 1 cup milk.
- 2½ cups ground rolled oats.
- ½ teaspoon salt.
- 4 teaspoons baking powder.

Mix dry ingredients and add the beaten egg and milk, and then the melted fat. The egg may be omitted.

Keep score! The Food Administration asks you to eat eleven wheatless meals each week. Each one counts 9.09 per cent. What is your score this week?

Give King Corn a royal welcome to your home.

## Demand For Boys on Farms Increasing

### County Directors Are Placing Many Patriotic Young Men Where They Can Help Produce Food.

According to reports received at the State Council of Defense offices from the county directors of the Boys' Working Reserve throughout the State, several hundred boys have already been placed on farms. William Schnalub of Newton county, Chester N. George of Rush county, John B. Reed of Warrick county and T. C. Cravens of Morgan county report that practically all available boys in their respective counties have already secured permanent employment for the summer with local farmers.

Boys of Indianapolis are being used to supply any shortage in labor existing in other counties. During the past week applications have been received from ten different counties stating that a shortage exists and these have been taken care of promptly.

#### FARMERS PRAISE BOYS.

In this connection Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director of the Reserve in Indiana, authorizes the following:

"Letters of commendation from farmers indicate that the majority of these boys are making good. The following excerpts from these letters indicate that the skepticism with which the farmers regarded this boy labor movement is being removed.

"It appears that the success of the boy labor movement is largely dependent on the attitude of the farmer. If he is patient with the boy and takes him in like one of his own family and makes him feel like he is a partner in the business, he will make good.

"No one will dispute the fact that a young man between the ages of 16 and 21 years old, who is physically strong, bodily and mentally clean and morally decent, and who is going to the farm for patriotic reasons, will deliver the goods if he is given one-half a chance.

"If employed now he will be useful at the start and by harvest time he will be indispensable and, best of all, by next season he will be as good a hand as any farmer could hire—a first-class farm worker."

### England Makes Waste a Punishable Offense.

While the United States Food Administration is urging the American people to eliminate food waste, England goes farther by making food waste an offense, legally punishable by fine or imprisonment.

According to the wording of the "Waste of Foodstuffs Order," recently issued by the Minister of Food, "food is wasted if, being fit for human use, it is wilfully or negligently damaged or is thrown away. It is wasted if the person having control of it omits to take any precaution which should reasonably be taken to care for it, or if anyone procures a greater quantity of it than is reasonably required and any part of it becomes unfit for human consumption. Lastly, it is wasted if any person who has the control of food unreasonably retains it until it goes bad."

Tradesmen are protected against unavoidable mishap by a clause which exonerates them if it can be shown that they have taken due care, and if it can be proved that they have been ready at all times to sell such foodstuffs at reasonable prices and that they could not have made them available for human food otherwise than by sale in their business. Tradesmen and private householders are being constantly investigated and fined for violations of this order.

This is everybody's war. Nobody is insignificant. Some of us fight in the front-line trench, some plant gardens, some build ships and some cook meals so good that one doesn't miss the wheat and other things that we are saving for the fighters overseas. Are you playing your part the best way you know how? Save food to help your fighters fight.



## Woman's Part in War Activities Described

**Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Tells Indiana Workers of the Need of Their Being Ready for Call.**

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the woman's section of the Council of National Defense, urged the woman war workers of Indiana, at a meeting April 17, to stand back of the chairman of the woman's section of the State Council of Defense in the various activities of the section.

Dr. Shaw spoke of the importance of the registration of women and pointed out that women will be called more and more to take the place of men. She stated emphatically that the women of the country must do more than roll bandages and scrape lint, that they will be called upon to take their places in industry and in agriculture. She asked that they be ready for this.

Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, chairman of the woman's section of the State Council of Defense, presided at the meeting, which was attended by women from all parts of the State. Besides Dr. Shaw, the speakers were Mrs. Edward McGehee of Mississippi, and Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller of Missouri.

Along the line of suggestions by Dr. Shaw, the Indiana Federation of Clubs will begin at once to organize in Indiana the Woman's Land Army of America. The federation was asked by the executive committee of the woman's section to have charge of this work. The land army will be an organization of women who may be employed to do the lighter work on farms.

The movement is suggested by and has the approval of the Council of National Defense and of the food production and conservation committee of the State Council.

### Woman's Section

A limited number of Indiana women have been given the opportunity to enroll in the third encampment of the first National Service School of the Woman's Naval Service at Washington, D. C., where they will receive intensive instruction in agriculture which will enable them to become supervisors and squad leaders in the Woman's Land Army of America, a branch of which is being organized in Indiana. The land army will be composed of women who will replace men on the farms.

The national service school has the sanction of the Federal Government and the work is carried out along military lines, an arbitrary schedule of daily instruction having been installed. The first encampment of the season started April 22 and will continue for twenty days. The second camp will start May 12. Women enrolled in the camp will live in regulation army tents. The tuition for the twenty days' instruction is \$40 and uniforms are supplied for \$16. These sums include all necessary expenses. The agricultural work also includes instruction in food conservation and first aid to the injured.

A total of 4,413 women registered in the city of Marion on Friday, April 19, the first day of the state-wide campaign for the registration of women for war service. Mrs. Fred Eward is city registration chairman. The women registered in booths erected for the purpose in each precinct. All the women who desired to register were unable to do so because of the crowds at some of the booths. The registration will be continued until every woman in the city is listed, Mrs. Eward says.

County child welfare chairmen have been invited by Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon to attend a conference of child welfare workers at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, May 9. Miss Julia Lathrop, national head of the child welfare campaign, will be present at the meetings and will explain the work and its purposes in detail. Mrs. James P. Goodrich, wife of Governor Goodrich,

will be a speaker at the conference, and Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, chairman of the woman's section of the State Council of Defense, will preside. There will be a morning, afternoon and an evening session and a luncheon will be given at noon with Miss Lathrop as the guest of honor.

The child welfare committee of Monroe county has asked township trustees of the county to list all children under six years of age in connection with the school census. This will relieve the committees of women of the work of registering the children.

### Food Administration

Ice problems will be referred to county food administrators when presented to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator. Dr. Barnard is recommending the appointment of representative committees of citizens who shall have authority to determine upon a fair price for ice, which finding shall be binding. Other food problems will be handled in similar manner, where practical.

Miss Mabel Wellman, head of the home economics department of Indiana university, will organize college women of the State for the furtherance of the food administration's program of production, conservation and substitution.

Lawrenceburg and Aurora grocers have adopted the cash and carry system of merchandising, which according to figures compiled by the food administration serves to effect a saving of from 2 to 10 per cent. to consumers.

The food administration is claiming priority for food production over all other purposes to which it is proposed to put the use of tillable land. This ruling by Dr. Barnard came in connection with the possible destruction of hundreds of acres of growing wheat and other food crops by the removal of a gas pipe line from Greentown to Hammond.

There is no foundation for the terrorism that has been created in some sections of the State by the alleged introduction of ground glass into bread and other food stuffs. The food administration asks all patriotic people to be careful of their statements and report promptly to the proper authorities all circumstances that suggest such attempts at poisoning. Up to this time, Dr. Barnard believes the cases of this kind have been deliberately for the purpose of terrorizing people and prevent their consuming perishables that are perfectly safe.

The food administration has accepted the tender of 320 sacks of 98 pounds each of Kansas hard wheat flour from the West Baden Springs Hotel company. This is in line with the appeal of the food administration for voluntary contributions of flour from private holdings, which will serve to release an equivalent amount of flour at seaboard, for export to the hungry people of Europe.

Bring-in-the-Wheat week was very satisfactorily observed, it being estimated that 2,000,000 bushels—a surprising quantity—was brought to the mills. The food administration has directed county food administrators to report all wheat still in storage. Steps will be taken to requisition all except barely enough for seeding, if the surplus is not in trade channels by May 1.

### Merchants Economy

The following has been addressed to all County Chairmen:

The question has come up in the Indiana Council of Defense as to whether it is policy for the Merchants' Economy Committee to advocate the uniform closing of stores in retail centers throughout the State.

This is a matter which was not contemplated nor included in the original prospectus or plan of the Merchants' Economy Committee. The original plan included only the reduction of delivery, the reduction of the return of merchandise and the elimination of C. O. D. orders; when these three things are accomplished throughout Indiana, as they are fast being accomplished, the Committee will have done a wonderful big work and the State Council feel that to introduce any new feature, such as uniform closing of retail stores, would detract from

the original intention of the Merchants' Economy Committee.

They feel that particularly at this time, to have stores in smaller towns who employ but comparatively few help close say at 6 p. m., would not economize in any material manner the light, heat or anything else and that to ask such merchants to do this would circumvent in a way the thing which we have set out to do.

We feel that this matter is strictly a local matter to be decided on between the merchants of each locality. If it is their desire to close, then they should bring about a uniform closing hour by mutual agreement rather than by any order or request from the Merchants' Economy Committee and the State Council of Defense.

Mr. J. C. O'Hara, Chairman, and the writer had this matter up with the officials of the Indiana Council yesterday. We are asked by them to put it up to you in this manner, calling your attention to the fact that by bringing this and other similar matters to the attention of the local merchants through the Merchants' Economy Committee, it might result in more harm in the future than it would result in good.

Therefore, in the future, in speaking of uniform closing hours, please put it up to the merchants in your district that this is a matter which can and should be settled between themselves.

Very truly yours,  
MERCHANTS ECONOMY COMMITTEE,  
INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

W. E. BALCH, Secretary.

## Coal Shortage Certain Unless Orders Follow

(Continued from page 1.)

ing used to a larger extent in hauling other traffic than coal. It is hard to figure out any other reason for the shortage, and if this is the reason the open cars should be returned to the coal carrying business as it is simply a question whether the public is better served by having coal next winter, or more gravel roads and new buildings now.

"The idea of this suggestion is not prompted by the fact that no warning has gone out from those in authority, to store coal, but only that such warning be repeated, and coming from one more source. Dr. Garfield has issued such warning several times, and in his recent statement No. 490, he notes that he is advised that in some parts of the country consumers are withholding buying in the expectation that zone lines will be altered in some way to broaden their sources of supply. He states strongly in this order that the zones were established in conjunction with the railroad administration after most careful study, and that any modification that may be made will be in the direction of further restrictions rather than enlarging sources of supply. This feature of Dr. Garfield's order is mentioned for the reason that in some districts in eastern Indiana that have heretofore received their requirements from eastern coal fields, the feeling seems to exist that in some way they will later on be allowed to get eastern coal.

"Mr. Woollen, Federal Fuel Administrator for Indiana, has also issued intelligent and forceful statements urging immediate buying. Governor Goodrich has said in consultation with coal operators and consumers that it is his intention to urge immediate buying. El. I. Lewis, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, has asked the regional director of railroads for this district to issue such orders that will confine open top cars more strictly to coal carrying business. In addition to the warnings just mentioned, with hope that the Council will see fit to also get behind the proposition of boosting the storage of coal, I offer the resolution."

Don't eat bread for fun. It is more fun to see how much bread you can do without and not miss—and it saves wheat for overseas.

Silent pro-German appetites are as hostile to the Allied cause as disloyal utterances.



## Conferences On Silos Reflects Importance

### Plan to Place Ten Thousand War Instruments on Indiana Farms This Year.

A State Silo conference was held in Indianapolis April 25 under the direction of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation of the State Council of Defense. The purpose of the conference was to inaugurate a plan for placing ten thousand silos on Indiana farms in 1918, the quota to be prorated by counties according to the number already in use and the number of cattle now on the farms. Warren T. McCray presided at the conference.

A county silo leader has been appointed in each county and attended the meeting together with the County Agent. The conference was also attended by members of the State Council of Defense, the State Food Committee, representatives of the various silo firms doing business in Indiana, and representatives of the large agricultural papers of the country, and prominent newspaper men.

The principal speakers at the morning conference were G. I. Christie, State Food Director, Maurice Douglas, State Silo Leader, and Dean J. H. Skinner of Purdue University.

A luncheon was served in the Riley Room of the Claypool Hotel at which time speeches were made by Governor Goodrich, M. E. Foley, Chairman of the State Council of Defense, and G. I. Christie.

In connection with the conference a special silo publication was prepared on the apportionment of the increase in the number of silos for each county during 1918. A statement from Ralph W. Moss, Chairman of the State Food Committee, in the publication declares that the silo is a vital economic necessity on Indiana live stock farms. His statement follows:

"The building of more silos on our Indiana farms is a vital economic necessity. The exigencies of the world war only emphasize the need for immediate action but did not create the fundamental conditions demanding it. For more than a decade, our cattle supply has steadily fallen behind our ratio of growth in population. The war in its destructive tendencies on the cattle stocks of Europe has intensified a situation which was alarming. This burden of rehabilitating the cattle supply of the world must fall upon the farmers of the American corn belt. It can be undertaken by no other class of men and we can not meet this obligation in a successful manner without a greater utilization of the silo.

"The feed bill is the greatest daily expenditure of the live stock farmer. Whatever tends to cheapen the cost of food for cattle improves the economic situation of the individual farmer of our State, of our nation and fortunately of the entire world. We must not underestimate the magnitude of the task. It is a definite work which the best interests of the future generations of the world demand at our hands. For this reason the silo at this moment becomes a necessity to every farmer in Indiana because it offers to him the cheapest stock food in the world. Corn ensilage in connection with a moderate amount of grain concentrates is the best and cheapest stock food and is therefore a necessity to every farmer who desires to engage in successful live stock husbandry. And no Indiana farmer can meet his full obligation to society who does not freely accept his share of the duty to replenish the vital wastes of the war. The campaign to stimulate silo building in our State is a distinct step forward and I wish it unqualified success."

M. E. Foley, in the following letter to the County Councils of Defense, urges them to assist in their counties in the campaign for an increased number of silos in Indiana:

"The State-wide campaign which the silo division of the Food Production and Conservation Committee has inaugurated, is one of vital importance to every farmer in Indiana. The silo is a mighty factor in reducing the cost of feed and something which every livestock farmer should have.

"This campaign has the hearty support of the State Council of Defense. It is a war measure,

a means by which more meat and dairy products may be produced. All County Councils of Defense are urged to lend every effort and do everything possible in seeing that this campaign is carried to successful conclusion, so that no county in the State will fall below its quota."

Dean J. H. Skinner commends the campaign to build more silos. In a recent letter to the State Food Committee he says:

Lafayette, Ind., April 20, 1918.

State Food Committee, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Gentlemen—Permit me to endorse the campaign to encourage the building of more silos in Indiana. There is nothing more vital to the live stock industry at this particular time than the silo. The only way that farmers can profitably produce and feed cattle and sheep at this time is to use silage freely.

"The silo is one of the most essential elements in a profitable system of live stock farming. Silage reduces the cost of producing and finishing cattle and sheep for market and increases the profits; it makes possible the economical maintenance of breeding herds and flocks and is essential to successful dairy farming. The silo enables the farmer to utilize the entire corn plant and thus turn coarse, raw material into highly nutritious food products and thus save much that would otherwise be wasted.

"More and Better Live Stock' has been the slogan of Purdue University for many years. It is a splendid one for every farmer to adopt now. A careful study of farm incomes shows that our most profitable Indiana farms are those on which some form of live stock is an important enterprise. However, live stock farming is not always profitable; much depends on the methods followed.

"The silo will increase the live stock capacity of your farm, enable you to grow and feed better stock and make it profitable. The exceedingly high prices of grains, the shortage of hay and pasture make the silo more important than ever before. The live stock farmer cannot afford to be without a silo.

"Very respectfully yours,

"J. H. SKINNER,

"Chief in Animal Husbandry, Purdue University."

\* \* \* \* \*

The following is a list of the county silo leaders and the number of silos to be erected in each county of the State:

#### COUNTY SILO LEADERS.

To attend Conference at Claypool Hotel, 10 a. m., April 25, 1918.

Adams—George Inelchen, Decatur	144
Allen—G. W. McCombs, Grall	195
Bartholomew—Fred Suhre, Columbus	155
Benton—John Henderson, Fowler	184
Blackford—A. C. Kilpinger, Hartford City	74
Boone—Ed. Riley, Lebanon	138
Brown—Walter Rogers, Nashville	24
Carroll—Steven S. Klecker, Camden	177
Cass—T. G. Murden, Logansport	125
Clark—J. B. Green, Sellersburg	59
Clay—Jerome Bogie, Brazil	94
Clinton—D. F. Matsh, Frankfort	189
Crawford—Arch Sloan, English	59
Davies—Steve Stalcup, Elmore	81
Dearborn—Everett McClure, Aurora	150
Decatur—H. H. Mount, Greensburg	141
Delaware—Charles E. Miser, Waterloo, R. F. D. 2	119
Delaware—George Whitehair, Salem, R. F. D. 1	110
Dubois—L. D. Trent, Huntingburg	62
Elkhart—Prof. C. B. Blosser, Goshen	139
Fayette—W. E. Brown, Connersville, R. F. D. 9	71
Floyd—Geo. Wright, New Albany	56
Fountain—C. E. McClure, Newtown	94
Franklin—Morris Thompson, Brookville	118
Fulton—Otto McMahon, Rochester	120
Gilson—M. S. Woods, Princeton	115
Grant—Frank Glippy, Sweetser	150
Greene—Wm. Maddock, Bloomfield	126
Hamilton—C. Y. Foster, Carmel	114
Hancock—Walter Boyd, Greenfield	124
Harrison—Chas. L. Stevens, Corydon	126
Hendricks—Fred Soper, Danville	99
Henry—Harry Modlin, Newcastle, R. F. D. 7	149
Howard—B. B. Tudor, Kokomo	119
Huntington—M. R. Purviance, Huntington	169
Jackson—J. B. Thompson, Brownstown	66
Jasper—Ed. J. Randle, Bensenville	116
Jay—E. E. Luzadder, Redkey	118
Jefferson—Hersey A. Hildans, Madison, R. F. D. 4	108
Jennings—Curtis Russell, North Vernon	78
Johnson—Wm. Ray, Trafalgar	84
Knox—P. L. Johnson, Vincennes, R. F. D. 2	95
Kosciusko—C. W. Anglin, Warsaw	139
Lagrange—James Kilne, Howe	118
Lake—A. L. Courtwright, Crown Point	160
Laporte—A. E. Watson, Laporte	93
Lawrence—Joseph Horning, Mitchell	86
Madison—John Sample, Anderson	114

Marion—Chester Hittle, Acton	114
Marshall—Warren McFarlin, Plymouth	187
Martin—O. A. Baker, Shoals	55
Miami—Harry L. Miller, Peru	149
Monroe—J. A. Winslow, Bloomington	54
Montgomery—Jesse Canine, Crawfordsville	154
Morgan—D. B. Johnson, Mooresville	61
Newton—Harold R. Dickinson, Goodland	141
Noble—George Young, Albion	109
Ohio—Howard J. North, Rising Sun	38
Orange—C. L. Rawlston, Orleans	54
Owen—John H. Murphey, Spencer	99
Parke—Harris McCord, Rockville	108
Perry—A. P. Fenn, Tell City	71
Pike—J. C. Challe, Otwell	64
Porter—Herman Homfeld, Valparaiso	151
Posey—Harvey Davis, Poseyville	69
Pulaski—Clarence Paul, Star City	139
Putnam—George Hanna, Greencastle	150
Randolph—Harry Odle, Winchester	149
Ripley—Charlie Reynolds, Holton	114
Rush—Wm. Alexander, Rushville	136
Scott—A. G. Mace, Lexington	59
Shelby—W. M. Huffman, Shelbyville	137
Spencer—Dan H. Smith, Rockport	78
Starke—H. P. Schuyler, North Judson	59
Steuben—E. E. Spade, Angola	98
St. Joseph—Frank Yoder, South Bend	130
Sullivan—W. W. Watson, Sullivan	114
Switzerland—M. A. Griffin, Vevey	35
Tipton—S. C. Malsberry, Romney	185
Tipton—John R. Nash, Tipton	107
Tulsa—Evert Kitchel, Liberty	73
Vanderburg—Tom Peck, Evansville	59
Vernon—Frank Cox, Cayuga	54
Vigo—Frank Bentley, Terre Haute	52
Wabash—Arthur Tomson, Wabash	132
Warren—F. J. Goodwin, West Lebanon	118
Warrick—Henry Whittinghill, Boonville	72
Washington—Frank Sullivan, Salem	44
Wayne—Harry B. Macy, Hagerstown	144
Wells—J. P. Lockwood, Keystone, R. F. D. 2	105
White—J. S. Minch, Chalmers	144
Whitley—Arthur Harriman, Columbia City	145

10,000

### To Direct War Training.

Following is a committee of fifteen appointed by Michael E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense, at the request of H. E. Miles to have charge of emergency war training work in factories:

Labor—Frank Duffy, William Dobson, Charles Fox, Frank J. Hayes and J. S. C. Skemp.  
Employers—H. C. Atkins, C. C. Hanch, Charles A. Bookwalter, W. H. McCurdy and William Taylor.

Educators—Charles A. Greathouse, J. G. Collicott, L. W. Wallace, W. E. Stone and J. J. Pettijohn.

### Strict Regulations Relative to Sugar.

In order that there may be enough sugar for the canning and preserving season the strictest regulations yet promulgated have just been announced by the Federal Food Administration. Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, has issued an appeal to the women of the State that they desist from the use of sugar in the candies they have been making and sending to the soldiers. They are asked to restrict themselves to molasses, nuts, etc.

Manufacturers of soft drinks and less essential food products using sugar, who have started business contrary to the recommendations of the Food Administration since January 1, will be denied further supplies entirely. Those who have been in business longer will be limited to 80 per cent. of their normal requirements.

The attitude of the Food Administration in these regulations is very insistent, based upon a determination to guarantee enough sugar for the home and commercial canners when the demand comes.

The difference between the patriotic American housewife and the one who is indifferent or disloyal is measured by the amount of wheat flour in her kitchen.

The return ticket for our boys in France will be secured largely through American savings of wheat, sugar and fats.

We have 105,000,000 of our own people and 35,000,000 people of the Allied nations to feed until next harvest. It is a big job, but American teamwork can do it if every housekeeper will tackle the problem as the "extra company" of 35,000,000 people were her own household guests. Ladies, our national hospitality is put to the test!



Nothing bigger can come to a human being than to love a great cause more than life itself, and to have the privilege throughout life of working for that cause.  
—Anna Howard Shaw.



# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MAY 3, 1918

Number 38

## Silo Campaign Off With Enthusiasm

County Leaders and Agricultural Agents Hear Inspiring Messages from Leaders.

If the enthusiasm shown at the meeting of Indiana's ninety-two county silo campaign leaders and over sixty county agents at Indianapolis April 25 is felt in the State, Hoosiers will experience little difficulty in going over the top with the 10,000 silos contemplated for Indiana farms this year. The campaign was given a splendid start and from all appearance the State is going to set another mark in the food production fight under the auspices of the State Food Committee. The campaign will be carried on by the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation co-operating with the State and County Councils of Defense, Purdue University, United States Department of Agriculture, County Agents, Emergency Demonstration Agents, County Food Committees, County Better Farming Associations, Farmers' Clubs, Farmers' Institutes and able local leaders.

Governor James P. Goodrich, who spoke at the luncheon at the Claypool Hotel, said: "We can't add many more acres to production but we can increase the yield from this acreage. If all our livestock could be fed on silage, Indiana farmers would save \$80,000,000 to \$60,000,000 each year. This campaign must succeed this year and it must be continued after the war until all sheep growers, dairymen and cattlemen in the State have silos."

The Governor paid a tribute to State Food Director G. I. Christie and Federal Food Administrator H. E. Barnard when he said it was these men who inspired Indiana's success in the food campaigns last year.

Director Christie, who is serving as assistant to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, closed the meeting with an inspiring address on the farm labor problem and the value of the silo in feeding operations.

"This calling on the farmer to feed the world is nothing new. He has been called on again and again to do it and never once has he failed. The country is calling on the farmer for finances and the Third Liberty Loan has demonstrated what he has done in support of this. The first six counties to report as having obtained their quota in Indiana were strictly agricultural counties.

"The world is looking to Indiana, to the Central West, this rich Mississippi Valley, the section of the country which produces a surplus of foodstuffs, to supply the food for those hungry people in France," said Prof. Christie. "With our boys being taken from the farms to the army or off to the factories by higher wages, the farmers are going to face a serious labor problem. They are going to be short of men to carry on their work in the field, do the feeding, and other work about the farm.

"The silo is going to be a highly important factor because it will reduce the cost and labor of feeding livestock, and it already has taken its place as a wartime institution."

Michael E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense, pointed to the splendid record Indiana has made in the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, and how the State had forged to the front in the present great struggle.

"It is no hour for fault finding, no hour for criticisms. It is a time for solid support of President Wilson and Governor Goodrich in all

of the war program. It is no time to write party platforms. It is not material which party is in power, but the war work has got to be done because the honor of Indiana is at stake."

Dean J. H. Skinner of the Purdue College of Agriculture, spoke at the morning session, pointing out the great economic value of the silo. "Purdue realized the corn crop was too valuable to let 30 to 40 per cent go to waste and she decided on the building of silos some years ago. We can convince any farmer that he cannot afford to keep livestock without a silo.

"America has got to feed the world. If the world is to have food, to have meat, we must produce it as we have never done before. The silo turns the green feeds into meat for human consumption, and thus the silo really is a human institution.

"Farms having livestock are the most profitable and aid the most in building up fertility of the soil. If Germany had the wastage of the middle west today she could stay in this war indefinitely. The silo is a means of eliminating waste. And then, the silo is a good investment. Next to Liberty Bonds it is the best."

Dean Skinner summed up his points as follows: "The silo increases daily gains on stock to which the silage is fed; it increases profit; it aids in finishing cattle for the market and they bring 10 to 25 cents higher on the hundred, and it reduces the cost of gains."

Maurice Douglas, state leader in the campaign, spoke of the great drive in Indiana and outlined the plans for each county.



The silo is now recognized as a wartime institution.—G. I. Christie.

Warren T. McCray, a member of the food production and conservation committee, presided in the place of Ralph W. Moss, who has resigned. Mr. McCray indorsed the silo in a wholehearted way and the number he has on his farms gives further proof of his faith in the silo.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously as expressing the sense of the conference:

Whereas, We, the Indiana County Agricultural Agents and County Silo Leaders, assembled in Indianapolis on this, the 25th day of April,

(Continued on Page 7.)

## Boys Are Released For Work on Farms

Standing in Classroom the Basis Upon Which Many Have Been Permitted to Do Other Tasks.

Young men who have joined the United States Boys' Working Reserve are being supplied as rapidly as applications from farmers are received by this department of the Indiana State Council of Defense. Many high schools throughout the State report that students, who have good classroom records, are being released from school with full credits, to satisfy local demands for farm labor. This plan is indorsed generally by the educational section and directors of the reserve.

More than one hundred high school students in Indianapolis who have taken a special course in agriculture under A. C. Hoffman, vocational agricultural teacher at Technical High School, are now ready for farm work and will be released from school as soon as they secure employment. These boys are willing to go to any part of the State. C. V. Peterson of Lafayette reports that he has a class of fifty high school boys who have completed a four-months course in the rudiments of agriculture. These boys have been fortunate in the practical instruction they have received through the co-operation of Purdue University Experiment Station. Lafayette boys will all be needed on Tippecanoe County farms.

### Farmer Boys Can Help

The city boy going to work on a farm for the first time will appear rather awkward at the start, but with a little patient instruction from the farmer and with the co-operation of the farmer's son, he will learn rapidly. Dean Davenport of the University of Illinois points out that herein lies a splendid opportunity for service for the farmer's son.

"Nobody but the soldier and the experienced man of affairs can help more than can the boy on the farm, providing he stays with the land and works as he never worked before.

"The government, realizing the labor difficulty, has called upon the city high school boy for help and has organized the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Some of these city boys will come to your neighborhood, perhaps to your own farm. They could all earn more money in the shops, but they have come at the call of their country to help raise food. They know little about farming, and you, the boy with farm experience, can help them in every way better than can anybody else. Now is your chance to do your bit.

"Of course the farm boy could probably make more money by going into a munition plant or in some other factory which offers exceedingly high wages. So could the soldiers. But when our country is fighting for its life it is not a question of making money, but of defeating the enemy."

### Source of the Kaiser's Power.

"The German resembles a slave ruled by his master by mere word or look, without resort to whip or fetters. His servitude is in himself, in his soul. Worse than bodily slavery is spiritual. The German must be freed from within; outward effort is useless."

No, this is not a recent thought of President Wilson's. It was penned by Heinrich Heine during the first half of the nineteenth century.—Philadelphia Record.



## Patriotism in Indiana

Adams County.—Dogs, cats and other animals will not be permitted to run at large in Decatur during the gardening season, according to Marshal Hancher, who has given notice that he will strictly enforce the ordinance against allowing animals to run at large. Chickens also are banned. The County Council of Defense and food administrator also have asked that war gardens be protected.

Allen County.—Upon the recommendation of George M. Haffner, county food administrator, Mrs. A. E. Wayne has been named as organizer of food clubs in F. Wayne and Allen County. Clubs will be organized within a short time throughout the city and in the rural districts. Mrs. Fauve will work in conjunction with Miss Mary Ann Hall, home demonstration agent, and Miss Mable Wellman, state leader of home economics.

Daviess County.—Several members of the Mennonite faith, of Washington, have purchased \$1,000 worth of Liberty Bonds and have given them to the county hospital.

Decatur County.—The following amounts have been raised in this county for various war relief organizations and for other funds: Red Cross, \$12,234.64; Y. M. C. A., \$16,230.25; Armenian relief, \$1,504.50; Y. W. C. A., \$540.60; war library, \$280; Red Cross Christmas seals, \$356; Knights of Columbus, \$800; Thrift Stamps, \$79,000; Liberty Bonds, \$970,000. A total of 463 men have gone into the service from Decatur County.

Fayette County.—Nine food clubs already have been organized in Fayette County by Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree, county president. All of the townships with the exception of Jackson and Orange have organizations, and Mrs. Ochiltree expects to organize these townships in the near future. She is being assisted by the county War Mothers organization.

Fountain County.—The work of organizing food clubs is going forward rapidly. Mrs. Frank Martin, of Newton, is county president. She has appointed twenty-eight lieutenants to aid her in the organization work.

Gibson County.—Councils of defense have been organized in every township in Gibson County. Following is a list of members as announced by Dr. J. M. Williams, chairman of the County Council of Defense: Barton—Geo. McGregor, chairman and representative, Somerville; Mrs. F. Schwerdtfeger, secretary-treasurer, Elberfeld; Calvin Null and Edgar Allman, Somerville; August Graper, Mackey, Center—Ralph Goldman, chairman and representative; Mrs. S. Witherspoon, secretary-treasurer; Thomas McElhiney, Floyd Chappell, Welza Woods, all of Francisco. Columbia—Gloya McCord, chairman and representative; Mrs. F. Farmer, secretary-treasurer; John M. Vandever, Dr. W. B. Ashby, Joseph Summers, all of Oakland City. Johnson—W. W. Sipp, chairman and representative; Geo. J. Zilak, G. B. Heldt, all of Haubstadt; Jesse Emerson, Cynthiana. Montgomery—W. D. Higginbotham, chairman and representative; Johnson; Mrs. J. E. Benson, secretary-treasurer, Owensville; G. R. Welborn, Owensville; Marshall Mauck, Cynthiana; Cloyd Manrum, Port Branch. Patoka—H. A. Yeager, chairman and representative; Chas. H. Niemeier, Mrs. Flora Springer, secretary-treasurer; William C. Hudelson, John Orth, all of Princeton. Union—Earl Sweeney, chairman and representative; Walter Roberts, secretary-treasurer; Pearl Barker, Andrew J. Wheeler, W. O. Daugherty, all of Port Branch. Wabash—Paul Maier, chairman and representative; Mrs. J. C. Blair, secretary-treasurer; W. R. Snyder, John Simpson, Jr., John Hollen, all of Griffin. White River—Dr. Irwin Arthur, chairman and representative; Earl Turpin, Mrs. T. H. French, of Patoka; C. J. Snyder, secretary-treasurer; Frank L. Steelman, of Hazelton. Washington—W. A. Hays, chairman and representative; Miss Katie Thompson, secretary-treasurer; Henry Jones, Elmer Whiting, William Hyne-man, all of Hazelton.

Harrison County.—The personnel of the councils of defense appointed in each township of Harrison County has been announced by the County Council of Defense. The names follow: Webster Township—John R. Kirkham, chairman; William O. Gunterman, Edward Bigler, Clarence Gehlbach, William Fleece, Mrs. Charles J. Rupp, Mrs. Lou Wolfe, and Mrs. Josephine Blunk. Franklin Township—W. W. Williams, chairman; John L. Walter, John W. Blume, Theodore Elsert, George Elwanger, Mrs. C. H. Stanley, and Mrs. James H. Smith. Taylor Township—William H. Stewart, chairman; John Reeves, Frank Brown, Hanson W. Colvin, Jeff D. Cunningham, Mayme Kelley, and Cleo Reeves. Heth Township—William W. Jacobs, chairman; William H. Longbottom, Edward B. Love, William H. Flora, Amos W. Yeager, Edward F. Windell, Carrie Hays, and Mrs. E. B. Love. Boone Township—Rush Boone, chairman; Mrs. Lou Shields, Mrs. Katie May, Jennie Wilbur, Grace Carroll, Milton Funk, Emory Brown, Roy Duggins, John Steepleton, Sidney Ashton, and Taylor Wilson. Spencer Township—Sherman Engleman, chairman; J. O. Flock, A. S. Sieg, Jasper Davis, Josiah Nolot, J. V. G. Loudon, Miss Anna Burgess, and Mrs. Ola Clunie. Washington Township—A. R. Connor, chairman; James W. Enlow, Harry Trotter, R. H. Montgomery, Fred Stocker, Emory Breeden, Millie Friedley, and Lillie Blake. Morgan Township—E. Clyde Martin, chairman; W. W. Cullins, Reverend McCoy, William Haub, H. N. Fessel, Mrs. L. L. Coleman, Miss Emma Diedrich, and Miss Florence Parker. Harrison Township—Cecil Miles, chairman; Clarence Bruce, Herman Gilham, Clarence Glebb, Alva Wiseman, Miss Anna Walk, and

Mrs. Blanche Harbolt. Posey Township—William D. Barnes, chairman; W. W. Clark, J. E. Ashton, John F. Watters, E. S. Crozier, Mrs. Dottie Weaver, and Mrs. L. M. New. Scott Township—Sam D. Breeden, chairman; Victor Rothrock, Elsie Mouck, Grace Brown, Marion Cunningham, Charles Lang, and Jesse Kintner. Blue River Township—Ray Churchill, chairman; Sherman S. Miller, David F. Adams, Charles Routh, Claude Stroud, Emma Briscoe and Elizabeth Baker.

Hendricks County.—The Pittsboro High School boys, all of whom are members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, have formed a military company and have adopted overalls as a uniform. When the school term is closed they plan to work on farms.

Howard County.—Fourteen more boys recently were enlisted in the United States Boys' Working Reserve by William G. Powers, Howard County director. All of the boys were released from school three weeks before the end of the term so that they could go to work on farms.

Jackson County.—Mayor Charles W. Burkhardt, of Seymour, has ordered every able-bodied man in the town to find work. If any man makes the statement that he cannot find employment, the police will undertake to secure it for him. Farmers of the county have been calling for men to assist them. A Liberty Guard band is being formed in Jackson County under the direction of Thomas Dorrell, a member of the County Council of Defense. Guard companies already have been formed at Trafalgar and White-land and one is being formed at Greenwood.

Johnson County.—The Johnson County War Mothers organized at a meeting in Franklin April 27th. Mrs. Alice M. French, head of the state organization, was present at the meeting. Mrs. D. E. Kinkenbinder is official war mother of Johnson County.

Kosciusko County.—The Stars and Stripes, a Third Liberty Loan honor flag and a service flag with twenty stars have been hung across the main street of Silver Lake.

Lagrange County.—The Wolcottville school is organizing a war garden society in each room and business men are offering prizes for the best gardens raised. It is planned to have an exhibit of the products in connection with the annual horse show this fall.

Lake County.—Frank B. Pattee has been named chairman of the legal committee of the County Council of Defense. Other members of the committee are Herbert T. Johnson, Edwin F. Knight, Joseph E. Brown, Martin J. Smith, Daniel B. Sarley, Al. Cortright, and A. A. Bibler.

Montgomery County.—Full-page appeals to the citizens of Montgomery County to order the winter's supply of coal at once and pointing out the necessity for such action have been inserted in the Crawfordsville newspapers by Byron R. Russell, chairman of the County Council of Defense, and Thomas E. Matthews, federal fuel administrator for Montgomery County.

Madison County.—W. M. Swain, chairman of the County Council of Defense, has issued a statement urging the people, corporations and public officials of the county to exert every effort to conserve, by abandoning all improvements which are not absolutely necessary. The County Council of Defense has put its stamp of disapproval on some property owners of Anderson who are said to have refused to allow the use of their land for war gardens.

Monroe County.—Arrests are being made by the police of Bloomington under the war loafer ordinance recently passed by the city council.

Newton County.—Thirty-four new names were added to the county enrollments in the United States Boys' Working Reserve during two weeks recently, making a total membership of 108.

Parke County.—A total of \$3,000 has been appropriated by the county council to be used by the Parke County Council of Defense.

Posey County.—The registered men of Posey County have formed an organization for the purpose of promoting war activities.

Pulaski County.—The County Council of Defense has caused to be placed in every postoffice of the county a poster urging the eradication of the common barberry bush, which is injurious to wheat, and illustrating the difference between the common variety and the Japanese variety, which is not injurious.

Rush County.—There is a bond of the Third Liberty Loan in every home in the town of Carthage with the exception of six. This fact was revealed by a canvass of the town made by the Boy Scouts. Persons residing in the six homes declared that they were unable to buy bonds, but two had purchased Thrift Stamps. Thirty-nine members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve have collected \$400 for the Y. M. C. A. war fund. Each boy pledged to collect at least \$10. Sixty-nine and seven-tenths per cent of the population of Washington Township are members of the Red Cross. There are 238 families and 205 are represented in the organization.

St. Joseph County.—The Dodge Company of South Bend claims the state record for subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan. Every one of the 1,300 employees of the company is a subscriber, the total subscriptions amounting to \$135,000, exceeding the quota of the plant by \$60,000. The

following have been appointed members of the Lincoln Township Council of Defense: Herman Gopert, chairman; S. P. Tracy, secretary; B. I. Holser, Stanley Steele, Charles Wisebaugh, Mrs. C. I. Reamer, and D. E. Ruppel.

Sullivan County.—The war mothers of Jefferson Township were organized at a meeting in the high school building at Pleasantville. Nine men from the township are already in France. Four of the mothers in the organization each have two sons in the service.

Vanderburgh County.—Members of the county registered men's association are considering plans for the formation of a self-supporting camp where members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve can be trained for farm work.

Vigo County.—The city of Terre Haute is placing signs on vacant lot war gardens warning trespassers that they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Any dogs running at large and damaging war gardens will be impounded by the police department for thirty-six hours and if not claimed by that time they will be disposed of, according to orders issued by Mayor Charles R. Hunter. Mrs. Flora Gulick, honorary vice-president of the National Boys' Clubs, has started an Americanization school for foreign born boys under the age of 21. The school plan embodies instruction in English, reading, writing, spelling and civics, maintaining information centers and furnishing aid and service to immigrant boys. Posters have been placed in the factory districts telling the boys of their opportunity for free instruction. The school will open in a short time and will continue during the summer months.

## The Food Problem and How to Solve It

In addition to the books listed below, the Indiana State Library has collected and is collecting pamphlets, circulars, etc., giving good recipes that will assist in saving food. These are loaned under the same conditions as books. Apply to the local librarian or if you live where there is no library, write to the State Library for registration blanks. The only expense is that of transportation.

Green, M.—Better meals for less money.

An excellent receipt book whose object is "to use more of the cheaper foods and to prepare and combine them so skillfully that economy shall not be a hardship."

Handy A. L.—War food.

"Practical and economical methods of keeping vegetables, fruits and meats." One of the chapters is on canning without sugar.

Kellogg, V. and Taylor, A. E.—The food problem.

A clear statement of what the problem is and how it may be solved.

O'Brien, C.—Food preparedness for the United States.

Points out "some of the factors involved and lessons to be learned from the experiences of the European belligerents." Brief and readable.

Rose, M. S.—Feeding the family.

A knowledge of food values is essential to economizing food in an intelligent way. The book above is a simple explanation intended for the use of the housewife, which considers the needs of the various members of the household.

Snyder, Mrs. S. P.—Food conservation and the art of home canning.

"The object of this book is to assist every earnest woman in her effort to do her part in this time of hunger and want."

## Warrick County Has an Entire Regiment

Warrick county will, in the near future, have the honor of being the only Indiana county to organize a full regiment of Liberty Guards. Twelve companies have been organized or are in the process of organization. The companies are composed for the most part of the 1,400 registered men of the county who have united their organization with the Liberty Guard organization. Thomas E. Downs of Boonville will be commissioned colonel of the regiment and every company will have at its head a man experienced in military drill. It is the ambition of those who are active in forming the regiment to have every man who goes into the service from the county made a non-commissioned officer as a result of his training received in the Liberty Guards. The registered men and the Liberty Guards are planning a patriotic celebration on a large scale for July 4.



## Social Service Must Go On Effectively

**Miss Vida Newsom Organizing State Wide Committee to Maintain This Work During War Times.**

Committees on maintaining existing social service agencies have been named in seventy-three Indiana counties by women members of county defense councils. These committees will work under the direction of a central committee of which Miss Vida Newsom of Columbus is chairman.

The purpose of the committees is that of maintaining the same standards of social service activities during war times that existed previous to the war. It is not the intention to organize new social service associations; but to secure the support and cooperation of the people of the various communities necessary to keep the existing peace agencies at least on the level of peace efficiency.

To that end the social service committee of the woman's section has been asked to find out as far as possible how the various social service agencies in the state have been affected by the war. Pursuant to this end a questionnaire and a list of suggestions has been prepared and copies are being sent each social service agency in the State. The information thus obtained will be reported to the central committee.

Among the organizations and individuals that are being queried are boards of county charities, boards of children's guardians, relief organizations, associated charities, county farms, county hospitals, anti-tuberculosis societies, public health workers and nurses, probation officers, attendance officers, old peoples' homes, orphans' rescue homes, Y. M. C. A. general secretaries, Y. W. C. A. general secretaries, and day nurseries.

The questionnaires include the following ten questions:

1. To what extent have your resources been curtailed by the war?
2. What specific needs are now urgent in your organization?
3. What volunteer service could you use?
4. Has the burden of your work increased since war was declared?
5. Have you paid workers who may be needed in other pursuits whom you could replace by volunteers?
6. Is there any service which your beneficiaries could render, such as sewing or knitting, preparation of surgical dressings, and clerical work?
7. Could you use motor service?
8. Have you any suggestions which would be mutually helpful?
9. What supervision and how much training would you be willing to give to volunteers?
10. Would you cooperate with us in reporting on the qualifications and efficiency of the volunteer workers we send you?

Following is a list of Miss Newsom's state-wide committee members:

Bartholomew—Miss Vida Newsom, Columbus.  
Benton—Mrs. Margaret Blessing, Oxford.  
Blackford—Mrs. Annetta Kerr, Hartford City.  
Clinton—Mrs. Walter S. Paris, Frankfort.  
Crawford—Mrs. (Dr.) Dean, Leavenworth.  
Davies—Mrs. Jake Beitman, Washington.  
Dearborn—Miss Calla Kassebaum, Aurora.  
Decatur—Mrs. Taylor F. Meek, Greensburg.  
DeKalb—Mrs. Scott Forney, Ashely.  
Boone—Mrs. Ben McKey, Lebanon.  
Brown—Mrs. H. B. Miller, Nashville.  
Carroll—Mrs. William Breckenridge, Delphi.  
Cass—Miss Laura Howe, Logansport.  
Clark—Mrs. Homer Heller, Jeffersonville.  
Clay—Mrs. Julemia Moore, Brazil.  
Delaware—Mrs. Charles VanNatre, Muncie.  
Dubois—Mrs. L. C. Lukemeier, Huntingburg.  
Elkhart—Mrs. Frank Coppis, Napanee.  
Fayette—Mrs. B. F. Theibaud, Connorsville.  
Fountain—Miss M. Ansberry, Veedsburg.  
Franklin—Mrs. Sarah Harrell, Brookville.  
Fulton—Mrs. A. E. Babcock, Rochester.  
Gibson—Mrs. J. R. McGregor, Princeton.

Grant—Mrs. Charles O. Bechtol, Marion.  
Greene—Mrs. L. Booz, Worthington.  
Hancock—Mrs. Cora Orr, Greenfield.  
Harrison—Mrs. Mary Cassaboom, Corydon.  
Henry—Mrs. L. H. Clift, New Castle.  
Huntington—Mrs. Dora Crites, Huntington.  
Jackson—Mrs. J. F. Shiel, Brownstown.  
Jasper—Mrs. A. P. Burton, Rensselaer.  
Jennings—Mrs. Zelpha M. Weber, No. Vernon.  
Johnson—Mrs. Edward Bailey, Franklin.  
Knox—Mrs. H. D. Ridenour, Vincennes.  
Kosciusko—Mrs. Owen Switzer, Warsaw.  
Lagrange—Mrs. C. C. Rozelle, Lagrange.  
Lake—Mrs. E. L. Shortridge, Crown Point.  
Laporte—Mrs. Ferris Cutler, Laporte.  
Lawrence—Mrs. W. E. Clark, Bedford.  
Jefferson—Mrs. W. O. McClelland, Madison.  
Marshall—Mrs. Winnie L. Humrichouser, Plymouth.

Madison—Mrs. Lew Palmer, Anderson.  
Martin—Mrs. P. P. Engleman, Shoals.  
Miami—Miss Clara Mowbray, Peru.  
Monroe—Mrs. C. E. Edmondson, Bloomington.  
Montgomery—Mrs. Emerson E. Ballard, Crawfordsville.

Morgan—Mrs. Mattie Hodges, Paragon.  
Newton—Mrs. Thomas H. Dixon, Kentland.  
Ohio—Miss Christine North, Rising Sun.  
Parke—Mrs. E. E. Brubeck, Rockville.  
Pike—Mrs. White Chappell, Algiers.  
Porter—Mrs. Mary D. Wilson, Valparaiso.  
Pulaski—Mrs. G. W. Thompson, Winamac.  
Putnam—Mrs. A. M. Hootman, Greencastle.  
Randolph—Mrs. W. W. Reed, Winchester.  
Ripley—Mrs. Monta Royce, Versailles.  
Rush—Miss Alma Green, Rushville.  
Scott—Mrs. L. N. Mace, Scottsburg.  
Spencer—Mrs. Lewis Woolfolk, Grandview.  
Starke—Mrs. H. F. Schriker, Knox.  
St. Joseph—Mrs. C. M. R. Haeske, So. Bend.  
Sullivan—Mrs. Mary E. Willis, Sullivan.  
Switzerland—Mrs. J. P. Brockschlager, Vevay.  
Tipton—Mrs. J. P. Pentacost, Tipton.  
Union—Mrs. Albert Bertsch, Liberty.  
Vanderburgh—Mrs. A. M. Dawson, Evansville.  
Vigo—Mrs. Harry Schloss, Terre Haute.  
Wabash—Mrs. Frank Henley, Wabash.  
Washington—Mrs. Frank Munkelt, Salem.  
Wayne—Miss Flora May Green, Richmond.  
Wells—Mrs. Clara Springstead, Bluffton.  
White—Mrs. C. D. Meeker, Monticello.  
Whitley—Mrs. Arthur S. Nowells, Columbia City.

## Red Cross Activities

In order that soldiers may secure full benefits of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights Act, the war department has arranged to cooperate with the American Red Cross through its chapter home service sections. Under the direction and advice of legal members of the home service sections, the Red Cross will endeavor to secure for soldiers and sailors the full benefits of the law, which is intended to protect men in the service from undue hardships caused by their inability to bring or defend lawsuits and to attend to their business obligations during their absence from home. Any man who wishes to take advantage of the provisions of this act may refer his case through his commanding officer to the adjutant general of the army and the department will refer the matter to the Red Cross.

To facilitate the securing of applications for Red Cross overseas service, R. H. Crowell, associate director of the Lake Division personnel department, is making a trip through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky to organize subcommittees on personnel in the larger chapter cities. Red Cross volunteers must enlist for six months. They receive no salaries and must pay their own expenses. The age limits for women applicants are as follows: clerical, 25 to 40 years; social service, 28 to 50 years; canteen service, 25 to 35 years. No men under the age of 31 will be accepted unless they have been placed in Class 5-G by their local exemption boards.

It is better to eat a corn dodger than to be one.

## Indiana Farmers Are Asked to Plant Early

**Corn Does Better When Risk of Early Frost Is Avoided, Says Thornburg, to State Council.**

At the suggestion of Ernest Thornburg of Randolph County, president of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association, the State Council of Defense at its meeting May 1, passed a resolution urging Indiana farmers to make every possible effort to have their 1918 corn crop planted by May 25. The resolution follows:

Whereas, Experimental work and practical demonstrations have shown in a clear way that early planted corn gives the largest yields and stands the best chance of maturing in the fall. Late planted corn always runs the risk of being caught by early frosts. Again, late planting necessitates the use of smaller varieties which do not yield as well as do the ones suited to the community and which occupy the larger part of the growing season.

Corn planting began in Indiana about April 25th. The southern half of the State should have all its corn planted by the 10th of May and the entire crop of the State should be planted by the 25th of May.

In order to accomplish this, however, the work must be planned carefully and in many instances the co-operation of neighbors will be required.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the State Council of Defense urges every farmer in Indiana to make every possible effort to complete the planting by May 25th, and,

Be it further Resolved, That the State Council of Defense urge farmers to co-operate in the exchange of labor that the planting may be completed by the above date.

On a motion by Isaac D. Straus, the production committee was instructed to make immediately a survey to determine whether Indiana farmers have a sufficient supply of seed corn for planting this year.

T. A. Coleman of the food production committee told the Council that ten to fifteen car loads of seed corn were being shipped by express from New Jersey for farmers of northern Indiana, where the seed from southern States cannot be used because of the length of time it takes to mature.

## Food Administration

Alleged profiteering is the basis of an order suspending the license of the Frazier Packing Company, of Elwood, Ind., effective April 23d.

Indiana condensed milk dealers and importers of green coffee have been notified that their continued failure to secure federal license will mean their enforced suspension of business.

Saloonkeepers who upon the termination of their right to do business in alcoholic liquors, engaged in the restaurant business have been notified that they must conform to health standards for their clerks and cleanliness about their premises. Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, announces that already there are too many food distributing agencies in the State.

A recent decision of the law department of the food administration places the ice business directly under supervision of the food administrators. Dr. Barnard has referred to the county administrators a number of appeals based upon proposed arbitrary increases in price for ice, with a recommendation that a committee of representative citizens be asked to make an investigation and recommendation as to the merit of all claims for increased prices. The plan has been followed successfully and satisfactorily in several Indiana communities. Only where local agencies fail will the food administration take a hand.

Encouraging responses are being received from municipalities as to the enforcement of ordinances prohibiting livestock, dogs and cats from running at large, jeopardizing war gardens. Dr. Barnard has urged county administrators to make this a part of their business, to the end that gardening be encouraged and the greatest possible quantity of foodstuff produced.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.

Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 38

### Report of Speakers' Bureau April 21-27

A full report on Education Week will be submitted May 8th.

During Education Week, approximately 250 schools were addressed, approximately 45 speakers, made up of men from the faculties of the colleges and universities, and two city superintendents, doing the work.

The Speakers' Bureau prepared a syllabus urging the importance of completing the education of young people, and sent copies to all speakers used, and to all high schools addressed, in order that extracts from these syllabi might be put on the blackboard and called to the attention of the students.

It was found in some cases that the schools had closed, but most of those selected were open. The report indicates which were omitted on this account.

Speaking engagements for the week were:

#### April 21

North Vernon.—John Rynerson, Columbus. Second speaker supplied by President Millis of Hanover College. Two meetings in vicinity of North Vernon arranged by County Agricultural Agent B. A. Richards. Held every Sunday.

Dana.—Dr. L. S. Davis, Indianapolis. Big patriotic meeting arranged by Mrs. Homer Davis. Brazil.—R. D. Armstrong. Men's Bible Class, afternoon; church service, evening; Dr. F. C. Dilley in charge.

Worthington.—Lieutenant-Governor Edgar D. Bush. Mass meeting, J. B. Young, county council chairman, in charge.

New Point.—J. J. Collicott and Karl Lenz of Indianapolis. Patriotic meeting in charge of Merrill L. Wilson.

#### April 22

Logansport.—Miss Rose Szewc, Indianapolis. Eleventh District Federation of Clubs meeting, Mrs. James Wilson of Wabash in charge.

Cofax.—Dr. L. S. Davis and Mrs. Davis. High school alumni meeting, Mrs. Elmer Singer in charge.

#### April 23

Laporte.—Miss Rose Szewc, Indianapolis. Thirteenth District Federation of Clubs meeting, Mrs. A. E. Dillon in charge.

Veedersburg.—J. J. Pettijohn, Indianapolis. High school commencement exercises.

#### April 24

Noblesville.—J. J. Pettijohn, Indianapolis. Educational meeting, Superintendent A. C. Payne in charge.

Ft. Wayne.—Dr. L. S. Davis, Indianapolis. Liberty Loan Subscribers' Day. F. W. Shockley in charge.

Greencastle.—Eleanor Barker, Indianapolis. Civics and Franchise Society. Miss Irene Goffeney in charge.

Linton.—Edgar Webb, Indianapolis. Sunday school convention, Y. M. C. A. and other war activities. Mrs. Fannie Bain in charge.

Greensburg.—Miss Rose Szewc, Indianapolis. Federation of Clubs. Mrs. Fannie Rabb Green, Rising Sun, in charge.

Brazil.—Rabbi Morris Feuerlicht, Indianapolis. Big mass meeting. Dr. F. C. Dilley in charge.

#### April 25

Muncie.—Dr. F. S. Bogardus, Terre Haute. Warner Gear Patriotic Club; three addresses at noon and two at midnight. Mr. C. B. Cecil in charge.

Bloomington.—Dr. Mitchell Carroll, Archaeological Institute. President Wm. L. Bryan in charge of meeting.

#### April 26

Linton.—Attorney-General Ele Stansbury, Indianapolis. Patriotic meeting—Linton, afternoon; Worthington, evening. J. B. Young, chairman county council, Worthington, in charge.

Indianapolis.—Dr. Mitchell Carroll, Archaeological Institute. Art Institute (arranged).

Francesville.—F. L. Sims, South Bend. Liberty Day. L. W. Hubbell in charge.

Cumberland.—R. D. Armstrong, Indianapolis. Patriotic meeting. Wm. Gale, school trustee, in charge.

Franklin.—Miss Marie Rose Lauler, Bloomington. Charlotte Emerson Club. Mrs. S. A. Wilson, Franklin, in charge of meeting.

Hudson.—J. Fred Masters, Indianapolis. Commencement exercises. (Dr. L. S. Davis.)

#### April 27

Parker.—M. Claude Michelin, Indianapolis. Patriotic meeting. Mrs. P. C. Barnard in charge.

On Professor Michelin's arrival at Parker, where he spoke Saturday, he found the rumor had preceded him that he had been arrested in Indianapolis as a German spy. This rumor has been circulated several times at places where Mr. Michelin was billed to make his address and show his interesting films of life at the French front. In this connection the Speakers' Bureau authorizes the following:

"We would like to make the statement that this rumor is absolutely false, and in our own opinion a piece of German propaganda. We would like to urge the authorities in those cities which are fortunate enough to secure Mr. Michelin's services to make every effort to forestall this sort of occurrence in their own communities; if the rumor does start, to trace it to its source and report their discoveries to the State Council."

### Do You Want to Pay This Bill?

(Bethmann-Hollweg in 1917)

After Germany has won, the United States will find herself confronted with an indemnity claim which will about equal the entire amount expended by Germany in the whole war. For every loan to the Allies, for every bullet, every shell, every gun, every conceivable item of war material shipped by America to the Allies, there will be an accounting in gold.

### Attention, County Councils

General Bulletin No. 143

April 30, 1918

#### TO COUNTY COUNCILS OF DEFENSE:

During the week of May 20 to 27 the American Red Cross will conduct a second fund campaign and it is heartily desired by the State Council of Defense that the several County Councils exert every effort and influence to bring this campaign to a successful termination on the date fixed.

The campaign is to be directed by special committees appointed in each county. The chairmen of these committees have been asked to place themselves in touch with their respective County Councils of Defense at once and to show them wherein they may be of service. Please, therefore, tender to the Red Cross the services of your entire organization.

With the County and Township Councils of Defense co-operating fully in this campaign, we are assured that it will be a success in every way.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

### FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

(Official Bulletin)

You would give your life for your country. You would scorn an American whose patriotism ended with waving flags, cheering the troops and standing up when the band plays. You want to serve your country.

Are you willing to do what your Government asks? Are you willing to follow directions?

Are you so comfortably fixed that you can afford to eat what you please? Ah, but you can't afford to eat what your country needs. Follow directions.

Are you saving now of your slender means all you possibly can? Still, as far as your circumstances permit, follow directions.

Have you servants who can't be made to understand? It is your chore to see that they do. Follow directions.

Follow directions. Today the direction is to save two slices of bread, an ounce of meat, an ounce of sugar, a snitch of butter. Tomorrow as conditions change there will be new directions. Follow directions.

Follow directions. If Germany wins you will be obeying orders given by some one you will not care to obey. Your Government asks you to prove that free people can follow directions.

Follow directions. If we fail in this the war will drag on. As we succeed, we shall sooner have peace. Follow directions.

### Canadian Food Budget Far Below U. S. Standard.

England has gone on rations and each buyer, from the king to the humblest citizen, must present a card to secure his weekly allotment of one and one-quarter pound of meat and four ounces of butter or margarine. The Canadian Food Board is urging Canadians to adopt voluntary rationing and has issued a budget for a family of five—a man and his wife at moderate work; a boy of twelve years, and two other children of nine and three years, respectively.

The rations imposed on the English people and the voluntary rations asked of the Canadians are far below what has been asked of Americans in conservation.

This Canadian budget will provide adequate nourishment for a family of five for one week, although it calls for greater restrictions than are being asked for by the United States Food Administration. Especially may the difference be noticed in the milk allowance. In the United States, at the present time, there is an abundance of milk and people are urged to use it freely.

One week's budget for a family of five in Canada follows:

Milk—Seven quarts whole milk.  
Fruit—Fourteen pounds, according to season.  
Fats—Two pounds butter or oleomargarine; one pound cooking fat.

Sugars—Three pounds of sugar; one pound corn syrup, molasses or honey.

Cereal Products—Ten pounds flour; ten pounds cereals in other forms.

Fresh Vegetables—Forty pounds potatoes; fourteen pounds other fresh vegetables.

Meat and Meat substitutes—Four pounds lean meat; two pounds fresh fish; one pound salt fish; one dozen eggs; one pound cheese; two pounds dried beans or split peas.

### Function of the Food Administration.

(By Herbert Hoover)

To so guide the trade in the fundamental food commodities as to eliminate vicious speculation, extortion and wasteful practices and to stabilize prices in the essential staples.

To guard our exports so that against the world's shortage, we retain sufficient supplies for our own people and to co-operate with the Allies to prevent inflation of prices.

To stimulate in every manner within our power the production and saving of our food in order that we may increase exports to the Allies to a point which will enable them to properly provision their armies and to feed their peoples.



## "Keep the Home Fires Burning!"

To the People of Indiana:

We have every reason to be proud of the record that Indiana has made in this war. She has taken high rank among the other States of the Union in every war activity, but it is of vital importance, in the midst of the turmoil of war and the engrossing duties that rest upon our people on account of the war, that we do not neglect to "keep the home fires burning" as well.

The character of the candidates to be selected in the coming primary by the various political parties is of vast importance to our State. In fact, to enable the State to discharge its full duty in the war, we must have the very highest type of officials to administer the affairs of the State and of our various local governments.

There is increasing evidence that the people are neglecting one of the most vital duties of citizenship and taking but little interest in the selection of candidates for office at the various primaries.

In 50 per cent of the counties in Indiana the nomination is equivalent to an election and there will be but little chance for a discriminating choice after the ticket is nominated on May 7th.

I, therefore, urge upon men of all parties the importance of giving to the coming primary your most careful consideration. Study the character of the men, their ability to fill the office to which they aspire and then not only go to the polls and express your intelligent judgment on the day of the primary, but urge upon all of your friends and neighbors to do likewise.

JAMES P. GOODRICH,  
Governor.

To the People of Indiana:

Indiana is making a splendid record in this war. In every war activity her people have responded promptly and are displaying a spirit that will ultimately help to bring to the nation a lasting and permanent victory.

In this crisis, however, it is the duty of the citizenship of Indiana to take the same vital interest in the administration of the affairs of the State, county and township that they have taken in the past. We must maintain the same high standard of efficiency in government everywhere in the State during the war so that when the war ends the people will have a stable and sound government in every department.

We are soon to nominate candidates in Indiana, under the primary law, for the various public offices in the State. It is the duty of the people to take an active interest in this coming primary and to see to it that the highest and best type of citizens are nominated for the various offices in the State. The intense interest of the public in war activities has had a tendency, in my judgment, to lead the people to neglect the coming primary in Indiana. In many counties of Indiana a nomination means an election. That being true, it is important that the best men be nominated in each county of the State. It seems to me, therefore, that it would be well for the entire citizenship of this State to give the approaching primary careful consideration.

We are sending our bravest and best boys to the front today to do and to die for America and its institutions. We must keep Indiana moving forward in every line of social, moral and intellectual growth while they are away. Thus, it becomes the duty of the citizenship of the State to fill every public office with men of character and ability. This can be accomplished only if the general public will take the proper interest in the primary.

May I urge, therefore, that in the next few days this matter of the primary be given careful consideration at the hands of the people of the State.

MICHAEL E. FOLEY,  
Chairman Indiana State Council of Defense.

### Odds on the Big Fight.

Some big odds on the big fight are announced by the St. Louis Post Dispatch which are unique. Here they are:

- That the Germans are stopped, 10 to 1.
- That they don't get to Paris, 50 to 1.
- That the British lick them, 5 to 3.
- That the French lick them, 5 to 3.
- That the Americans lick them, 5 to 2.
- That none of the Kaiser's sons gets hurt, 100 to 1.
- That Hindenburg wishes he were still fighting the Russians, 500 to 1.
- That the Germans will follow with a peace offensive, 8 to 1.
- That Russia will wish she had stuck to the ship, 5,000 to 1.

### England Calls for Potatoes Million Acre Crop Needed

There is no crop under existing war conditions which can compare with potatoes in importance as a food for either man or beast, and it would be quite impossible to plant too many potatoes this spring.

If we can get a million acres under potatoes in Great Britain this year, the food situation will be safe, and farmers will have rendered an immense service to their country.

The potato-grower is in the front line of the fight against the submarine. He can defeat it if he chooses, but victory depends on his action and exertions during the next few weeks.

LLOYD GEORGE,  
British Prime Minister.

### Eager for Indemnity.

Germany's easy victory over poor Russia has whetted the appetite of the Junkers for war indemnities. This was illustrated at a recent meeting of the Agrarian League, a typical junker body. The speakers all insisted upon an ample war indemnity as an absolute necessity. One of them, a personal friend of the crown prince, stated the demand in these words:

"The last picture must be put at auction in Rome, and the last franc must be taken from the French, before we undertake to pay the cost of the war ourselves."

The same sentiment has been expressed by other leading spokesmen of the all powerful militarist party, though none have used language of such brutal frankness as the friend of the crown prince. There is no doubt that the Teutons, if victorious, after getting the last picture of Italy, and the last franc of France, would proceed to gather in the pounds of England, and the dollars of America.

It will be remembered that at an earlier stage of the war some of the Pan-German writers welcomed America's entrance into the contest, because, as they put it, Germany would have no prospect of obtaining adequate indemnity from any country but the United States, which would have to pay for all.

But the Huns will discover before they are through that America is not going to wind up this business with herself as the debtor. There will be indemnities to pay, but the Huns will do the paying.

War prices can never be low. In buying food, remember this: It is wheat, not money, that we must save to win the victory.

### Fraud Perpetrated by Alleged Belgians.

County councils of defense and other patriotic agencies are asked by Belgian Consul-General Albert Moulart, of Chicago, to guard against encouraging desertions from the Belgian army by engaging for patriotic addresses from Belgian soldiers who might be tempted to overstay their leave, and against fraud such as is being perpetrated by men representing themselves as Belgians. He urges that all speaking engagements be made through recognized and established patriotic agencies to the end that there be the least possible chance of irregularity. Two cases of fraud described by the consul are as follows:

Louis d'Harclay (real name Louis Vandenberg), soldier, Twentieth Infantry, Belgian Army, is overstaying his leave and is consequently a deserter; this man is not authorized to lecture.

Sergeant Lerche (real name John Lerche) seems to have belonged to the field section of the Belgian Aviation, but further inquiries are necessary; pretends to have brought down in combat sixteen German planes. This is a lie, as his name does not figure in the Belgian official record of aviators. He has no right to wear the Belgian uniform.

### Liberty Guard Lights

Following are the specifications for the uniforms which have just been authorized for members of the Indiana Liberty Guards. It is estimated that the uniforms will cost slightly over \$10 complete, except the shoes.

**MATERIALS:** Garments of olive drab, regulation nine ounce cotton.

**COAT:** Single breasted, straight front, four button sack coat, with lapels, having two outside hip patch pockets with flap, two outside breast patch pockets with flap, and shoulder loops. Buttons—bronze with Indiana State seal thereon.

**TROUSERS:** Foot breeches, with laced leg.

**SHIRT:** Regulation O. D. cotton shirt; black four in hand tie.

**LEGGINGS:** Canvas-front lace.

**SHOES:** Any suitable tan shoe, but if purchased—Government contract shoe—Munson last.

**HAT:** Regulation service hat, with green cotton hat cord; worn Montana peak style.

**CHEVRONS:** Regulation with khaki colored bars.

**BELT:** Regulation O. D. web belt.

**COLLAR ORNAMENTS:** Bronze letters I. L. G. of suitable size in bar worn below the notch of the righthand lapel; crossed rifle ornament of bronze worn on the left coat lapel immediately below the notch.

**OFFICERS' UNIFORMS:** Will be governed by the foregoing requirements as to cut and form, it being the purpose to avoid conflict with section 125 of the Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1915, wherein civil or semi-military organizations are prohibited from wearing the uniform of the U. S. Army or Navy and directing that the uniform of semi-military organizations must be distinguished from that of the Army and Navy. The lapel collar and the insignias herein suggested are such distinguishing marks.

The materials used in an officer's uniform should be cotton, as we have no desire to impose burdens or to incur expenditures unnecessary at this time. The insignias of rank should be those worn by the similar rank in the army. Instead of the canvas legging the leather puttee is prescribed for officers of all rank.

Waste of any kind of food is a crime which may lose the fight for us and the penalty will be worse than any punishment meted out by law for the ordinary crimes against society. The trail of the Prussian army in Belgium and invaded France shows the nature of the punishment we may expect if we fail, through blind carelessness and waste of food, to support our fighting men.

### A Cheerful Thought.

Be cheerful. Mental depression checks digestion. Poor digestion wastes food. Wasted food helps the enemy. Cheerfulness is conservation.



## Registration Calls For Added Supplies

**Many Townships Report Every Woman and Girl Has Answered Questions Propounded.**

More than 750,000 cards for the registration of women for war work have been sent out by the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense and many county chairmen still report that they have not sufficient supplies. This is an indication of the success with which the registration campaign has met in the entire State. A number of counties already have reported a 100 per cent registration and many townships have reported that every woman and girl over the age of 16 has registered. The committees which have charge of the census have met with no opposition and in almost all cases women have been eager to enroll.

### Woman's Section

Indianapolis, Ind., April 29, 1918.

Bulletin No. 52

To the County Chairman of the Registration Committee:

When your registration is finished you will please arrange for responsible parties to file the cards.

IT IS IMPORTANT that the cards be examined to see—

- (1) That the information is clearly given on the body of the card.
- (2) That the writing is legible.
- (3) That the markings on the tabs agree with the information on the body of the card.

The tabs which are not marked should be cut off, and the cards filed alphabetically, using the surname of the woman as it is written on the card.

The "No. —" on the upper lefthand corner of the card is to be used to number your cards if you choose to number them.

You will please keep a few of the registration cards on hand to be used in case some one who has been missed wishes to register, or in case some one who refused to register changes her mind and would at a future date like to register. Then if you have a hundred or more cards on hand please return them to us as we are again out of cards. We have 100,000 on the way from Washington at this time and as soon as received we will rush cards to those who have requested additional supply.

Please fill in "Summary" and send one copy to us, the other keep for your own records. We will send copy to Washington.

WOMAN'S SECTION STATE COUNCIL OF  
DEFENSE REGISTRATION COMMITTEE,  
JULIA E. LANDERS, Chairman.

### SPEAKERS' CONFERENCE

A state conference of "Fourteen Minute" women will be held in the assembly hall of the Claypool hotel, Indianapolis, May 10. County chairmen of the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense and all "Fourteen Minute" women are asked by Mrs. Julia C. Henderson, state chairman of the "Fourteen Minute" organization, to be present.

The morning session will be given over to a roll call by counties. This will be followed by a luncheon. At the afternoon session a representative of the National Food Administration will speak. Other speakers will be Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle chairman of the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense; Michael E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense and Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana. The Marion County "Fourteen Minute" women will be hostesses at the meeting.

Reservations for the luncheon should be sent at once to Mrs. R. Harry Miller, 1301 North Alabama Street, Indianapolis. Reservations should be accompanied by a check for \$1 a plate.

The Jasper County War Mothers have purchased a Liberty Bond, and are busy knitting sweaters for men in the service. The organization held its third monthly meeting April 27 and much enthusiasm in the work was shown. The organization is planning a service flag with 175 stars representing men from the county who have gone into the service. . . . Sixty women registered at the first meeting of War Mothers in Grant County. A nominating committee has been named and officers will be elected in the near future. The organization attended in a body the funeral of a soldier who was killed in a storm at Camp Shelby. About 160 men have gone into the service from the county. . . . Mrs. French spoke at a meeting of War Mothers at Franklin, April 30. . . . Each of the 100 members of the Fayette County War Mothers' organization has contributed \$1 toward the purchase of a Liberty Bond. A \$100 bond will be purchased and the remainder will go for Thrift Stamps. The organization has purchased \$140 worth of yarn for socks and sweaters and is planning a "parcel post shower" to obtain more money for this purpose.

\* \* \* \*

Following is a list of the officers and committees of the Indiana War Mothers:

Indiana War Mother—Mrs. Alice M. French, Woodruff Place, Indianapolis.

Indiana Registrar—Mrs. A. W. Mason, Columbus.

Indiana Scriptor—Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree, Connersville.

Indiana Financier—Mrs. C. B. O'Donnell, Vincennes.

Indiana Auditors—Mrs. John O'Harrow, Bloomington; Mrs. Hattie Sherwood, Linton; Mrs. G. M. Isenhour, Martinsville.

Indiana Historian—Mrs. Myron Williams, Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis.

COMMITTEES—Ways and Means: Mrs. A. W. Roach, Richmond; Mrs. Jas. M. Lang, Sullivan; Mrs. P. L. Beal, New Castle; Mrs. Nell Hudson Jordan, Corydon; Mrs. Fred H. Bowers, Huntington; Mrs. F. D. Heimbaugh, Muncie. Resolutions: Mrs. Harvey Morrison, Shelbyville; Mrs. Annie McConnell, Decatur; Mrs. Jas. Blackledge, Rushville; Mrs. S. F. Porter, Peru; Mrs. A. A. Tripp, North Vernon; Mrs. H. V. Nixon, Newport. Current Events: Mrs. Edward Kessing, Greensburg; Mrs. John Owens, Bedford; Mrs. Elizabeth Cottingham, Noblesville; Mrs. Lillian Comley, Lebanon; Mrs. Jerry Jamison, Salem; Mrs. B. W. Gillespie, Indianapolis. Time-Place: Mrs. John Davis, Kentland; Mrs. J. B. Laramore, Greenfield; Mrs. E. E. Ford, Wabash; Mrs. Ed. Dufendach, Huntington; Mrs. R. G. Inwood, South Bend; Mrs. O. E. Adams, Brazil. Publicity: Mrs. Wm. Douglas, Attica; Mrs. Herbis Clemments, Mt. Vernon; Mrs. Geo. Julian, Delphi; Mrs. Jas. R. McGregor, Princeton. Stationery: Mrs. Mary W. Schick, Laporte; Mrs. C. D. Meeker, Monticello; Mrs. Padgett, Rensselaer; Mrs. W. S. Malott, Marion; Mrs. D. E. Finkener, Greenwood.

## Program

**Child Welfare Conference, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis,  
May 9, 1918.**

### MORNING SESSION.

9:30 A. M.

Dr. Horace Ellis, Presiding.

"Organization of Women for War Work". Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle  
"The Truant Child". . . . . Mrs. Angela Moler  
"The Retarded Child". . . . . Prof. T. F. Fitzgibbon  
"The Mentally Defective Child". . . . . Miss Helen T. Reeves  
"The Physically Handicapped Child". . . . . Dr. L. P. Drayer  
"The Delinquent Child". . . . . Judge Joseph Combs  
"The Neglected Child". . . . . Miss Minnetta Baum  
"Health Supervision in the Schools". . . . . E. U. Graff  
"Following Up Health Supervision". . . . . Miss Ida J. McCaslin  
"The Ungraded Room". . . . . L. P. Benetz  
"The Fresh Air Room". . . . . Miss Mary A. Meyers  
"The Sanitary School House". . . . . Dr. W. F. King

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

3:00 P. M.

Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, Presiding.

Informal Remarks. . . . . Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle  
"What the State is Doing to Protect Its Children":  
By the Board of State Charities. . . . . Amos W. Butler  
By the State Board of Health. . . . . Dr. J. N. Hurty  
By the State Board of Education. . . . . Dr. Horace Ellis  
By the Department of Inspection, State Industrial Board,  
John J. Walsh, Mrs. A. T. Cox  
"The Mental Defective, a Menace to Childhood". . . . . Dr. S. E. Smith  
"The Menace of the Feeble-Minded Child". . . . . Dr. Kenosha Sessions  
"The Red Cross and Child Dependents". . . . . Shelly P. Watts  
"Child-helping by Private Agencies". . . . . Paul L. Kirby  
"The Work of the Parent-Teacher Association". . . . . Mrs. H. E. Barnard

### EVENING SESSION.

8:00 P. M.

Amos W. Butler, Presiding.

"Defending the Child". . . . . Michael E. Foley  
"The Nurses' Training Camp at Vassar in Relation to Child Welfare". . . . . Mrs. Frederic Krull  
"The Children's Year". . . . . Miss Julia C. Lathrop

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, will be the principal speaker and the guest of honor at a conference of the child welfare workers of the State at the Claypool hotel, Indianapolis, May 9. The conference has been called by the Child Welfare Committee of the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense. Members of the Child Welfare Committees of the various counties and others interested have been invited to attend. Besides the sessions, a luncheon will be given at 12:30 in the Riley Room of the hotel at which Miss Lathrop will speak. Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle chairman of the Woman's Section, will preside. Reservations for the luncheon must be in the hands of the state committee by May 8. Reservation should be accompanied by checks for \$1 a plate.



## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

(This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers wishing to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.)

### COTTAGE CHEESE DISHES

"Cottage cheese, while it has long been known, has been little appreciated. Easy to make, it has often been poorly made and unattractively served. In food value cheese is in the class with lean meat and eggs, being more valuable than either in material that goes to build muscle, blood, and bone.

"Cottage cheese in fact is a food that may form an important part of the diet, served either alone or in combination. In soup, sauce, meat-like dish, salad, or dessert, cottage cheese may be well used. As a basis for the main dish of the meal it will materially reduce expenses, appeal to the appetite, and save meat.

"Being made from skim milk, which now is either fed to live stock or wasted, cottage cheese makes available directly for human food a valuable but little appreciated dairy product."

From U. S. Department of Agriculture, Circular 109, "Cottage Cheese Dishes." This may be obtained by writing to Miss Miriam Beall, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Indiana.

A campaign to increase its production and use is being carried on thruout the State by means of demonstrations and the distribution of bulletins, under the direction of Miss Miriam Beall, Agent in Dairying, Department of Agriculture, thru the Extension Department, Purdue University. If further information is desired write to the above address.

The following dishes have been tested by Miss Miriam Beall, Agent in Dairying, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, and further information regarding them may be obtained by writing to her.

#### Cottage Cheese Whip:

- 2 cups cottage cheese.
- 1/4 cup apricot or other fruit pulp.
- 1/2 cup heavy cream, whipped.
- 1/4 cup sugar.
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice.
- Few gratings of lemon rind.

If the cheese is dry, soften it with a little sweet milk and mix with the fruit pulp. Fold in the beaten egg whites and part of the whipped cream, then serve with a little of the whipped cream.

#### Scrambled Eggs with Cottage Cheese:

- For each egg use:
- 1 tablespoon milk.
- 1/3 teaspoon salt.
- Plenty of pepper.
- 1 rounding tablespoon cottage cheese.
- Pinch of baking soda.
- Fat to grease pan.
- Mix eggs, seasonings, and 1 tablespoon milk for each egg. Scramble eggs as usual in greased pan till entirely cooked. Neutralize acid in cheese with soda, stir lightly into egg. Serve immediately.

#### Cottage Cheese and Nut Loaf:

- 2 cups cottage cheese.
- 1 cup chopped nuts (use local nuts if possible).
- 1 cup cold leftover cereal (any kind).
- 1 cup dry bread crumbs (corn or Victory bread).
- 2 tablespoons chopped onion, or
- 1/2 teaspoon onion juice.
- 1 tablespoon fat.
- Salt, pepper.
- 1/3 teaspoon soda or more to neutralize acid.
- Mix all ingredients together thoroughly and bake in a buttered pan in a hot oven till top and sides are well browned over. Turn out on a hot platter. Serve with a brown or tomato sauce if desired.

#### Escalloped Rice and Cottage Cheese:

Put into a baking dish, layers of cooked rice, cream sauce and cottage cheese to which chopped pimento has been added. Cover with crumbs and heat in oven.

#### Whey Lemonade:

- 2 cups whey.
- 3 tablespoons sugar.
- Juice of one lemon.
- Slices of lemon or a little grated or diced rind.
- Cinnamon.

Mix, chill and serve as a beverage. Fruit juices may be added to make a punch.

#### Whey Honey:

- 1 cup of whey.
- 1/3 cup sugar or
- 1/2 cup corn sirup.

Mix and boil until it is of the consistency of strained honey. Serve with griddle cakes or thin and use as a pudding sauce.

### Paste for Paper Hangers.

A prominent Indianapolis bill posting concern announces very satisfactory results from a paste made exclusively of corn starch. In the campaign to eliminate the use of wheat flour from the use of paste for paperhanging, the following recipe has been recommended as having withstood every test:

Thoroughly soak one part by weight of dry glue in ten parts by weight of water. Melt in a vessel surrounded by boiling water and stir in gradually four parts of ordinary laundry starch stirred up with ten parts of warm, but not hot, water. The starch must not be added so rapidly as to cool the glue solution too much, and each portion should be allowed to cook thoroughly before more is stirred in. This produces a perfectly smooth paste. Its consistency can be varied by changing the proportion of water used. For many purposes it may not be necessary to use as much glue in proportion to the starch. If the paste is to be kept for any length of time some preservative should be thoroughly stirred into the warm paste. Oil of cloves, oil of wintergreen and oil of sassafras are suitable.

Cut out non-essentials. We must clear the decks for action if we are going to win.

## Silo Campaign Off With Enthusiasm

(Continued from Page 1.)

1918, in response to a call from the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, to consider the silo in relation to the world's increasing demand for a greater and more economical use of livestock feeds, and,

Whereas, The beef industry must be a success if the world is fed and farms replenished with the elements that produce crops, and,

Whereas, The herds of cows and calves must be wintered and pastured on the least possible number of acres and their number steadily increased, and,

Whereas, The production of a maximum supply of dairy products, which represents 20 per cent of our food supply, and the conservation of our dairy herds, which represent the world's last stock of dairy breeding animals, is very vital to an adequate food supply and to the rapid reconstruction of our agriculture after the war, and,

Whereas, The economical feeding of our herds to accomplish these purposes depends upon a more general use of farm roughages combined with a more limited supply of by-product feeds, and,

Whereas, Corn silage is the most available and economical roughage for this purpose; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to forward in every possible way a campaign to acquaint every livestock farmer with the importance of the silo in relation to his business. Be it further resolved that we, the representatives of the Indiana farmers, will do everything that can possibly be done to support our boys over the seas to plant the Stars and Stripes, that *never have and never will see defeat*, above a victory that will give pure democracy to all the world.

Signed:

MAURICE DOUGLAS, Chairman.  
W. A. ALEXANDER.  
C. A. GEORGE.

## Proper Respect for the Flag

(National Geographic Magazine.)

(Editor's Note.—Patriotic citizens would do well to note the following carefully and preserve it for future guidance.)

While there is no federal law in force pertaining to the manner of displaying, hanging or saluting the United States flag, or prescribing any ceremonies that should be observed, there are many regulations and usages of national force bearing on the subject.

In raising the flag it should never be rolled up and hoisted to the top of the staff before unfurling. Instead, the fly should be free during the act of hoisting, which should be done quickly. It should be taken in slowly and with dignity. It should not be allowed to touch the ground on shore, nor should it be permitted to trail in the dust. It should not be hung where it can be contaminated or soiled easily, or draped over chairs or benches for seating purposes, and no object or emblem of any kind should be placed upon it or above it.

A common but regrettable practice at public meetings is to drape the flag like a tablecloth over the speaker's table and then place on the flag a pitcher of ice water, flowers, books, etc.

The flag should not be festooned over doorways or arches. Always let the flag hang straight. Do not tie it in a bow knot. Where colors are desired for decorative purposes, use red, white and blue bunting.

The flag should not be hoisted upside down, other than as a signal of distress at sea.

International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of any other with which it is at peace. When the flags of two or more nations are displayed, they should be on separate staffs or on separate halyards of equal size and on the same level.

The flag should never be raised or lowered by any mechanical appliance.

When the national colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt, and, if sitting, arise and stand at attention and uncover.

When flags are used in unveiling a statue or monument they should not be allowed to fall to the ground, but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

Where the national flag is displayed with state or other flags it should be given the place of honor on the right. Its use should be confined as much as possible to its display upon the staff. Where used as a banner the union should fly to the north in streets running east and west, and to the east in streets running north and south.

Old, faded or worn-out flags should not be used for banners or other secondary purposes.

When no longer fit for display the flag should be destroyed privately, preferably by burning or other methods lacking the suggestion of irreverence or disrespect.

A flag or an ensign at half-mast is the universal sign of mourning. Before being placed at half-mast the flag must always be raised to the top of the staff, and before it is lowered from half-mast it must likewise be hoisted to the top.

There are many substitutes for wheat flour, but no substitutes for peace.

### Force and the Answer!

Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind.

There is, therefore, but one response possible from us:

Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.—Liberty Day speech by President Wilson, Baltimore, April 6, 1918.



## Public Improvements Will Be Investigated

To Ascertain Whether the Economy Policy Has Been Observed in Some Indiana Counties.

Chairman Michael E. Foley was authorized at the regular meeting of the State Council of Defense May 1 to request county councils of defense to investigate certain projected public improvements and to report to the state council whether the improvements are necessary at this time and whether the men, money and material thus employed will aid in winning the war. The decision came as a result of the appearance before the council of W. S. Cutshall, mayor of Ft. Wayne, and Dr. F. R. Carson, mayor of South Bend, asking advice as to whether certain improvements should be completed and as a result of a letter from Mrs. J. W. Sansbury of Anderson, stating that a contract had been let for road improvements in Madison County to cost \$70,950.

Mayor Cutshall stated that ten contracts for street and sewer improvements had been let during last year and that twenty contracts had been let this year. He stated that most of the material for these improvements had already been ordered but that the work had not actually started on all, and he asked the council as to whether the work should proceed. He stated that the contracts are small ones and that it would not take more than six weeks to complete all of the work. He also said that the work would require about 150 men who are constantly employed by the contractor and expressed his opinion that labor is not scarce at Ft. Wayne. Mayor Cutshall was advised to go ahead with the ten old contracts and was asked to submit to the council more complete information concerning the new ones.

Mayor Carson asked concerning a similar condition. He said that one large street improvement is nearly complete and that the contract had been let for another, which he declared to be absolutely necessary. He was advised to go ahead with work already started.

The council passed a resolution appointing John H. Holliday chairman of a committee, representing the council, to be designated as a Committee on Americanization, with power to select other members of the committee and to make expenditures with the approval of the chairman of the council as he may deem necessary to the work of such a committee. The appointment followed a short statement by Mr. Holliday in which he pointed out the necessity for Americanization work as illustrated in the conscription of men for the army who cannot speak English.

Chairman Foley read a letter from Mrs. Jennie Ward Wheeler of Lake County, in which she said that unscrupulous salesmen had been selling worthless stocks and bonds in that district. She asked that the council investigate as the operation of these fakers is a hindrance to the Liberty Loan campaign. The letter was referred to the finance committee.

Will J. Freeman read to the council an advertisement from a Terre Haute newspaper in which men were urged to go to Columbus, Ind., to take up employment in factories there. Mr. Freeman stated that such an advertisement was not in accordance with the policies of the federal government which discourage such tactics in obtaining labor. The labor committee will investigate.

Chairman Foley referred to the building of a new schoolhouse in Charlestown to replace one condemned by the State Board of Health. He stated that he would send a man to investigate and determine whether a new building is necessary at this time.

Mr. Foley announced the names of a Highway Transports Committee as follows: G. S. Winders, J. G. Mueller, Ernest Wiles, C. L. Diers, J. C. Ray, Claude Crowder, A. E. Reynolds, Evans Woolen and Isaac D. Straus. The last three named are members of the State Council of Defense and the others are the Transports Committee of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

The question of designating Herbert Eiler official state photographer, which was brought before the council at the request of Governor James

P. Goodrich, was referred to the committee on publicity.

After a thorough discussion of the conception and compilation of the War Service Textbook, its cost and the liability for payment thereof, on motion of Evans Woolen, A. W. Brady was appointed, first, to consult with all parties having available information on the subject and submit a statement of the facts to the attorney-general, with a request that he give an opinion as to the legal aspects; and, second, that Mr. Brady, after the receipt by him of the attorney-general's opinion, submit a report embodying his recommendations as to the council's action.

## No Supplies Available For Unnecessary Work

Letters asking that all public improvements in Indiana not absolutely necessary be suspended have been sent to county auditors and the mayors of cities in the State by Michael E. Foley, chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense. Enclosed with the letters were resolutions passed by the federal War Industries board and by the state council asking that no building or public work be done unless it is absolutely necessary or unless it will aid in winning the war.

In his letter to the county auditors Mr. Foley says, "If a bridge is washed out or your highways have been made impassable by flood or otherwise or if you have any conditions in any of your county institutions where the health of the inmates demands some immediate improvement—in this class of cases the resolutions shall not apply. It does apply, however, in the construction of highways, bridges, ditches or new buildings of any other class or character in your county."

"The secretary of the treasury has indicated that cars will not be furnished to haul materials for these improvements and that you cannot expect any cooperation from the railroads in the matter of furnishing the material for these improvements."

Mr. Foley asks the officials to whom the letters are addressed to take the matter up with their county councils and to call the attention of the public to the communications.

### WHY REGISTER?

BECAUSE, in England, in the first two years of the war, over one million women were needed to replace men in industrial positions, making over 3,000,000 engaged in gainful occupations.

BECAUSE, in the same length of time, a tremendous force of volunteers was needed to cook for the workers, to care for their children during the day, and to take their places in the factories at week-ends that the work might go on but the workers have one day of rest.

BECAUSE, the United States—which already has taken over a million men out of industrial, professional and civic life, and with succeeding drafts will take millions more—will have similar emergencies to meet, and when they come needs to have a record of women willing to do the work required, either as paid or volunteer workers.

BECAUSE, all charitable agencies need a large force of volunteer workers to help with the big increase in relief, investigative, and protective work arising from war conditions.

BECAUSE, if you have any trained ability, there is a place you could be used —NOW—for the benefit of your community.

BECAUSE, if you have even half a day a week to spare, there is a bit of work calling to you—NOW.

BECAUSE, our boys are fighting for us in the trenches, and we should fight for them at home.

BECAUSE, this is a Government Census, and whether or not you are able to offer or perform any service, IT SHOULD INCLUDE YOU!

## Americanization Plans

Mrs. Arthur S. Hurrell of Indianapolis was elected by unanimous vote to head a committee of representatives of woman's clubs of Indiana, to make plans for Americanization work by these clubs, at a meeting in the State House, May 2. The meeting was called by Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, chairman of the woman's section of the State Council of Defense. Representatives of practically every woman's club which is doing Americanization work were present and agreed that the work could be carried on with more effect if the clubs were co-ordinated. It was decided that each organization would be a unit to undertake the work which they are best fitted to do and that they would follow the program which will be laid down by the joint committee.

Mrs. Hurrell, who has had wide experience in this kind of educational work, divided the activities of the clubs into four divisions—social, educational, industrial and extension. The educational programs laid down by the committee will follow these lines.

Mrs. Albert Rabb was elected secretary of the committee. Other members of the committee are Mrs. George C. Hitt, representing the women's section of the State Council of Defense; Mrs. Isaac Born, representing the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. E. F. Hodges, representing the Indiana Patriotic League; Mrs. Theodore Miller, representing the vocational department of the state schools; Miss Julia Landers, representing the Woman's Franchise League; Miss Brown, denominational welfare worker; Mrs. Edwards, college settlement worker; Mrs. J. N. Hurty, representing the Public Health Nursing Association; Miss Norma Hickman of the federal employment bureau; Mrs. David Ross, representing the Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. Lawrence Mooney, representing the Catholic Woman's Association.

To the Editor of Indiana Bulletin,  
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—In the next issue of the Bulletin, will you please answer the following question: In the national drive of the Red Cross Fund (May 20th), has the local committee of the Red Cross in any county of the State the authority to apply that portion of money contributed in excess of the county's quota to any local chapter of the Red Cross, or must the entire sum contributed by the people be sent to the national organization?

A RED CROSS WORKER.

This question was referred to Charles F. Coffin, chairman of the Indiana War Fund Committee of the American Red Cross, who explained that the local Red Cross chapter is entitled to 25 per cent. of all funds collected, including both quota and oversubscription, but that in no case can the entire excess collection, or more than 25 per cent. of it, be applied to a local fund.

## Public Service Reserve

Indiana's quota for overseas tank service numbers 200. "Red-blooded fighting men are wanted." Those between the ages of 21 and 40, skilled in the following occupations, are desired: buzzer operators, cooks, storekeepers, machinists, automobile mechanics, tractor and truck drivers, motorcyclists, topographers, telephone operators, automobile electricians, blacksmiths, oxyacetylene welders, bench machinists, lathe hands and machine designers. Men desiring to enroll for this service should get in touch at once with local Public Service Reserve enrolling agents.

Men who registered for the railroad service in France may expect notification of their acceptance or rejection direct from Washington. Many already have been selected, preference being given for young men of experience. All who registered are expected to receive notice from Washington soon.

The war comes first. Save food and help the great cause along.

"Catch 'em for Uncle Sam." is the fisherman's slogan.





"Either the civilian population must go short of many things to which it is accustomed in times of peace or our armies must go short of munitions and other things indispensable to them."—**LORD EARL KITCHENER.**

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MAY 10, 1918

Number 39

## Organization of Men Exempted from Draft

**Proposed by Earl Crawford, Will Be Considered Jointly with Professor Coleman.**

Plans for a state-wide organization of men in deferred draft classifications for the purpose of co-operation in agricultural and other work were presented to the State Council of Defense at its regular meeting, May 8, by Earl Crawford, of Connersville, secretary of the Second District Military Exemption Board, who asked that the idea be approved by the council. Mr. Crawford's plan is to organize men exempted because they are engaged in agricultural pursuits so that they can meet and receive instructions on food production, exchange ideas and otherwise support the war program. Mr. Crawford pointed out that these men owe as much to their country as the men who were accepted and that they should not be permitted to get the idea that "the war is over" for them.

The suggestion was referred to the food production and conservation committee. Prof. T. A. Coleman of that committee was asked to make an investigation and to present to the council at its next meeting a statement of the propriety of the council taking action. There was some objection to the plan on the grounds that it would duplicate work being done by county agricultural agents and better farming associations. Organizations of exempted men in several counties, according to Mr. Crawford, are proving successful.

After hearing the statements of a number of citizens of Charlestown and of Dr. W. F. King, assistant secretary of the State Board of Health, as to the condition of the school building in that town, the council decided that the erection of this building, the contract for which will be let May 11, does not conflict with the policy of the council and of the Federal War Industries Board, opposing unnecessary building operations during the period of the war.

It was said that the building in which school is now being conducted was formerly the county court house and was erected in 1837. It was condemned by the State Board of Health in 1912 and since that date the affair has been in the courts. Recently a court order was issued for the purpose of compelling the erection of the building. Bonds were sold, the plans drawn and approved and bids advertised for.

Dr. King pronounced the building unfit for use for school purposes. Michael E. Foley, chairman of the council, expressed the same opinion as the result of a personal investigation.

Mr. Foley read a letter from Charles E. Tilson, auditor of Randolph county, asking the opinion of the council as to the erection of a hospital in that county. It was stated that a sum of \$10,000 toward the erection of the building was a gift and that the donor was anxious that the building operations be started. The county has appropriated \$15,000 for the building. It was decided to hold the matter open until the next meeting in order that fuller information might be obtained.

Mr. Foley also read a letter from Peter Martin, chairman of the Huntington County Council of Defense, in which he stated that "tax ferrets" were operating in the county, interfering with the Liberty Loan and other patriotic activities. The council referred the matter back to the Huntington county council with the statement that it could not interest itself in the proposition.

William M. Swain, chairman of the Madison

County Council of Defense, reported by letter that a compromise had been reached in regard to the improvement of the Main street road, a contract for which has been let. It was stated that about one-fourth of a mile of the road is inside the city limits of Anderson and that the improvement of this section is necessary. It was agreed that this section should be constructed, but that the improvement of the remainder of the road should be dropped for the time being. The matter was referred back to the County Council of Defense for such final action as it recommends.

The council appointed the following members of an Americanization committee nominated by John H. Holliday: Evans Woolen, Arthur W. Brady, James L. Keach and Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle. Mr. Holliday is chairman of the committee.

The finance committee presented a statement of the expenditures of the council from May 25, 1917, to March 22, 1918, which was accepted by the council. The statement appears elsewhere in the Bulletin.

A resolution urging that the congressional committee on appropriations include in its budget \$250,000 for the use of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, was introduced by Isaac D. Straus and passed by the council. The resolution follows:

Included in the budget of the Department of Labor, now before the Committee on Appropriations in Congress, there is provided an appropriation for continuing and extending the service of the organization known as the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

This organization is national in its scope and seeks the enlistment, training and placing of boys sixteen to twenty years of age, inclusive, in such work as is essential to winning the war.

The principal function of the Reserve to date has been to supply the growing deficiency in farm labor. Much success was obtained from the use of this boy labor on farms last year, notwithstanding the usual skepticism with which most all new movements are regarded. This season it is anticipated that at least 250,000 boys will engage in food production, over 18,000 having enrolled in Indiana for this important patriotic service.

To make this organization effective to meet the emergency imposed by war will require a much more liberal financial support from the Federal Government than it has received in the past. Contrary to the opinions that might be en-

(Continued on Page 7.)

## Of Interest to Cannerymen.

May 2, 1918.

Mr. John Vajen Wilson, Secretary, Indiana State Council of Defense, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.:

My Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge yours of April 24, addressed to the Director General, which has been referred to this division for reply.

The Railroad Administration expects to furnish cars for transportation of perishable foodstuffs during the coming season, and will make every effort to that end. But, of course, with the tremendous demand for the movement of war materials, some greater interference may be expected than at ordinary times and it is, therefore, difficult to make absolute promises, but I trust that the traffic can be handled satisfactorily.

Yours truly,

ROBT. E. WRIGHT,  
Assistant Director.

## Five-Acre Contest to Stimulate Production

**Greater Average Yield Will Be Depended Upon to Overcome Other Handicaps.**

The Federal Government is depending upon Indiana for a big corn crop next fall. The five-acre corn-growing contest will help to meet this demand. J. A. McCarty, of Purdue, who is in charge of this work, has reported to the State Food Committee that more than fifty counties have contestants now enrolled, with Madison county in the lead with 100 contestants. The total number competing will reach nearly 1,000.

It is very doubtful if Indiana will be able to increase her acreage, due to the shortage of labor and the inability of many farmers to obtain good seed. In previous years the five-acre contest has demonstrated that it was possible to materially increase the yield per acre on large tracts. The fact that winners of medals in previous contests have produced their yields more economically than the average corn grower is encouraging a large number to enter the contest this year. The venture will likely be the most profitable in the history of Indiana agriculture, but aside from this every farmer should feel it his patriotic duty to make each acre count.

Gold medals are awarded by the Indiana Corn Growers' Association to all the men who grow 100 bushels to the acre; silver medals to all those who grow 85 bushels and less than 100, and bronze medals to all those who grow 75 bushels and less than 85.

## Save Feed—Build a Silo.

With the help of the Indiana Bankers the 10,000 silos for Indiana will go over the top. The "Hoosier Banker," the official organ of the Indiana Bankers' Association, says: "This program is as important as anything having to do with the war." The following appears in the May number of this publication:

"The publishers of the 'Hoosier Banker' are indeed gratified to learn of such a concerted effort that is being made to stimulate building of silos in this State this year. How loudly we have spoken in imploring citizens to plant more crops and gardens and guard against waste, our readers well know. And in this new program which the State administration is backing the 'Hoosier Banker' suggests that every banker put his shoulder to the wheel and render such service as is possible in this huge task.

"The silo is to be enlisted for Uncle Sam just like the boys over there. It will become an institution of the war. Nothing will help the farmer in boosting his supplies of stock feed like a silo, and the banker must go out of his way to make the farmer understand this, where such understanding does not already exist. It is a sinful waste to allow stock feed to rot every fall when this could be stored and kept through the winter if each farm had a silo. From 30 to 35 per cent. of the food value of a crop of corn is in the stalks and leaves. Usually these are entirely lost to the farmer.

"There is no time to be lost in carrying forward this great program. In every community the farmer should be asked if he has a silo on his farm and where he answers in the negative he should be told to begin at once the work of building one. We merely repeat what we have

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## Patriotism in Indiana

Adams County.—The Berne Witness has discontinued its page printed in German and will hereafter appear entirely in English. The editor in giving his reasons for the change says: "This is the last issue of the Witness which will contain the German page. This action is taken, not because we were forced to or even asked to, but we feel that it is advisable to discontinue the page, inasmuch as the Witness is essentially an English-language newspaper and only contained a German department to accommodate some of the people in the community who had difficulty in reading the English. Since the act of Congress, October 6, 1917, we have been obliged to file a true translation of every bit of news in the German language that contained any reference to the world war. Since it is impossible to print these days without some allusion to the war, it always necessitated the filing of a translation."

Carroll County.—The following report of the activities of the woman's section of the Carroll County Council of Defense is made by Mrs. N. J. Howe, secretary of the council: "The Woman's Section of the County Council of Defense has been active in each line of work prescribed by the state chairman. Through the personal efforts of Mrs. N. J. Howe, the woman member of the county council, ninety-six pairs of socks were obtained for the Rainbow Division of Indiana troops. The work of the Hoover card campaign was thoroughly done by Miss Lillian Blythe, chairman of food conservation. Five successful patriotic meetings for women have been held with an average attendance of about 200. A collection amounting to \$30 was received for the French orphan work. Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Edward Blythe and the woman's organization Carroll county went 'over the top' in the Third Liberty Loan. In the two former drives, in which the women did not assist, the quota fell short, although the chairmen were efficient and faithful in their work. The enrollment of women is being pushed to a successful finish through the meetings held in every part of the county by Mrs. James P. Wason, chairman, and the women of her organization, who are organized by the block system. Books for soldiers are being received daily at the public library."

Cass County.—The following are chairmen of the committees of the woman's section of the County Council of Defense: Industrial committee, Mrs. O. P. Smith; child welfare committee, Mrs. W. Gremelbacher; food club committee, Mrs. Marion Swadener; committee on the registration of women, Mrs. D. C. Arthur.

Clay County.—The newly formed women's food clubs of Brazil and Clay county met in the high school building at Brazil, May 4, and made plans for active conservation work. Miss Dale Rupp, county food demonstrator, and C. W. Culbertson, county food administrator, spoke.

Clinton County.—Township councils of defense have been formed in every township in Clinton county. Each council has a membership of five, three appointed by the County Council of Defense, these three selecting the other two.

Decatur County.—Every pupil in both the grade schools and the high school in Greensburg is a member either of the Junior Red Cross or of the general Red Cross organization. Every eligible boy is a member of the Boys' Working Reserve and every teacher, pupil and janitor in every building has purchased Thrift Stamps. During the Thrift Stamp campaign nearly all the teachers did personal work among the parents of the pupils and some of the children who seemed slow in purchasing were given employment to earn money with which to purchase stamps.

Elkhart County.—A Liberty Guard company is being organized in Middlebury. Judge Harmon of the Elkhart superior court has been appointed chairman of the legal advisory committee for the northern exemption district of the county and Judge Drake of the circuit court is chairman of the committee for the southern district.

Fayette County.—The Connorsville city council and the county commissioners of Fayette county have agreed, as the result of a request from the State Council of Defense, to postpone public improvement projects until after the war. The following have been appointed officers of the War Mothers organization by Mrs. Carrie Cheek, Fayette county war mother: Mrs. Zell Tracy, county registrar; Mrs. A. J. Martin, financier; Mrs. George Stafford, auditor and historian; Mrs. A. Z. McDermond and Mrs. William Mullinix, committee on membership.

Grant County.—The Grant County Council of Defense has received and accepted the resignation of Zach C. Sanderson as secretary of the council. Mr. Sanderson tendered his resignation on the ground that his business compels him to leave the city frequently and consequently he does not have the opportunity to attend to his affairs as secretary. His successor has not been appointed.

Harrison County.—The County Council of Defense has appointed a township council in Jackson township. Harvey W. Davis has been named chairman.

Hendricks County.—The following have been appointed a legal committee to aid Hendricks county selective service registrants: E. M. Blessing, O. E. Guley, J. E. Hunston, Zimri E. Dougan and James L. Clark.

Henry County.—A list of women refusing to register with the woman's section of the County Council of Defense is to

be collected, together with the reasons given for their refusal.

Huntington County.—Students of the Rock Creek township high school made a bonfire of all the German-language books in the school. German is no longer being taught in the Huntington public schools.

Jackson County.—Councils of Defense have been appointed in each township of the county. Following are the chairmen of the new organizations: Redding township, Henry Smith; Vernon township, Clarence Weiseman; Grassy Fork township, John F. Johnson; Driftwood township, William H. Peters; Browns-town township, O. M. Koontz. A committee of sheep raising and a committee on idle lands also have been named. A. D. Cobb of Browns-town is chairman of the former committee and Henry Lucas of Ewing is chairman of the latter.

Jay County.—The Jay county board of commissioners has agreed to curtail all unnecessary public improvements in compliance with a request from the Indiana State Council of Defense and the Federal War Industries Board.

Lagrange County.—One thousand books and \$67 for libraries in the army cantonments have been collected in the past two weeks in Lagrange county by the health and recreation committee of the County Council of Defense.

Lake County.—Dr. T. W. Oberlin and Dr. W. F. Howatt have examined 450 babies in one district in Hammond in connection with the national child welfare campaign. The two physicians are giving their entire time to the work.

Madison County.—Walter Vermillion, an Anderson attorney, has been appointed chairman of the legal committee of the Madison County Council of Defense. A total of 197 children were examined in Alexandria during the first week of the child welfare clinic. Of this number twelve were found to be tubercular and about 75 per cent. had adenoids.

Marshall County.—The Bremen school board has ordered that the German language no longer be taught in the public schools. Following is a list of goods shipped by the Marshall county chapter of the Red Cross during the month of April: 279 bed shirts, 85 pajama suits, 15 convalescent robes, 115 pairs of socks, 10 sweaters, 4 pairs of wristlets, 1,635 muslin bandages, 3,978 gauze bandages, 15 garments for children, 7 layettes, 8 pairs of booties, 3 jackets, 11 comfort pillows, 3 wash cloths, 11 napkins, 21 tray cloths, 10 pillow cases, 2 bundles of old linen, 1 comfort and 1 afghan.

Montgomery County.—The county council has appropriated \$6,000 to defray the expenses of the County Council of Defense.

Posey County.—The following are officers of the county registered men's organization, which has a membership of about 1,200: Alvin E. Gempler, Mt. Vernon, president; Samuel W. Goodman, Poseyville, vice-president; Charles Kimmerling, Jr., New Harmony, treasurer; and William R. Dexheimer, Mt. Vernon, sergeant-at-arms. A chairman also has been named for each township, and meetings will be held by townships.

Spencer County.—In refutation of the assertion that there had been no patriotic activity on the part of the women of Spencer County, Mrs. Alberta K. Huffman, secretary of the Spencer County Council of Defense, makes the following summary of what the women of Spencer have done: Last August a canvass of the county was made and 1,200 registration cards were signed and sent to the Woman's Section. Estimates of the cards needed in December and again in February were sent in but the supply was exhausted. One to three patriotic meetings have been held in every school district in the county and women were organized for various kinds of war work. The township and town chairmen have been appointed and are working. . . . Mrs. J. W. Strassell, who has charge of the Junior Red Cross work, has formed a Junior Red Cross in every school district in the county, one hundred and nineteen in all. These units have already turned in some work and will work during vacation. The children have planned to meet with the senior units and to work under their direction. . . . The Home Economics and Food Conservation Committee is holding a market each Saturday, where people can bring their surplus which they will not sell, and the money will be used to pay the expenses of the community canner. The high school girls will have charge of the collection of donations, and of delivering orders.

St. Joseph County.—With a view of reducing the number of dogs, Peter Kline, chief of the South Bend police department, has instructed all officers to see that the laws in regard to dogs running at large are enforced. Any dog found running at large will be shot and its body cremated into fertilizer. . . . In order to comply with the Government order to keep ice prices as low as possible, A. F. Eby, county food administrator, has divided the city into districts and will assign dealers to each district. By this method, he explains, duplication of routes will be avoided, with a consequent saving in overhead expenses, together with a saving of man and horse power. . . . Organization of the townships of St. Joseph county has been completed. The following have been named chairmen of the township councils: Madison township, John Eascerday; Greene township, Ralph Woods; Center township, William Klinkner; Harris township, Frank Schenehorst; German township, John Swartz; Warren township, Martin Witter; Union township, Floyd Barkley; Liberty township, William O. Cullar; Penn township, Alfred Ludwig; Clay township, Andrew Zeltner; Olive township, Oscar Hooten; Lincoln township, Herman Gopfert.

Steuben County.—C. C. Mitchell has been appointed chairman of the newly organized Township Council of Defense at Orland. . . . The mayor of Angola has issued a statement to the effect that all dogs found running at large after May 6 will be caught and disposed of. There have been many complaints from owners of war gardens and from sheep raisers.

Tippecanoe County.—The County Council of Defense gave two pairs of hand-knitted socks to each of the drafted men who left in a recent increment. . . . The Jefferson High School service flag contains 202 stars. The stars represent 194 students in the military service, six teachers and two girls who formerly attended the school and are now Red Cross nurses.

Vigo County.—The Terre Haute Malleable Manufacturing Company has appealed to the United States Boys' Working Reserve for assistance in filling war orders. The company has made special arrangements for boys who wish to work after school and on Saturdays.

Wabash County.—The following statement has been issued by Sheriff Elmer Voorman: "While our sons are fighting a France will you permit husky men to remain idle in your community, when you know that their labor will produce food without which we cannot win the war, and without which our sons fight in vain? Therefore, no man will be allowed to loaf around the city or in this county because we are at a point where every man's labor is seriously needed. I will ask all peace officers in Wabash county to see to it that vagrancy charges be placed against every man or boy out of school who fails to work. I therefore ask that the public in general furnish all the information to their nearest peace officer so that this request may be carried out to the fullest extent. This is intended to get the regular loafer to work, to jail or to the penal farm."

Warrick County.—Miss Georgia Norris has been appointed home demonstration agent for Warrick county.

Wayne County.—More than one hundred citizens recently seized two automobile loads of the publication known as the "Kingdom News," published by the International Bible Students' Association, and regarded as pro-German, and took the papers to the outskirts of the town, where a huge bonfire was made of them. . . . Dr. E. R. Churchill resigned as chairman of the County Council of Defense to join the army. W. W. Reller succeeds him.

Whitley County.—A list of the Whitley county men in service has just been completed by the County Council of Defense. The list contains 351 names. Two of the men on the list have died in service. A service flag will be dedicated May 30.

## France to America.

"Tell them that we will wait. Tell them that we have confidence in them because we have seen their men; but while we are waiting they will never know what France is suffering. We shall have one, perhaps two great battles, before America has brought her armies to European shores, but tell America 'We will hold the line'. France has made the supreme sacrifice. Of the army of six million men with which it began the war, one million three hundred thousand have died, one million seven hundred thousand have been disabled for life; but we still have three million men, who will hold the line until the United States has an army trained that will win the war."—M. Clemenceau, Premier of France, to the people of the United States.

## Pettijohn Called to Washington.

J. J. Pettijohn, director of the Speakers' Bureau of the Indiana Council of Defense, has been called to Washington for the summer to assist in the work of the Committee on Public Information. Mr. Pettijohn will organize speakers' bureaus in the different States, on the plan of the Indiana bureau, which is recognized as the best in the country. Last summer, soon after war was declared, Mr. Pettijohn began sending out speakers through the Indiana University Extension Division, of which he is director. In August he organized the bureau for the State Council of Defense, calling into the speaking service many prominent educators and representative men and women of Indiana. The bureau now has about 400 volunteers on its lists and is filling from 200 to 400 engagements a month, including those arranged in the special drives. It also carries on the Red Cross speaking campaigns—a function not delegated to any other speakers' bureau in the country. The county war conference which it conducted in nearly every county in the State last January and February attracted nation-wide attention and set the pace for the rest of the country. During Mr. Pettijohn's absence, Robert E. Cavanaugh of Salem will act as director of the Bureau.



## Schools Purged of Disloyal Teachers

Indiana Has No Place for Those Who Were Unable to Realize Their Duty.

In connection with recurring newspaper reports relative to the dismissal of Indiana school teachers for alleged disloyalty, Horace Ellis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, authorizes the following:

Prior to America's entrance into the present war open comments, favorable to Germany, on the part of Indiana teachers provoked only passing notice. A sentiment had been created in American colleges and universities which encouraged the belief among students and teachers that a college degree from a German university indicated a type of training superior to that afforded by any American college or university. Many teachers, therefore, found themselves, when war finally was declared, face to face with the unpleasant task of recasting their ideals and boldly renouncing their former faiths. Such a task is never pleasant. The fear of being labeled "turncoat" engendered timidity among many thoroughly patriotic teachers, and when, in the early days of the war, unkind reference was made by radicals to these shy teachers naturally many an unguarded remark slipped past the portals of caution.

A realization of this condition argued forcefully in favor of a moderate policy on the part of the Department of Public Instruction toward what might legitimately have been called unpremeditated effusions of unpatriotic sentiment.

But another class of teachers, fortunately not numerous, early began to assert themselves in Indiana's public and private schools—a class which boldly attempted to test the willingness and the ability of the school authorities to suppress their disloyal actions and unpatriotic behavior. This class declined to join in the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," but would contemptibly insist upon singing a German song when opportunity offered. Not infrequently did they zealously attempt to embarrass the State Department of Public Instruction by questioning the right of the State Superintendent to make interpretations of the school laws which tended to restrict them in their boasted liberties.

Reflection upon this condition suggested a remedy wholly different than that which moderation demanded in favor of that class of deluded teachers who had been taught to believe in the superiority of Heidelberg over Harvard. Here the issue was forced—the gauntlet thrown down. The schools could not exist "half slave, half free"; either these rebellious forces must dominate the entire school system of the State or they must be entirely eliminated. It was my conviction that the copperheads should be crushed. I conceived it but common official decency to compel respectful obedience to all Federal orders; to require instant suppression of any disrespectful allusion to President Wilson; and to modify all public school plans, as far as necessary, to suit the war's requirements. Disloyal knaves and disloyal simpletons alike should be made to face about, fall in, "carry on," instantly—not after a season of reflection—but today, now—and not next week.

It ought to be duly recorded that the Indiana superintendents to a man agreed to the program. They threw out the dragnet of a pure Americanism, and unhappy was the plight of that public school teacher who sought to evade, postpone or prevaricate. The slackers and the rebels quickly felt the authority of a united school organization and quietly went to work to do the nation's business.

A few narrow-visioned pacifists would occasionally lift up their voices to inveigh against Thrift Stamp, Boys' Working Reserve, Liberty Loan, the Red Cross, urging conscientious scruples along any sort of war activity. I quote from official correspondence from two

such types as follows: "I am of conscriptable age; but if the Government shall draft me my religious scruples will not allow me to shoot at an enemy—I'll shoot straight up or down." Another wrote: "What I did say is this: 'There are some nurses in the Red Cross who are a disgrace to the country.'" This same unnatural teacher also wrote: "I shall eat whatever my money pays for, and it's nobody's business."

Through the ready co-operation of the Indiana superintendents these strangely fashioned teachers have been located and their connection with the schools has generally ceased. In dealing with these misfits the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has, in every instance, sought to avoid any semblance of persecution, but has at the same time eliminated disloyalty from the schools at any cost.

Respectfully,

HORACE ELLIS,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

May 5, 1918.

### Diseased Children Found.

Results are being accomplished throughout the State from the child welfare campaign which has as its purpose the saving of the lives of at least 2,592 children under the age of 6 years. Committees in nearly every county have established clinics and physicians and nurses are devoting their time to the examination and registration of the infants. In many cases children have been found who have physical imperfections which their parents had never suspected. In all of these cases advice is being given and treatment instituted. The value of the registration and examination is already being proven by the number and character of such cases.

Fulton County is the first to report a complete registration. Mrs. Gwendolyn M. Heath, county child welfare chairman, reports that more than 1,000 children have been registered and that she considers the work of registration completed. The registration, which began April 6, will continue until June 6.

### Food Administration

The Federal Food Administration, working in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, will prohibit profiteering among threshermen. A charge of from 6 to 8 cents per bushel for wheat is believed to be sufficient to cover all increased costs. A proposed rate of 10 cents in Wayne county is regarded as "entirely too high." A proportionate increase in the price of oats threshing will be permitted, allowing the threshers a fair return.

The Food Administration will co-operate with the food and drug division of the state government to prohibit the traffic in rotten eggs. A definite plan will be worked out at a conference of food administrators at Washington for the guidance of every State.

Orders for binder twine are solicited by the Federal Food Administration in behalf of the supply houses. The administration is regulating the price of sisal twine, in co-operation with the manufacturers. Early orders will facilitate delivery and guarantee against inconvenience to the farmer.

Cars for perishable foodstuffs will be given preferred attention by the director-general of railroads, it is announced to the Indiana State Council of Defense by Robert E. Wright, assistant to Mr. McAdoo. This information is intended for the encouragement especially of canners and producers depending upon car service for a satisfactory and profitable local market.

Prices of substitutes for wheat flour are held insufficient excuse for increases in the price of bread. Herbert Hoover points out that corn flour is obtainable at less than asked for wheat flour and the price range for other substitutes is downward.

## Red Cross Activities

Co-ordination of Red Cross and government purchases have become possible through a ruling of the War Industries Board. In one single order this means the saving of \$18,000 of the Red Cross funds. The same prices and priorities will obtain for Red Cross supplies as for government orders. Raw materials for work in Indiana work-rooms will become available as soon as national headquarters can purchase and ship to warehouses.

An additional appropriation of ten million francs (\$1,750,000) has been made by the American Red Cross for the work in France. The French Red Cross will receive the money, which has been so seriously needed that its essential work has been curtailed.

Indiana county and district Red Cross organizations are tuning up for the big drive for funds, May 20th to 27th. Meetings are being held, supplies being distributed and now that the third Liberty Loan campaign is finished, the education of the public to its duty in reference to financing the Red Cross will proceed in intensive manner.

In the face of the fact that the surgeon-general's office is making increasing demands upon the Red Cross for the enrollment of registered nurses, during April fewer nurses enrolled with the Lake Division Bureau of Nursing for military service than enrolled during March. April enrollments numbered seventy-one, Miss Mary Roberts, director of the division Bureau of Nursing, said today. March produced eighty-two.

The Lake Division was asked to enroll 500 registered nurses during March, April and May. If it is to secure its quota by June 1, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky must furnish 347 more nurses.

"The small number of enrollments is not a reflection upon the nurses," said Miss Roberts. "The greatest stumbling block is the public, which has not yet been convinced that it is unnecessary to call a 'trained nurse' for minor illnesses. We still encounter many registered nurses who tell us that they have been told, 'Oh, you can't be spared for war work.' Who is to see that that supporting army of stay-at-homes is kept in good health?"

Because the American Red Cross is having great difficulty in securing gauze for surgical dressings, 352 Lake Division chapters in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky have been ordered to curtail surgical dressings production during the next six weeks. A statement to this effect was made today by Frank E. Abbott, director of development at division headquarters.

"Our orders with the manufacturers are promised equal attention with similar orders from the Government. The making of gauze will be rushed, but it is clear that we must still face a delay of about four weeks before regular quantities will be coming from the factories," said Mr. Abbott.

The number of soldier and sailor families being assisted by Red Cross service sections in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky jumped from 3,000 in March to 4,900 in April, according to reports from 171 chapters, James L. Fieser, Lake Division director of civilian relief, said Wednesday.

The Red Cross helped 3,217 Ohio families, 936 Indiana and 747 Kentucky families. Not all, however, received financial assistance, as 1,116 of the total number aided got information service such as war risk insurance and legal advice. Financial assistance for dependent families cost Red Cross chapters in the Lake Division \$20,124.85 during April.

Mr. Fieser stated that April brought 1,687 cases for relief to the division headquarters for clearance. Many of these came from camps and cantonments outside the Lake Division.

War is an ugly thing, but a German peace is uglier—Russian farmers are producing German food.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.

Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 39

### Speakers' Bureau April 28-May 4

Speaking engagements for the week were:

## April 28.

North Vernon—Paul Davis. Second speaker secured locally. C. A. Richards, county agent, arranging series Sunday meetings.

Veedersburg—Hermann F. Willkie of Elwood. Arranged by Perry D. Pointer, superintendent of schools.

Clay City—Prof. R. R. Hyde, State Normal School. Patriotic meeting in series arranged by Perry W. McAllister, superintendent of schools.

Brazil—G. E. Turner, Indianapolis. For several Sundays the bureau has been supplying speakers for the Men's Bible Class, president, Dr. F. C. Dilley.

Linton—Marie Rose Laufer, Bloomington. Patriotic meeting arranged by Mrs. Fannie Bain.

Southport—E. J. Llewellyn, Newcastle. Dedication of service flag, arranged by J. C. Brown.

Indianapolis—Judge W. M. Sparks, Rushville. Evening service, Broadway Methodist Church, C. B. Riley arranging.

Fairview—Judge Charles J. Orbison, Indianapolis. Dedication service flag. C. H. Rose of Greenwood arranging.

## April 29.

Indianapolis—American Club, Capt. George S. Harney of the State Council of Defense. Arranged by Raymond Aldred.

Indianapolis Four-Minute Men's Conference—Dr. J. B. Nusbaum, Indianapolis. Mr. Robertson arranging.

## April 30—May 1.

Brownsville—Hermann F. Willkie, Elwood, and E. J. Llewellyn, Newcastle. War meeting arranged by Rev. J. A. Gardner.

## May 1.

South Bend—Captain Clayton Emig, Indianapolis. Rotary Club meeting, A. D. Baker in charge.

## May 2.

Muncie—Prof. W. W. Black, Bloomington. Warner Gear Co. Patriotic Club weekly meeting, C. B. Cecil in charge.

Lizton—Dr. L. S. Davis, Bloomington. Commencement exercises. George Reitzel, principal, in charge.

Cannelton—Carl Lenz, Indianapolis, and F. S. Bogardus, State Normal School. Speakers at smoker to open Perry County War Conference. Herbert J. Patrick, chairman County Council of Defense, in charge.

## May 3.

Cannelton—Dr. F. S. Bogardus, educational; Carl Lenz, general patriotic; Dr. Clark R. Parker, religious work director, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross.

Woman's Section—Sectional speakers for morning. Lt.-Gov. Edgar D. Bush, speaker for afternoon mass meeting.

Brazil—Rev. John Cavanaugh, president Notre Dame University; one of a series of large mass meetings planned by Dr. F. C. Dilley.

Tyner—D. J. McDonald, Extension Division, Indiana University, Bloomington. Commencement

Exercises. L. G. Harley, county chairman, arranging.

## May 4.

Ft. Wayne—J. J. Pettijohn, Ext. Div. I. U. University Club meeting, J. J. Ritter in charge.

Indianapolis—Lieut. Charles Bingham, Indianapolis, returned from France. Weekly meeting Saturday Lunch Club. R. S. Trent in charge.

Captain Clayton Emig, of the Aviation Unit at the Speedway, is a recent addition to the speakers' list. Captain Emig was formerly in command at Kelly Field, and has had a great deal of experience in aviation work. The fact that he was, before joining the army, a chautauqua speaker, makes it possible for him to present the interesting material of his experiences in effective fashion. He will be available for Rotary Clubs and similar organizations in cities not too far from Indianapolis.

## Financial Report for April.

Paid by Indiana University Extension.

## Salaries—

Mr. Cavanaugh .....	\$166 66	
Miss Evans .....	67 50	
Miss Siegel .....	72 00	
Mr. Pettijohn (½ time) ..	125 00	
Mr. Reed .....	5 00	
		\$436 16

Traveling Expenses—

Mr. Pettijohn and Mr. Cavanaugh 30 00

Total .....

\$466 16

Paid by State Council of Defense.

"Other services purchased" .....

Postage .....

Stationery and printing .....

Telephone and telegraph .....

Furniture and fixtures .....

Total .....

\$489 36

N. B. "Other services purchased" refers to the traveling expenses of speakers who gave their time without other compensation.

The telephone and telegraph bills include those paid this month, some of which were incurred earlier.

## Speaking activities—

Miscellaneous dates .....

Conferences .....

Total number speakers .....

Education Week, April 22-26—

No. schools visited .....

No. speakers furnished .....

Total number speakers .....

Total number dates .....

Out-of-State Speakers—

Major Craig Wright.

Dr. Henry Coe Culbertson.

Dr. Mitchell Carroll.

Hon. Albert C. Moulart.

Dr. William E. Bohn.

Captain Bruner.

## Publicity and literature—

Syllabus to speakers for Education Week.

Letters accompanying, to superintendents, presidents of colleges and speakers.

—o—

Chairmen of Red Cross chapters of the State have been informed that the Speakers' Bureau of the Indiana State Council of Defense will assist in making the second Red Cross fund drive a success by directing its speakers. The request is made that the local speaking programs be determined as soon as possible, with a statement of requirements forwarded to headquarters, 1116 Merchants Bank building, Indianapolis, as quickly as possible. Through the Committee on Public Information, some soldiers furloughed from the French front are promised to assist in this campaign and these will be assigned where it is thought they can do the most good, by reaching the greatest number of people.

The following "Suggestions for Making Meetings a Success" have been prepared by the Bureau and sent out to local chapters:

## 1. Organization—

a. Call directors for preliminary meeting and discussion of plans; determine exactly time and place and all features of the program.

b. Extend organization to active members and others for personal efforts to reach

the people, especially the indifferent. Determine definitely who shall compose the audience; devise appropriate means of reaching the groups selected. Do not depend merely on general publicity. Have a committee behind each meeting.

## 2. Publicity—

a. Newspaper announcements—with reference to qualifications of speaker of meeting.

b. Newspaper references to work of Red Cross during the year—its present need.

c. Posters and notices of speakings.

d. Lantern slide announcements at moving picture shows.

e. Church and school announcements. No organizations should refuse to co-operate in a movement of national interest.

f. Personal work by Chapter Chairman and other officers by telephone and letters.

## 3. Finance—

a. Suggestions will be furnished by American Red Cross.

### Finance Committee

## Indiana State Council of Defense:

We submit herewith the report of the State Board of Accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Indiana State Council of Defense for the period of May 25, 1917, to March 22, 1918. It will be observed that the expenses for that period were \$48,968.14, distributed as follows:

Administration .....	\$11,668 14
Boys' Working Reserve .....	7,886 45
Educational Section .....	191 85
Public Service Reserve .....	1,457 65
Medical Section .....	650 73
Publicity .....	15,407 83
Woman's Section .....	3,418 74
Speakers' Bureau .....	2,144 98
Food Production .....	1,413 53
Food Conservation .....	118 35
Military .....	1,059 38
Mailing Room .....	3,535 94
Merchants' Economy .....	9 85
Four-Minute Men .....	4 72
Total .....	\$48,968 14

We recommend that as much of the report be read as may be called for by any member and that thereafter it be filed with the chairman.

Respectfully,

EVANS WOOLLEN,

ISAAC D. STRAUS,

Finance Committee.

The above report, supplemented by details of expenditures by each department, as audited by the Indiana State Board of Accounts, was submitted to the meeting of the State Council May 8th. The report was approved and placed on file and the detailed information is available publicly to any one interested. It is too comprehensive to be given space in the Bulletin.

### "Spy and Paid Liar"

Here is a personal message to you straight from the front. It is reprinted from "The Stars and Stripes," the paper that is written and printed by members of the American Expeditionary Force in France—the men in the trenches—with the approval of General Pershing:

"Beware of the man who, no matter what his uniform, no matter what his nationality, comes to you with tales of Germany's invincibility, prophesies that 'the war will end in a draw,' and so forth. If he is saying such things on his own account he is a German propagandist, a spy, a paid liar, and should be reported and punished as such. If he is repeating them second-hand, he is nothing but an ass, a dupe of some real propagandist, and he should be reported and punished just the same."



## Memorial Day, 1918

To the Citizens of the State of Indiana:

An interest centers in Memorial Day, on May 30, this year, greater than at any time since the Civil war.

Not only are our hearts saddened by the fact that the noble men of the Grand Army of the Republic are rapidly dropping from the ranks, but our country is now engaged in a war, the like of which for its destructiveness and cruelties, so far as our enemies are concerned, is without a parallel in all history. And we are in this war, not of choice, but because it was forced upon us by repeated acts violative of human rights, treaties and government, until no other course remained to this nation.

We, therefore, as the State Council of Defense, urge upon all citizens of Indiana that they unite on May 30 to make Memorial Day an occasion in which not only shall our patriotic dead of the Civil war be gratefully remembered, but also an occasion when our citizens shall reconsecrate "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to the cause of a patriotism today as vital and self-sacrificing as that which prompted our brave boys in the years of '61-'65. Let patriotic fires burn brightly on this day in every city, town, hamlet and community in Indiana, and we urge that surviving heroes of the Civil war, that all who are giving their sons now to the cause of human freedom, and that all who love our common country may be completely united to save our nation from humanity's most powerful and treacherous foe.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

May 8.

## Americanization of Terre Haute Workers

**Mrs. Flora Gilman Gulick, Founder of Boys' Club, Has Planned for the Patriotic Education of Young Men.**

Plans for the first Americanization school for boys under the age of 21 years to be started at Terre Haute by Mrs. Flora Gilman Gulick, founder of the Terre Haute Boys' Club, are developing rapidly. Important committees have been appointed and have started work assembling the boys for instruction at the Boys' Club quarters. The following committees have been appointed:

Lecture Course—Rabbi Isaac Marcuson, the Rev. L. Curtis Talmage.

School Course Committee—John R. Peddle, Rose Polytechnic; Prof. W. T. Turman, Normal; Dalton B. Shourds, architectural training.

Membership Committee—Mrs. Henry Wolff, Fifth District chairman Americanization committee, Indiana Federation of Clubs.

Woman's Committee—Miss Rebecca Torner.

Publicity Committee—Mrs. Anna Bowles Wiley, chairman; Miss Susan W. Ball, Mrs. Norah Ball Ragsdale, Miss Ruth Agnes Abeling.

Military Committee—C. C. Conley, Indiana State Normal.

Music—Miss Lucy Arthur, Wiley High School faculty.

Gymnasium and Boxing—William F. Owen.

House Committee—Lex Nichols, Leon Cray and the boys of the club for twelve years.

Posters explaining the nature of the school are being placed in factories and commercial centers. Employers will be asked to insert notices printed in foreign languages and describing the evening school facilities in the pay envelopes of immigrant employees. All employees who do not speak English are asked to register and their names will be listed and referred to the school officials and teachers.

It is planned to hold "plant meetings" and invite school officials, teachers and others to talk on the advantages of evening schools. It is hoped that heads of industries will give bonuses for regular attendance at night schools and increase the wages of immigrant employees making themselves more efficient by attending night school. Patriotic singing and the teaching of patriotic songs to the boys is part of the education plan for the school.

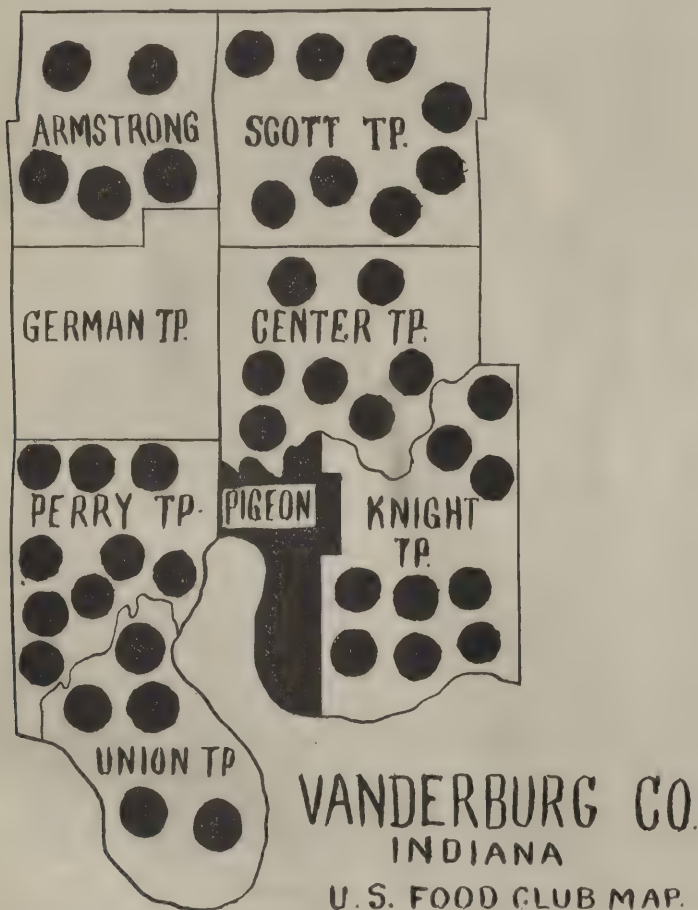
### The Children's Year

Our population has been recruited so largely from immigration that we have paid very little attention to the national birth rate or the welfare of infants. It was easier to receive immigrants than to raise children. Even today the only large families are the families of immigrants or their immediate descendants. Our so-called better classes dislike or refuse to accept the responsibility of parenthood.

If this war does nothing else, it ought to teach us how much our national solidarity suffers by our reliance on immigration. Anti-American propaganda could not survive if it could appeal only to the second and third generation or to those whose ancestry goes back to revolutionary days. Well, in such cases we have to allow for the inevitable exceptions. Yet we are naive enough to think that our problem is to bring nationalizing influence to bear on the immigrants rather than to foster the American family.

The children's bureau of the Department of Labor is making a special effort this year to better conditions for infants. It is a movement which should receive the support of every one who has the best interests of the nation at heart. We cannot hope to rely on immigration to increase our national strength for many years to come, and it is fortunate that we cannot. But this circumstance makes it all the more important that we should pay especial attention to our native-born children.—Chicago Tribune.

## What's in a Name?—Well, Look at the Map!



Food clubs are being organized in Indiana townships. In many communities difficulties have been experienced, either because of a lack of knowledge of what the Food Administration is and is trying to do, or from a lack of sympathy with its purpose. Vanderburgh county is not exceptional save in that the township wherein the organizers of food clubs have been able to accomplish practically nothing furnishes a name that is very suggestive of the sentiments of those residing in it.



## List of Opportunities in War Work That Are Open to Trained Women

(The Official Bulletin.)

A brochure, entitled "War Work of Women in Colleges," issued by the division on women's war work of the Committee on Public Information, contains the following:

### OPPORTUNITIES IN WAR WORK FOR WOMEN.

(At present the ruling of the War Department states that relatives of men in the United States Service can not obtain passports. For information concerning passports apply to Bureau of Citizenship, 1423 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.)

**Note.**—The following list is suggestive of opportunities for trained women in war work. Emphasis has been laid upon Government work, and relief work under large organizations. No attempt has been made to list opportunities in commercial lines, nor to make a survey of work that is primarily local and volunteer. New openings are developing rapidly.

**Aviation.**—The Government is not accepting women in aviation.

**Americanization.**—Usually volunteer work, except for experienced workers. Many are needed for canvassing and making surveys; teachers of English and civics to foreigners; speakers before foreign audiences, etc. Refer to local branches of organizations doing Americanization work, or State Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, or Dr. H. H. Wheaton, United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

**Canteen.**—In United States.—Volunteer work in railroad stations and clubs for soldiers and sailors; under the American Red Cross, National League for Woman's Service, and other organizations. Abroad.—Under Young Men's Christian Association and Red Cross. For Y. M. C. A. candidates must be between the ages of 30 and 45. Under no circumstances will anyone under 26 years of age be considered. No salaries are paid. For particulars, write to the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., 124 East Twenty-sixth street, New York City, N. Y.

For Red Cross canteen work, applicants must be between 28 and 40 years of age and must speak French well. Services are volunteer, and it is desired that expenses be paid. A contract for minimum term of six months' service must be signed. Applications should be made to the Personnel Bureau of the Red Cross, Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street, New York, N. Y.

**Chauffeurs.**—In United States.—Volunteer work with local branches of organizations conducting war relief work. Abroad.—Refer to American Red Cross Motor Corps or other organizations doing relief work abroad. Work is volunteer; all expenses must be paid, and usually cars must be donated by workers.

**Clerks.**—Refer to United States Civil Service Commission: Stenographers, typists, index and catalogue clerks, clerks qualified in business administration, schedule clerks, statistical clerks, draftsmen, junior accountants, munition-plant clerks, statistical machine operators, map colorists, law clerks, multigraph operators, accountants, clerks qualified in modern languages, calculating machine operators, computers, editing and abstracting clerks, bookmaking and proofreading, fingerprint classifiers. Salaries range from \$750 to \$1,800 a year.

**Dietitians.**—In United States.—Refer to local branch of Food Administration, or local hospitals. Abroad.—Refer to American Red Cross, Personnel Bureau, Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street, New York, N. Y., or Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, president, Le Bien Etre du Blesse, 360 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y., (volunteer).

\* \* \*

### Women To Use No Wheat.

Twenty million women will be urged to abstain from the use of wheat until the next harvest as a result of resolutions unanimously adopted by the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting in Little Rock, Ark. At a meeting yesterday delegates from every part of the country adopted a resolution which pledges each woman, upon her return

home, to use every effort to have her local organization go on a wheatless pledge until the next harvest.

### Future Value of Reserve.

P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, makes the following observation as to the future of the United States Boys' Working Reserve:

"I am greatly interested in the work which you are doing through the United States Boys' Working Reserve, both in its economical and its educational aspect, but especially in the latter. The present service which these boys will render to the country by helping to increase the production of food is important; but the future service which will come to the country through the effect of this outdoor field work on the life and character of the boys will be much more important. Under proper supervision and direction they will gain physical health and strength, moral stability, and a first-hand knowledge of nature which would be otherwise impossible. I hope you may be able to enlist in this Boys' Working Reserve many thousands of boys from city and town who would otherwise not find useful employment during the vacation months, and that you may be able to provide for them all places where they may work under wise and sympathetic direction."

### Buy Your Coal Now!

Put your coal in while the sun shines, is the latest slogan of the Fuel Administration. Housewives are appealed to to see that the family coal bin is filled up for next winter at once. Here are some of the practical things that can be accomplished for the war by laying in an early supply of coal:

1. Every ton ordered now will permit the railroads to haul a ton of food or materials for war industries later.
2. Will guarantee a household supply for next winter before the movement of coal to the lakes and the Northwest.
3. Will permit the local dealer to lay in a reserve stock so that he may meet any unforeseen demand or emergency, such as would be caused by heavy blizzards with a consequent tie-up of traffic.

## Woman's Section

### Miss Carlisle in Service.

Miss Katherine Carlisle, daughter of Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, chairman of the woman's section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, signed up for six months' service with surgical dressing work in Paris, paying her own expenses, working under the orders of the Red Cross. She sailed on the first of December and was with them until early in March, at which time she received orders to report at Red Cross headquarters, and there was asked by Mrs. Vanderbilt if she would go into canteen service in France. As she had just previously been appointed to take charge of all the unpacking of all the surgical dressings sent to Paris from America, she felt it would be better for her to remain in Paris for the duration of her enlistment. At that time Mrs. Vanderbilt called Major Patton, who read her an order from the army headquarters, stating that she had been transferred from surgical dressing department to the canteen service and would report at the canteen headquarters in Paris for orders. She was then ordered to join a party leaving for canteen service on the line moving the American troops to the front. The canteen at which she is located is organized in three shifts, and is never closed. The girls work eight hours and then are off duty the remainder of the twenty-four. They have plain, clean quarters, absolutely no conveniences and no running water. They serve troop trains going through with soup, coffee, jelly sandwiches, apples and dry bread. They also have a certain clientele in the little village which is served regularly: boys on leave from the front often use their rest room to nap and stay in. It is an interesting but rather difficult work. Unless young girls are willing to act under orders from the army, it is not wise to go abroad, Miss Carlisle writes.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

(This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers wishing to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.)

### Rhubarb.

At present rhubarb is found in gardens in abundance and the housewife is using it on the table and preparing to can it for next winter.

Rhubarb has some medicinal qualities and acts slightly as a laxative. It is mainly used, however, because of its pleasing taste and to add variety to the diet.

Corn syrup may be used in place of sugar in sweetening the various dishes.

In canning the product may be put up without sugar.

The following recipes have been tested in the Home Economics Laboratories, Purdue University, and for further information regarding them application may be made to Mary L. Matthews, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.

#### Rhubarb Canned in Cold Water:

Select fresh, crisp stalks, wash clean and cut into pieces one-half inch in length. (Do not remove skin.) Pack into a clean can. Allow water to run over filled can for two minutes. Place rubber and seal. Wrap jars to prevent bleaching, and store.

#### Rhubarb Conserve:

- 3 quarts of rhubarb.
- 4 cups sugar or
- 5 cups Karo syrup.
- 2 oranges (peel and pulp).
- 1 lemon (peel and pulp).
- ½ lb. raisins (cut in halves).

#### Rhubarb Custard:

- 1 cup stewed rhubarb.
  - Yolks of 2 eggs.
  - 1 teaspoon butter.
  - ½ cup Karo syrup.
  - 2 teaspoons lemon extract.
  - 2 tablespoons corn flour.
- Beat eggs slightly. Add other ingredients. Bake in baking dish set in pan of water in moderate oven until firm. This may be used as a pie filling.

#### Rhubarb Whip:

- 1 egg white (unbeaten).
  - 1 cup sugar.
  - 1 cup thick rhubarb sauce.
  - Juice of ½ lemon or orange.
- Put all ingredients in bowl and beat until stiff.

#### Rhubarb Compote:

- 1 cup rice.
- 3 cups milk.
- ¼ cup sugar or
- ¾ cup corn syrup.
- ½ teaspoon lemon extract.

Cook rice in milk and when done add sugar and flavoring. Make a thick rhubarb sauce by cooking 1 quart diced rhubarb and sweetening to taste. Arrange the rice in a border around the sauce in a shallow dish.

#### Rhubarb Gelatin:

- 2 tablespoons gelatin.
- 1 cup water.
- 2 cups rhubarb juice.

Juice of 1 lemon.

¾ cup sugar or 1 cup corn syrup.

Soak gelatin in ¼ cup of the water for five minutes and then pour the remainder of the water boiling hot into the swollen gelatin. Dissolve sugar in the rhubarb juice and combine the two mixtures. Add lemon juice and strain through a cheese cloth and pour into wet molds and chill.

#### Rhubarb Tapioca:

- 1 cup minute tapioca.
- 2 cups chopped rhubarb.
- 2 quarts boiling water.
- 3 cups sugar or
- 3½ cups corn syrup.

Add the tapioca and rhubarb to the boiling water and cook in double boiler until tapioca is transparent. Add the sugar, and when cold serve with cream.



## Appropriations for Emergency Work Will Not Be Questioned

Notice sent to county officials, signed by the Governor, Auditor of State, Chairman of Council of Defense, and chief accountant, with opinion from Attorney General relative to war funds:

The following self-explanatory communications, which have been sent broadcast over Indiana, ought to serve to clear the atmosphere in communities where essential war work has been curtailed or obstructed through fear on the part of certain public officials that moneys appropriated from the public treasury for such work might be, at their individual liability, an excuse for withholding support, which is herewith set aside:

Indianapolis, Ind., May 7, 1918.

To All County Auditors:

I enclose statement signed by the Governor, the Auditor of State, the Chairman of the State Council of Defense, and myself as State Examiner; also copy of the Attorney General's opinion.

The Attorney General finds that appropriations by county councils for county councils of defense for war emergencies are legal. Therefore, such appropriations will not be questioned by the department as a means to aid in putting our whole strength behind our men in France in this international crisis to save the life of America and the allied nations of the world. It is highly improbable that any taxpayer will be unpatriotic enough to bring an injunction against the county auditor to prevent him from issuing a warrant, but if such a thing should happen, it would have to be done before the warrant is issued, and the auditor would then have the court's opinion before issuing the warrant in question, so that there would be no liability thereon.

This is a question of aiding and saving the lives of our boys at the front and the question of life or death of America.

We should not be long in deciding what to do.

Sincerely yours,

GILBERT H. HENDREN,  
State Examiner.

To All County Auditors, Boards of Commissioners and County Councils:

Attorney General Stansbury rendered an opinion to M. E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense, in part, as follows:

"We find, under the federal statute and the Indiana laws, abundant authority to say there is law authorizing the board of commissioners to ask for such an appropriation as mentioned by you, and the county councils have authority, not in conflict with our Supreme Court decisions, to make such an appropriation as they may deem *reasonably necessary* to assist the county councils of defense in procuring from the people the doing of their part in this great conflict.

"You also requested my opinion as to whether bills should be presented to the commissioners for all of the items for which such money would be expended.

"It would not be a reasonable construction to say that for each paper of pins or box of tacks purchased in that work a bill should be filed with the board of commissioners. I think it could be much more effectually used by making an appropriation direct to the council, and it would not be improper for the board of commissioners to require an accounting at some future date by the county council of defense."

Pursuant to the Attorney General's opinion, Governor Goodrich and M. E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense, requested the State Board of Accounts to prepare an *equitable apportionment* based upon *population and tax valuation* in the respective counties in classified form, which has been done as follows:

First Class—Marion County, \$30,000.

Second Class—Allen, Lake, St. Joseph, Vanderburgh and Vigo counties, \$12,000.

Third Class—Delaware, Grant, Knox, Laporte, Madison, Tippecanoe and Wayne counties, \$7,500.

Fourth Class—Cass, Elkhart, Greene, Montgomery, Randolph and Sullivan counties, \$6,000.

Fifth Class—Boone, Clay, Clinton, Gibson, Hamilton, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jackson,

Kosciusko, Lawrence, Miami, Shelby and Wabash counties, \$4,500.

Sixth Class—Adams, Bartholomew, Clark, Daviess, Dekalb, Decatur, Fountain, Hendricks, Jasper, Jay, Marshall, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Parke, Porter, Posey, Putnam, Rush, Washington, Wells and White counties, \$3,750.

Seventh Class—Benton, Carroll, Dearborn, DuBois, Floyd, Franklin, Fulton, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Johnson, Lagrange, Newton, Orange, Pulaski, Ripley, Spencer, Vermillion, Warren, Warrick and Whitley counties, \$3,000.

Eighth Class—Blackford, Fayette, Jennings, Martin, Owen, Perry, Pike, Starke, Steuben and Tipton counties, \$2,200.

Ninth Class—Brown, Crawford, Scott and Switzerland counties, \$1,500.

Tenth Class—Ohio and Union counties, \$900.

The State Board of Accounts does not claim to have authority to fix any certain amount that county councils may appropriate under the Attorney General's opinion, and the classification herein is only for the purpose of an *equitable guide* as between the various counties on a basis of population and tax valuation. No county council should appropriate more than the amount actually necessary to enable the county council of defense to carry forward its war activities.

Under the opinion of the Attorney General the appropriations are legal. By reason of this, the accounts of the various county councils are subject to examination by the State Board of Accounts. You will, therefore, in all cases where an appropriation is made, instruct such county council to keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures, with proper vouchers for same. There being no statutory law, any taxpayers may bring injunction proceedings against the county auditor to prevent the issuing of a warrant.

The Attorney General does not find any law giving the county council or city council authority to make appropriations for the Red Cross. Therefore, any assistance rendered the Red Cross must come through the local county councils of defense.

Under the Attorney General's opinion, field examiners will be instructed to pass such appropriations and expenditures as war emergency measures.

Yours very truly,

JAMES P. GOODRICH,

Governor of Indiana.

OTTO L. KLAUSS,

Auditor of State.

M. E. FOLEY,

Chairman State Council of Defense.

G. H. HENDREN,

State Examiner.

## Organization of Men Exempted from Draft

(Continued from Page 1.)

tertained by some people, the responsibility, financial or otherwise, of making this organization a success should not be imposed upon each individual State alone, for the plan comprehends using any surplus of boys in one State to fill labor shortage existing in another State. Furthermore, this organization is a part of the great war machine created by the Federal Government for the common defense of the entire nation and is, in fact, deserving of a much larger appropriation than is now being requested, which, according to our information, is only \$250,000 for the forty-eight organized States.

Therefore, in view of these facts, the State Council of Defense of Indiana, at its regular meeting held in Indianapolis this 8th day of May, commends the plan, purpose and results so far accomplished by the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, and earnestly urges that the Committee on Appropriations include in the budget of the Department of Labor the appropriation asked for at this time. Also that the Secretary of the State Council of Defense be instructed to forward copies of this action to the Council of National Defense and to the members in both Houses of Congress representing the State of Indiana.

A resolution pointing out the added significance of Memorial Day at this time and urging its appropriate observance was adopted. The resolution appears elsewhere in the Bulletin.

## Five-Acre Contest to Stimulate Production

(Continued from Page 1.)

oftentimes said in these columns, that the year 1918 is going to be one of the most serious America has ever experienced, and the nations of the world look to us for food. The farm must produce more and the farmer must see that this increase is stored and kept as long as possible. Do not be an agricultural slacker. It is a patriotic duty to line up with the State in this matter. Indiana is calling, and in 100 years of statehood her sons have never been recreant to a trust reposed in them. Do not fail now. This program is as important as anything having to do with the war."

### County Leaders on the Job.

Whitley and Cass counties are the first to complete their township organizations in the State silo campaign. Arthur Herriman, Columbia City, is county leader in Whitley county, and T. G. Murden, of Logansport, is county leader for Cass county.

Switzerland County Leader F. A. Griffith, with a quota of 35 silos for the county, reports 38 farmers have already contracted for silos to be erected this year.

### Rural Ministers to Gather.

Leading men from Ohio, as well as Indiana, will be on the program at the third conference of rural ministers and laymen at Purdue University, June 3, 4 and 5.

Michael E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense, will speak the afternoon of the first day on "Indiana's Part in the War."

### Improved Machinery Helps.

Hundreds of farmers in Indiana are adopting the two-row cultivator this year along with other improved farm machinery as the best solution of the farm labor problem, according to reports reaching the State Food Committee. This is shown by the large number of sales reported from every section of the State, indicating that the farmers are endeavoring to solve their own problems in every possible instance.

Last year in nine Indiana counties one implement concern sold thirty two-row cultivators to its dealers in that territory. This year the same company sold 106 two-row cultivators to the same dealers in the same period. In these same nine counties in 1917 only 38 tractor plows were sold to dealers in this section of the State, while this year the number sold was 146.

Advantage of the two-row cultivator over the old single-row plow, which has been in use for years, is shown by the report of one farmer. To cultivate 80 acres of corn with a single-row plow it took one man ten days. Figuring his wages, board and lodging at \$2 a day, this would make a total of \$20, and the use of two horses at \$3 a day would mean \$30, a total of \$50. Using the double-row cultivator, it took one man just five days to do the same work. With his pay and keep figured then at \$10 and the use of three horses for five days at \$22.50, the total cost of cultivating the 80 acres of corn was only \$32.50, against \$50 by the old method. Practical farmers throughout Indiana, who have used both plows, say the two-row cultivator will do work absolutely as well as the single-row cultivator and that it is just as easy to operate as the one-row outfit.

Pick up the plow where it stands in the furrow —patriotism is the practical doing of the next job.

### Contentment.

"Plain food is quite enough for me,  
Three courses are as good as ten,  
If nature can subsist on three,  
Thank Heaven for three. Amen."

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.



## Five Counties Have Completed Records

Registration in Seventeen Others Practically Finished and Supplies Have Been Exhausted in Some.

Five counties have completed their voluntary registration of women and seventeen counties have reported that their work is practically completed. In almost every other county the work is progressing rapidly and in a short time nearly every woman in Indiana is expected to be registered.

The counties which report a complete registration are Ohio, Clay, Fayette, Randolph and Wells. Those reporting the registration practically completed are Benton, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Delaware, Dubois, Franklin, Hancock, Johnson, Newton, Owen, Putnam, Sullivan, Tippecanoe and Wayne. Mrs. Sadie Green of Rising Sun, chairman of the Ohio County registration committee, reports 1,381 women registered out of a population of 4,329. This is regarded as a 100 per cent registration.

Although no accurate figures are available at this time, indications are that nearly 1,000,000 Indiana women will be listed at the close of the campaign. This number is far larger than was expected and, as a result, sufficient supplies have not arrived, causing a delay in some counties. More than 700,000 cards already have been sent out and many more are on their way. In counties where the registration has been completed the members of the woman's organizations are busy filing the cards and preparing a summary to be filed with the State Council of Defense. When all of these summaries are filed a complete list of nearly every woman in the State, and what she can do to aid in winning the war, will be available.

### What of Russia?

The Russian situation is very imperfectly understood in this country. The following books are useful as interpretations of the people, the forces leading to the revolution and the revolution itself. Any of the books mentioned below may be borrowed for a short time from the Indiana State Library by any citizen of the State. Persons living in towns where there is a public library should apply through the librarian. Those living on rural routes or in towns having no public library may obtain blanks for registration from the State Library on request. The only expense is that of transportation.

Baring, M.—The Russian People.

"Object \* \* \* is to supply the average reader with an introduction to the course of Russian affairs; to sketch \* \* \* the main features of the Russian soil and race; the main episodes of the history and development of the nation; to point out the chief characteristics of the country and its people; and to trace the manner in which its chief institutions grew up and developed." Date of this edition, 1911.

Blackwell, A. S.—Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution.

Reminiscences and letters of Catherine Breshkovsky, who devoted her life to the cause of Russian freedom.

Levine, I. D.—The Russian Revolution.

A brief account of the causes of the revolution. Does not include events under the Bolsheviks.

Marcosson, I. F.—The Rebirth of Russia.

A popular account of the opening events of the revolution.

Olgin, M. J.—Soul of the Russian Revolution.

For American readers, the most illuminating book yet written on the forces and conditions which brought about the overthrow of autocracy.

Poole, E.—The Dark People.

The author, who has recently traveled through Russia, gives a survey of the situation there.

Wilton, R.—Russia's Agony.

Written by the Petrograd correspondent of the London Times, long a resident of Russia and an eye-witness of events in Russia during the past fourteen years, including the recent revolution and the rule of the Bolsheviks.

### Soldiers' Legal Advice Free.

Every drafted man in Elkhart County received the following card:

Drafted men and others interested are notified that there are regularly constituted legal advisory boards in Elkhart County, to look after their interests.

Judge James S. Drake, of the Elkhart Circuit Court, Goshen, is official chairman of this committee for the First Exemption District (the Southern District) of Elkhart County.

Judge James L. Harman, of the Elkhart Superior Court, Elkhart, is official chairman of this committee for the Second Exemption District (the Northern District) of Elkhart County.

It is contemplated by federal and state authorities that through these chairmen, the free services of Elkhart County lawyers shall be furnished all soldiers and sailors—the permanent legal advisory boards having virtually completed their work in connection with local exemption boards, for which they were originally created by the Provost Marshal General.

The services contemplated cover such matters as:

- The explanation of the selective service law to drafted men.
- Giving legal advice as to war risk insurance, family allowance, etc.
- Draft wills, attend to caring for property, etc., for men entering service.
- Represent soldiers and sailors in court where necessary in certain matters.
- Arrange to attend to such business matters as are needful in soldiers' and sailors' absence.
- Report to Red Cross Home Service—Section relief cases of dependents.

(By order Indiana State Council of Defense.)

ELKHART COUNTY COUNCIL  
OF DEFENSE.

April, 1918.

I. O. Wood, Chairman.

### A Measure of Loyalty.

"Patriotism is a thing of such fine and pure material it cannot be made the cloak for any crime. The real patriot loves his country so well that its fair name is dearer to him than all else. He knows that its authority is denied, its honor tarnished, its power weakened whenever mob law rules. Our soldiers are engaged in the greatest battle of history to uphold the principle that men are able to govern themselves under laws which they themselves have made. Shall we permit this principle to fail at home?

"While defects in our laws may provoke they do not excuse the commission of crime in the name of patriotism. The loyalty of the citizen in this crisis is measured, not alone by his efforts to defeat the enemy, but equally by his efforts to maintain law and order at home."

FRANK O. LOWDEN,  
Governor of Illinois.

## Scientific Research Committee Is Active

Reorganization Includes Prominent Men Who Are Engaged in Various Problems.

For the purpose of meeting the problems that arise promptly and effectively, the Scientific Research Committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense has reorganized. All present committeemen have signified their willingness to serve and all committees are at work upon special problems assigned to them or originated by them. The committees and personnel follow:

Scientific Research Committee of State Council of Defense—Arthur L. Foley, Bloomington, Chairman; F. C. Atkinson, Indianapolis; C. H. Benjamin, Lafayette; F. R. Eldred, Indianapolis; Wm. H. Insley, Indianapolis; John White, Terre Haute; Daniel B. Luten, Indianapolis, Secretary.

Executive Committee of Scientific Research Committee—John White, Terre Haute, Chairman; F. C. Atkinson, Indianapolis; F. R. Eldred, Indianapolis; Wm. H. Insley, Indianapolis; Daniel B. Luten, Indianapolis, Secretary.

Sub-Committees of the Scientific Research Committee.

Sub-Committee on Chemistry—R. E. Lyons, Bloomington, Chairman; W. N. Blanchard, Greencastle; P. N. Evans, Lafayette.

Sub-Committee on Coal—John White, Terre Haute, Chairman; W. N. Blanchard, Greencastle; J. M. Breckenridge, Crawfordsville; H. L. Coles, Terre Haute; F. C. Wagner, Terre Haute.

Sub-Committee on Engineering—R. C. Yeoman, Lafayette, Chairman; E. H. Ahara, Mishawaka; M. E. Louth, Kokomo.

Sub-Committee on Invention—H. O. Garman, Indianapolis, Chairman; W. H. Wright, Indianapolis.

Sub-Committee on Mathematics—A. M. Kenyon, Lafayette, Chairman; A. L. Foley, Bloomington; Laurence Hadley, Richmond.

Sub-Committee on Medical Research—A. L. Walters, Indianapolis, Chairman; G. S. Bond, Indianapolis; B. D. Myers, Bloomington; Will Shimer, Indianapolis.

Sub-Committee on Nutrition—F. C. Atkinson, Indianapolis, Chairman; R. H. Carr, Lafayette; Geo. A. Fisher, Indianapolis; E. F. Kohman, Indianapolis; H. A. Shonle, Indianapolis.

Sub-Committee on Physics—A. L. Foley, Bloomington, Chairman; J. P. Naylor, Greencastle; R. R. Ramsey, Bloomington.

From 1914-1918 the French women have borne the burden of agriculture. Their wounded men, broken and disabled, have come home to them to be cared for. Tuberculosis attacks their poorly nourished children. These women have been the chief laborers for the fields. It is up to America to relieve the French women in every possible way. Save and send the food they need.

So long as the boys are at the front, difficulties are to be subdued, impossibilities to be trampled down.

## What Other Councils Are Spending

Some idea of the magnitude of the work being done by councils of defense in other States may be suggested by the following figures showing appropriations and expenditures:

	Funds	Expenditures
California .....	\$100,000—State funds appropriated	\$52,781.30 to January 15
Maine .....	1,000,000—State funds appropriated	
Maryland .....	2,000,000—State loan appropriated	550,000.00 to April 1
Massachusetts .....	2,030,000—State funds appropriated	268,702.82 to November 1
Michigan .....	5,000,000—4 per cent. loan	
Minnesota .....	1,000,000—State funds appropriated	
New Hampshire .....	1,000,000—State funds appropriated	
New Mexico .....	750,000—State funds appropriated	
New York .....	1,000,000—State funds appropriated	
Ohio .....	250,000—State funds appropriated	150,000.00 to December 10
Pennsylvania .....	2,760,000—State funds appropriated	215,000 to March 1
Vermont .....	1,000,000—State funds appropriated	





# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MAY 17, 1918

Number 40

## Committee to Pass on All Improvements

Brought to the Attention of the Indiana  
State Council of Defense—Other  
Matters Up.

A committee will be named to which will be referred all questions involving the policy of the Indiana State Council of Defense and the Council of National Defense relative to new buildings of any kind, and especially to public improvements, that heretofore have come before the State Council of Defense as a whole. The appointment of such committee was authorized at the meeting of the Council May 15. Evans Woolen was designated as its chairman. One of the first propositions that will be up to the committee, Chairman Foley said, will be the construction of a court house at Rockport, Indiana, at an approximate cost of \$185,000.

In this connection Mr. Fox said, "On the subject of these improvements and public building generally, Mr. Chairman, I find other states appear to be going ahead. Many of our people in Indiana are loafing on the streets for want of something to do. If we are to go on with this policy of restriction and prohibition it seems to me we must find something for them to do. We have many idle workmen." Mr. Fox's suggestion was referred to the new committee.

Arthur W. Brady submitted a report covering his investigations of the origin and authorization of the publication and distribution of the Indiana War Service Text Book, which, after a discussion, was adopted. Mr. Brady's report in full appears elsewhere in this number of the Bulletin.

Emsley Johnson, county attorney for Marion county, submitted to the Council the question of the propriety of proceeding with a road building program in view of the Council's declarations on this subject. Mr. Johnson said better and permanent roads to Fort Benjamin Harrison are being demanded by the federal government as a condition to the further operation of a military training school at the fort. He said also that other projects include the main market highways, the construction of which is asked as a war measure. The Council expressed itself as approving the completion of roads to Fort Harrison, and such main market highways as are desired for the motor transport service program. However it urged upon Mr. Johnson that no new road contracts be made except such as are first brought to the Council's attention, and approved.

Upon motion of A. E. Reynolds the Council held the reconstruction of an elevator at Boswell, Indiana, as a matter for the consideration of the Benton County Council of Defense, to which it was referred with the understanding that the action of the Benton County Council is to be conclusive.

Schuyler Mercer, state senator from Miami county, addressed the Council on the subject of the dog menace to the sheep industry. He advocated the recommendation of laws and ordinances that would put an almost prohibitive tax on dogs, and would require that peace officers kill all stray animals. He also advocated a bounty on dead dogs by county commissioners as a means of removing many homeless and valueless animals. Frank Stutesman, a merchant of Peru, following Senator Mercer's address, described to the Council his experience in this connection. He said he had witnessed a decline of the wool industry due to the depredations of

stray dogs to a point where it is practically eliminated in Indiana. He urged the Council as a patriotic necessity to take such steps as will protect the source of meat for food and wool clothing from the menace now existing. Upon motion, a committee consisting of E. M. Wilson and Isaac D. Straus of the Council; George Harney of the Protection Committee, and Senator Mercer was appointed to make concrete recommendations to the next meeting of the Council.

George Ade submitted to the Council a plan of condensing for the newspaper press as much of the national war publicity as is available for weekly release. Mr. Ade said the experiment is an attempt to find a solution for a situation that is making impossible demands upon the small publisher. The Council approved the effort.

The Finance committee reported that the matter of attempting to regulate the sale of stock and bond issues of doubtful value known as "blue sky" offerings, is not a proper function of the State or County Council of Defense. The report of the committee was approved. This question came up recently from Lake county where it was reported the sale of stocks of questionable value—many of them perhaps worthless—was interfering with the successful financing of war enterprises.

Herbert Eiler asked the Council to nominate him as "official war photographer." He said such action is necessary before he can secure permission to take pictures in military camps and reservations. These pictures he held to be of historical value. He added that he would endeavor to finance his work outside the Council. The request was referred to the Military committee.

The Council approved the action of the committee on Food Production and Conservation, as reported by Prof. T. A. Coleman. The committee, Prof. Coleman said, had agreed that its policy for the 1918 wheat crop would be an increased production rather than an extended acreage. The committee is planning an intensive campaign to maintain Indiana's record in this particular, he said.

The committee consisting of Earl Crawford and Prof. T. A. Coleman to which was referred the question of the Council's acting on the organization of men exempted from military service, for the furtherance of the war program, reported that this organizational work is being done by county agricultural agents and conscription boards in the state, very effectively. The further consideration of the subject was placed in the hands of the Military Affairs committee.

## Longer School Terms For Emergency of War

Longer school terms for the proper preparation of children for such crises as arise in wartime are urged in the resolutions adopted by the Educational Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense. More than 200 educators took part in the meeting which was enthusiastically successful. Dr. Charles Zueblin of Boston outlined a program for educating the American school children to be ready either for peace or war. The section also emphasized the importance of maintaining a high standard of efficiency in the public schools during the war, that the schools be used as war service community centers, that the teachers be better paid and that night schools be added where they can be of any assistance. Dr. Henry Jackson of the United States Bureau of Education, addressed the section on the common effort being made by the American educational institutions to help in making the nation's cause successful.

## To Maintain Acreage And Increase Yields

Indiana Committee Takes Steps to Guarantee Wheat Output for Year  
of 1918.

At the meeting of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation of the State Council of Defense, plans for the organization of a state-wide wheat campaign for 1919 wheat production were approved. D. S. Myer, of Purdue University, was elected state leader. A preliminary meeting to discuss the details of the campaign will be held May 24th at 2 o'clock in the Board of Trade room. This meeting will be participated in by the State Food Committee, Purdue University, Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, Indiana Millers' Association, Indiana Bankers' Association, and the Indiana fertilizer manufacturers, and others. D. S. Myer will preside at the meeting.

A letter from R. A. Pearson, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, urges that the wheat acreage of Indiana be maintained. The normal acreage has been increased twenty-five per cent since the war began. D. S. Myer says that through careful selection of seed wheat and proper attention given to the preparation of the seed bed, and the use of fertilizers, that the total wheat production for Indiana can be increased. The committee took steps to urge upon local conscription boards the need for sparing farmers from the draft call as far as possible, especially as it applied to men who were operating threshing outfits.

Maurice Douglas, state leader of the silo campaign, reported on the progress of the campaign to place ten thousand silos on Indiana farms in 1918. Laporte county reports that her quota of 93 silos is practically contracted for at the present time. A. E. Watson, the Laporte county leader, proposes to double their quota. A mammoth booster meeting and luncheon will be held at the Rumley hotel, Laporte, next week. Similar county-wide meetings are being held in other counties.

R. E. Caldwell, a member of the Dairy Committee, presented an excellent report on the progress of the dairy campaign for the last year, and outlined the procedure for the coming year. The general plan for the coming year is to conduct a drive to encourage the greater use of dairy products and to encourage the dairy farmer to use better methods in his operations.

Wm. J. Jones, of the state board of agriculture, presented a plan to encourage "short feeding" of cattle. The plan was a result of the conference which he had with Mr. Cotton of the United States Food Administration. He proposed to offer medals at the next state fair for the best results which could be shown both as to profits and as to weight gain. The proposition was referred to the Livestock Committee, headed by Warren T. McCray, with power to act.

A resolution was passed as a result of the resignation of Ralph W. Moss, commending him on his faithful service as chairman and co-worker.

A resolution was adopted expressing the committee's appreciation of the splendid work of their director, G. I. Christie, and congratulating him upon being chosen as assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture.



## Patriotism in Indiana

Allen County.—M. B. Kroft, representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, is conducting a campaign in the county for the eradication of the common barberry shrub, the common carrier of stem rust of wheat and other small grains. With the co-operation of the Ft. Wayne city fosterer, the county agent, the school children and the Boy Scouts, Mr. Kroft hopes to eliminate entirely the dangerous shrub from the city and the county.

Blackford County.—Mrs. Charles Ritter, woman member of the county council of defense, has prepared the following report of war activities by women in this county: Red Cross and allied relief—hospital garments, hospital supplies, articles for soldiers and refugee garments, total \$68; surgical dressings, 3,640; grand total, 4,446. The report, which is itemized, is signed by Mrs. C. Andre, chairman....Mrs. A. G. Lupton, chairman of the child welfare work, reports the weighing and measuring of 425 babies, the holding of clinics throughout the county by local doctors, nurses, school authorities and members of the committee. Some delay was reported on account of epidemics of contagious diseases....Dr. Ella Hollis, chairman of the health and recreation committee, reports the sending of 562 volumes of books for transmission to the soldiers to headquarters....Mrs. L. W. Burke, chairman of the enrollment committee, reports a total of 2,460 women registered, and the work not yet completed....Mrs. Jack Crisman, chairman of one of the special committees, reports the work of distributing the 1918 food cards well on its way....Mrs. Josephine Clippenger, chairman of food production, reports two war gardens conducted by women and many other women increasing garden and poultry production....Mrs. Charles Ritter, chairman of the "fourteen-minute speakers" committee, reports thirty-four speeches made, and arrangements made for patriotic meetings, service flag programs, etc....Mrs. R. K. Willman, chairman of the Liberty Loan committee, reports sales by the women of \$132,250; a total of \$14 subscriptions, with 260 women buying \$50 bonds....The county council recently appropriated \$7,500 for the County Council of Defense which, in turn, will turn the money over to the local chapter of the Red Cross for the purpose of purchasing supplies.

Boone County.—The War Mothers of Boone County recently met in Lebanon and formed a county organization. One mother, Mrs. Florence Lambert of Elizaville, registered the names of four sons in the service. Mrs. Alice French addressed the meeting and a small contribution was made to the Red Cross.

Clay County.—Seventeen physicians, representing nearly the entire medical profession of Clay County, volunteered their services to the War Department at a recent meeting, addressed by Dr. A. E. Scars of the medical section of the State Council of Defense. The men will compose a part of the 400 physicians which Indiana has been asked to supply....The Red Cross fund organization in Clay County, of which Dr. J. A. Rawley is chairman, consists of a war fund committee, a war fund cashier, an executive committee, a publicity committee, a speakers' committee, a committee on vocal music, a committee on lands, and a committee on bill posting and advertising.

Clinton County.—James McCune, a farmer living at Micheltown, has one son in France, four in army training camps and one in the United States Boys' Working Reserve. He purchased \$500 worth of Liberty Bonds of the third issue.

Decatur County.—The Eagles lodge of Greensburg, in line with the suggestions of the United States food administration, has taken a practical method of encouraging the use of potatoes. The distribution of five bushels of potatoes as prizes and premiums was a feature of the opening night, Tuesday, of the lodge's big indoor show.

Delaware County.—Ordinances fixing penalties for the distribution of seditious literature and for spreading war lies have been passed by the Muncie common council. An emergency was declared and the ordinance became effective immediately.

Elkhart County.—A total of more than 9,000 women registered for war work in Elkhart County, bringing the percentage of registration to more than 95....The County Council of Defense has held that the erection of a new \$50,000 Y. M. C. A. building in Elkhart is not essential war work....Letters have been sent to each school teacher in the county by A. E. Weaver, county superintendent, in which it was stated that the license of any school teacher who is found disloyal to the government will immediately be revoked. The letter was written as the result of reports that some teachers had made disloyal remarks.

Fountain County.—Dan C. Reed, chairman of the County Council of Defense, has appointed Claude Philpott of Covington, Joseph H. Stahl of Attica and O. W. McGaughey of Veederburg, as a committee to give legal advice to Fountain County men going into the service....Harry Glascock has been appointed deputy food administrator for the county, to succeed T. H. Boe, who recently resigned.

Fulton County.—Following reports that cornstalks are, in many cases, still standing in wheat fields, thus endangering the wheat yield for the season, the following letter was sent to the farmers of the county by the County Council of Defense: "The present weather is giving what a great start and unless corn stalks are broken down or harrowed out of the way immediately, they will injure the wheat yields of Fulton County. The standing stalks will cause waste in reaping, both of grain and of twine. A bushel of wheat saved will save human lives. Within the limit of the square

mile for which you are responsible, please look over the situation and if any of your neighbors are neglecting corn stalks in wheat fields, urge them to attend to the matter at once. This is a part of the campaign of the Nation to save food for our soldiers and for our allies. It is a part of the campaign to make Fulton County help raise food. Get busy as soon as this letter reaches you....Only fifty women in the county did not register for war service, making the percentage of registration 99.98.

Huntington County.—The effort of Huntington shoe merchants to bring about a conservation of leather was commended by the County Council of Defense in the following letter: "The Huntington County Council of Defense hereby informs all citizens of our county that the patriotic effort of the shoe merchants of Huntington in advocating the 'conserving of leather' has the hearty endorsement of the Council of Defense. We hereby cheerfully refer the public to the full page communication offered them by these merchants in the issue of the Huntington Press, Sunday morning, May 5. We consider this effort one of patriotism and recommend a careful consideration by all our citizens."

Jackson County.—C. L. Kessler was elected president and Mrs. Clara D. Carter was chosen secretary of the Jackson township council of defense at the first meeting of the organization, held recently.

Knox County.—Grocers of the county have agreed to close each Wednesday afternoon during May, June, July and August, at the request of the county food administration.

Laporte County.—Moral and religious work among soldiers and members of their families is to be conducted by a committee appointed at the monthly meeting of the county council of defense. The appointment took place at the request of the State Council of Defense. A. E. Trevitt, captain of the Salvation Army here, was named chairman. Others of the committee are Dr. W. L. Elston of Michigan City, Attorney Walter C. Williams of Michigan City, C. W. Pettit, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and Rev. T. B. Shields of Rolling Prairie.

Marion County.—The Franchise League of Indianapolis has arranged to make clothing for French and Belgian children in its Red Cross workshop. Mrs. Irving King will be in charge. The garments are to be given through the Junior Red Cross....Members of the hospital committee of the Marion County War Mothers met with Mrs. A. L. Wilson Tuesday and made pneumonia jackets....Kindergartens, public schools, parochial schools and clinics of Indianapolis will be opened as examining stations for tables in the Child Welfare campaign. The weighing and measuring of the babies will begin as soon as the enrollment which is being taken in connection with the registration of women is completed. The committee in charge of selecting places for examination includes Mrs. Eliza Baker and Miss Ruth Patterson, kindergarten experts; Miss Laura France, assistant superintendent of public schools; Miss Vivian Green, Children's Aid Association, and Mrs. Charles P. Trask, of the parochial schools.

Marshall County.—The Marshall County Service Council has been completed and fully organized. The purpose of the council is to collect a "war chest" fund for the purpose of paying the county's quota in various war relief activities. Officers of the council are Dr. G. F. Hitchcock, president; Orlow Leonard, vice-president; James Sweeney, secretary, and Edward S. Kitch, treasurer....All the physicians of the county are giving their services to the work of registering children in connection with the child welfare campaign. Each doctor has promised to serve for a short time, thus dividing the work....A bazaar was arranged for Friday evening, May 17, in Plymouth, for which 600 tickets were sold at \$1.00 each, each ticket to be worth one article on display at the bazaar. The affair was arranged to provide a fund for the purchase of uniforms for the Bremen Liberty Guards. The merchandise was all donated for the cause by the patriotic merchants of Bremen.

Perry County.—A conference of Perry County war workers held in Cannelton May 9th and 10th attracted a large attendance and was marked by the generation of intense patriotic enthusiasm. The County Council of Defense, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. committees participated in the program, which was followed by a "smoker." The latter consisted of the use of real Irish stone pipes and tobacco for all who cared to indulge. F. S. Bogardus of the Indiana State Normal School delivered the principal address at the evening meeting May 9th. In his report to the Speakers' Bureau of the State Council, Mr. Bogardus writes as follows: "It was so unique and it offers such a fine suggestion for similar work elsewhere that I feel that you should know about it and possibly should suggest the holding of similar meetings to other county councils. The most striking feature of the affair was that it seemed that the men of influence and responsibility in Perry County had assembled from all parts of that county for a general conference and get-together meeting on the subject of the war. There were 250 men present, all anxious to learn how to develop greater effectiveness in the war work of Perry County. It seemed to me that these people were not waiting for outsiders to come there to tell them what to do in order to stimulate, nor urge them to greater effort, but they had come forward as American citizens realizing their individual responsibility, and were proposing to see to it that Perry County should do its full part in the war. The program consisted of reports by all of the various demonstrators, such as Food, Fuel, Red Cross, Knights of Columbus and Y. M. C. A., and all the other war causes working in Perry County. These officials were introduced to the assembled body of men by name and each one was asked to explain in a few words what he was trying to do, as well as what had been accomplished. Quite a number of times persons arose in the audience and explained what work was going on in their own communities or offered

suggestions as to how greater effectiveness might be reached in certain lines of war work. The members of the county council of defense were present and were introduced by name. Every township in the county was represented by its township council of defense. The common interest in the war work displayed in this meeting, the sense of fellowship and friendliness made the meeting an unique affair. I am satisfied that this meeting accomplished more in the way of securing practical results in organization and method of work than some of the very large meetings that I have had the pleasure of attending. The 'smoker' element of the meeting was quite a success, there being a good, large supply of pipes and Kentucky tobacco on the table in a room, as well as some cigars. If this Perry County idea of a get-together meeting of all the men war workers could be used throughout the counties of Indiana, I am quite certain that we would see even greater enthusiasm and effectiveness in our efforts to mobilize the civilian population than have yet been attained."

Rush County.—Thomas M. Green, chairman of the Rush County Council of Defense, holds that the members of the Rushville city high school should have credit for having pledged \$10 each to the Y. M. C. A. war fund, from their own earnings, the same to be paid by April 1. The money was paid in as pledged. Recently the Indiana Bulletin reported that \$9 members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve had made a similar pledge in Rush County, the incidents having been confused probably. Mr. Green says he knows nothing of any such pledge from the Boys' Reserve, and that the latter organization had nothing to do with the high school enterprise.

St. Joseph County.—Every stray dog in South Bend, tagged or not tagged, will be killed, according to orders which have been issued to the police department. The order was issued for the purpose of preventing dogs from destroying war gardens.

Scott County.—The County Council of Defense has organized councils of defense in each of the five townships of the county. The names of the chairmen follow: Finley township, Frank Arbuckle; Jennings township, A. W. Garriott; Johnson township, John Sarver; Lexington township, Dillard Robbins; Vienna township, Jesse Comer.

Shelby County.—Judge Blair named Mrs. John Rhodes, Mrs. Minnie Fuller and John Burns to take the places of Mrs. S. L. Major, Dr. W. H. Kennedy and Thomas H. Wooley, who have resigned as members of the Shelby County Council of Defense....The following have been appointed as chairmen of township councils of defense: Addison, John D. DeFries; Shelby, Stephen Barnes; Noble, Dal Neibert; Liberty, Perry Armstrong; Union, Clay Briley; Marion, Charles Rhoades; Hanover, W. N. Bassett; VanBuren, William H. Smith; Moral, George Ruschaupt; Sugar Creek, Richard Gallagher; Brandwine, Clarence T. Fraker; Hendricks, George W. Shepard; Jackson, William Cochran; Washington, Henry McCarty.

Sullivan County.—What was termed the largest public meeting ever held in the county was held recently under the auspices of the county War Mothers' organization. Mr. Harold C. Bays, the principal speaker, talked on "The Morale of the Army." The War Mothers' organization of the county has a membership of about 600 and several townships already have perfected their organizations.

Tippecanoe County.—The Central Y. M. C. A. of Lafayette is offering a course in first aid to members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, in order that they may know how to handle emergency cases likely to arise in farm work. The work will begin May 16 and will be free to all boys who wish to take the course.

Vigo County.—Boy students of the Wiley High School, following a school board order eliminating the teaching of German in the public schools of Terre Haute, gathered together more than 2,000 books, a quantity of maps and other literature used in the German classes, and publicly burned them on the campus of the school. Following the demonstration the students formed a procession and marched through the streets of the city. The school board issued an order discontinuing the teaching of German on May 3, the order becoming effective May 6.

Wabash County.—The Wabash County Council, which recently appropriated \$10,000 for the use of the Red Cross society, reappropriated the money to the Wabash County Council of Defense. The Red Cross had already drawn \$3,000 for the purchase of material for use in local workshops. None of the money will be applied to the Wabash County allotment of \$21,000 in the second big war fund campaign May 20-27. The local chapters are arranging for a membership campaign in June. From the membership fund 25 per cent. will be retained for uses of local chapters. Harry McNamee has succeeded Dr. James E. Wilson as president of the Wabash County organization....Chester Township Council of Defense has an enrollment of more than 1,000 and it expects to reach a total of more than 1,100 before the drive is completed. Collections for memberships at \$1.00 each with donations in the seven precincts of the township resulted in an accumulation of \$1,070, of which \$414 went to the county fund and \$656 retained for use in Chester Township....A conference of mothers recently was called by the child welfare workers of the county, at which the mothers were instructed in the care of their children. The conference was held in connection with the baby registration.

Wayne County.—Thirteen Wayne County physicians have volunteered for the army medical department.

Whitley County.—An auction sale of articles donated by residents of the county will be held at Whitley, May 18, for the benefit of the Red Cross.



## Red Cross Members Urged to Great Effort

Lake Division Points to Opportunity for Service During Week of May 20 to 27.

Following President Wilson's proclamation in which he officially named the week of May 20 to 27 "Red Cross Week" for the purpose of raising \$100,000,000 for war relief, the Red Cross War Council sent this statement to the Red Cross members living in Lake Division Red Cross territory.

"To carry out the proclamation of the President of the United States and the President of the Red Cross you are called upon to spare no effort to make Red Cross Week a period of patriotic generosity not surpassed in the annals of practical relief.

"The minimum of America's contribution should be \$100,000,000. You are asked to review carefully the needs of our own troops and of the troops and civilian population of our allies as outlined in the President's proclamation and discussed in detail in many reports from this organization. Then bring the needs to the attention of all with whom you come in contact.

"Let no Red Cross member fail the opportunity to give until he feels he has a satisfactory personal share in these measures for victory.

"Red Cross offers every American an opportunity to give to his country and to his country's allies—to do his utmost without thought of financial return—that those who are suffering may be sustained to victory. Let no one be able to say that he did not give or that he did not give sufficiently because he failed to understand the need.

"The rapid increase in the number of our soldiers in France means that Red Cross facilities abroad for immediate relief and care of our fighters must be increased. Refugees driven from their homes by Germans have added thousands to the number of old men and women and children in France and Italy who must be fed and clothed.

"The need for at least \$100,000,000 is convincing and immediate. The Red Cross in more than a hundred ways is rendering service here and abroad that saves human life and maintains the fighting spirit of our allies. The Red Cross must always be financially prepared to deal with any unexpected emergencies constantly arising from war conditions. In these emergencies immediate relief is the only effective relief. Never has money been made to yield such big returns in allaying pain, restoring happiness and recreating usefulness for our fellow human beings as with the Red Cross dollars of the first war fund."

## Red Cross Activities

The American Red Cross has issued a statement showing the condition of its war fund. In June, 1917, a total of \$110,134,360.47 was made available through subscriptions and interest on subscriptions. Refunds to chapters amounted to \$17,401,690.04. The amount appropriated to date is \$82,217,943.82, leaving a total of \$10,515,347.51 still available.

Premier Clemenceau of France has sent his thanks to the American Red Cross War Council for the immediate aid recently rendered at his request to 50,000 refugees from the war zone gathered at Stomer.

Plans have been made by the Red Cross for the biggest nation-wide series of parades ever held in one day. Fifteen hundred cities and towns are included in the plans which contemplate the participation of more than five million men and women.

A statement to Red Cross members living in the Lake Division asking them to do their part in the collection of the \$100,000,000 fund which

is expected to be raised during the campaign from May 20 to May 27, was sent out following the proclamation by President Wilson naming the dates of the drive.

"Uncle Sam's Ten Commandments" have just been issued in placard form by the Summit County (Ohio) Draft Board in conjunction with the Home Service Section of the Akron Red Cross Chapter. Here are the commandments:

1. Thou shalt not evict, for non-payment of rent, a soldier's dependents under penalty of \$10,000 fine.
2. Thou shalt not cut off a soldier's life insurance because of delayed premiums.
3. Thou shalt not foreclose a mortgage on a soldier's property.
4. Thou shalt not take away a soldier's home on which he has made part payment.
5. Thou shalt not sell a soldier's property because of his failure to pay taxes, national, state or local.
6. Thou shalt not settle a lawsuit against a soldier during his absence.
7. If a soldier sue, the courts shall postpone action until he can attend to it.
8. If a soldier have a mine, or timber or farm claim, assessments on which are overdue, it shall be held for him.
9. Honor thy soldier and thy sailor, that thy days may be long in the land of liberty.
10. No man hath greater love than he that offereth his life for the world's sake, and it is commanded that neither lawyers, nor the loan sharks, nor the gatherers of tithes shall fatten on him.

## How Many Can YOU Answer?

The Speakers' Bureau of the Indiana State Council of Defense has had mimeographed the following list of questions for distribution to speakers. These will be sent out immediately:

HOW MANY OF THESE THINGS DO YOU KNOW ABOUT?

1. Do you know without looking it up, what President Wilson's fourteen "war aims" are?
2. What changes in the map do these points involve?
3. What changes would they necessitate in the economic relations between the principal peoples of the world?
4. What changes might they not involve in your own life?
5. With which of these points are the Central Powers in agreement?
6. When the treaty of peace is drawn, what main problems must it solve—in Russia? in China? in Africa? in Asia Minor? in the Balkans? in Turkey? in the Mediterranean? in the Baltic?
7. What interests, what peoples, conflict in these areas, and why do they conflict?
8. What do the Germans mean by "freedom of the seas" and what does President Wilson mean?
9. What tremendous changes in the life of all the inhabitants of the world are involved in the proposed absolute "freedom of economic intercourse"?
10. How would "free economic intercourse" affect laborers and capitalists, and business in general, in this country?
11. What dangers of future conflict lie in "universal free trade", and is there any way in which these can be avoided?
12. Exactly what are the various proposals that have been advanced looking to the formation of a "world parliament" or world court?
13. Can you think of any plan by which a "world parliament" or a "world court" could be effective, without the establishment also of a "world executive"?
14. What powers would this nation, and other nations, be obliged to relinquish totally to an effective "world parliament"?
15. Is it true that imperialists in England, France, Japan and America—as well as in Germany—would prefer a "peace of compromise" to President Wilson's "peace of justice"? If they do, why do they?

## Food Administration

Officers of the J. P. Michael Company of Indianapolis signed admissions as having violated the food regulations knowingly, and were penalized in the sum of \$3,000, which was distributed among the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. equally. Upon receipt of their signed admissions, Dr. Barnard in addition to the penalty named above, revoked the firm's license as wholesalers and jobbers and permitted it to continue business on a suspension of the revocation.

E. A. Carman, a grocer of Lafayette, sold pancake flour as a wheat flour substitute and retailed flour at an excessive price, with the result that he was forced to suspend business for a week beginning May 12. The action was taken on the recommendation of the Tippecanoe County food administrator.

An investigation of prices for wheat flour substitutes is being made by Carl Simms, chairman of the Milling Division, at the direction of the Washington authorities. Millers will be required to report prices they are paying for cereals and the prices they are charging for the products thereof. Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, in a special wire to Dr. Barnard, says: "Corn meal should be selling at the mill-door at not to exceed 25 per cent less than wheat flour and white corn flour at from 10 to 15 per cent below wheat flour." He holds there is no justification for the present high priced levels in this commodity in many sections and promises "summary action" where higher figure obtains.

No justification exists for an increased price of bread due to the high price of substitutes, Mr. Hoover asserts. He says the price tendency for corn meal and corn flour is and has been downward and that dealers who have been proposing to raise the price of bread must furnish a more sufficient reason or be liable to charges of profiteering.

The practice of shipping ice to communities where adequate facilities for supplying the local demand already exist is frowned on by the food administration as being wasteful of shipping facilities, storage and the man power required for duplicated delivery service. The practice is said to obtain in Princeton, Martinsville and other communities where the food administrator will order it discontinued.

Offers of thrift stamp bonuses or any other combination for stimulating the sale of wheat flour, wheat products or sugar are taboo. The federal food administration announces that no variation or modification of the stringent regulations which provide for limited rations in both these staples will be countenanced.

## 200 Women Statisticians.

The immediate need of 200 statisticians by the United States civil service commission, for service in the Ordnance department of the War Department, has been reported to Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, chairman of the Woman's Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, by Hannah J. Patterson, resident director of the Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C. The woman's section of the state council is asked to assist in securing these statisticians. Mrs. Carlisle is informed that no written examination is necessary, all applicants being subject to examination only as to education and experience. "The need is urgent," says Mrs. Patterson's announcement, "and any efforts that you may make toward securing women for the ordnance department will be appreciated." All applicants in Indiana are asked by Mrs. Carlisle to apply for the necessary blanks to the Ordnance Bureau, in the War Department.

"All the resources of the country are hereby pledged"—now is the time to work them to the limit.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.

Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 40

## The War Service Text Book

The following report submitted by Arthur W. Brady was received by the Indiana State Council of Defense May 15th and approved:

To the State Council of Defense:

In the matter of payment for publication of the War Text Book, referred to me for investigation and recommendation, I beg to report as follows:

The project of publishing a War Text Book for use in the schools of the State, whether first suggested by the State Council of Defense or the State Department of Education, was a wise and patriotic conception, and has been carried out satisfactorily with respect to both the contents and the form of the book. The transaction has been characterized by good faith throughout on the part of all concerned. Regard being had to the high character of the work required in a publication for school purposes and to the speed necessary to make the book available at the proper period in the school year, the amount agreed on between the State Department of Public Instruction and the Bobbs-Merrill Company, namely, \$10,080, does not appear unreasonable, but the correctness of the amount should be determined by the Board of Public Printing. It clearly appears from the records of the Council that it was at all times understood that the Council should be under no financial responsibility for the publication.

The Attorney General of the State has given it as his opinion "that the State Council of Defense is under no legal obligation to Bobbs-Merrill Company, and neither the State Board of Education nor the State of Indiana is legally bound by the contract the Board made with such publishers," and that "it will require legislative action to authorize the payment of this claim out of the public revenue," and that he knows "of no board or official who is authorized to allow or pay the claim for printing the War Text Book."

The Attorney General also says:

"The people have received what appears to be full value for the amount of money asked by the printers of the book, the books being of that value or more. The books were used for a patriotic purpose; the people have received, accepted and used them, and, in equity and good conscience, the printers should be compensated therefor. In law, there is no provision by which the money could now be paid out of the state treasury, except that it be done with the expectation that the Legislature would legalize it. The Legislature at any time hereafter can legalize the transaction and provide for the payment of the bill."

It is a regrettable fact that payment cannot be promptly made for this book, the benefits of which the people of the State already enjoy, and for which they are morally bound to make full compensation. The facts should be reported to the Governor, with a recommendation by the Council that at the next session of the General Assembly funds should be appropriated to cover the full and fair cost of publication, such cost to be determined by the State Board of Public Printing.

A copy of the opinion of the Attorney General and of other related papers are filed herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR W. BRADY.

## U. S. Public Service Reserve

Bulletin No. 20.

To All Enrolling Agents of the U. S. Public Service Reserve:

To make sure that there will be ample labor to cultivate and harvest the largest crops which Indiana farmers can plant, the U. S. Public Service Reserve will create an Emergency Farm Labor Section. It will start soon a campaign to enroll at least twenty-five thousand members for this purpose.

## An Emergency Reserve.

This force is to be essentially a reserve. It will be composed of men who are ready to give from one to two days' work to working on farms in their neighborhood up to those who can devote a month or more wherever they may be needed most. Men who are able to start at once and give all their time during the greater part of the farming season should not go into the reserve, but should find work on the farms immediately. Agents of the reserve can perform valuable service by stirring up men who have had farming experience to get back on the farms where our country needs them.

In view of the possibility that the supply of labor thus to be provided, supplemented as it will be by the large force of boys who are joining the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, may not prove sufficient to meet the needs, it is imperative that there be built up an emergency reserve large enough to supply any possible demands. The health and comfort of millions of Americans as well as the fate of the war, hang largely upon our ability to raise and harvest this year a larger supply of foodstuffs than ever we have produced before.

## Part Time Workers.

There is available a host of men who will be able and glad to devote a part of their time this summer to farm work if the country needs them. College students, professional men, clerks, and other employees who have vacations should be willing to give them this year to productive work out of doors. Men who have heretofore worked at farming should be especially sought after. Already employers in many communities are getting together and agreeing to give up some of their men for limited periods to work on neighboring farms. In Canada, and last summer in many places in this country, employers have been found who make up the difference in pay for the men whom they release. This is not only patriotic, but in many cases is no more than far-sighted self-interest, for the whole efficiency of a community may depend on the ability of the local farmers to raise an adequate food supply to meet local needs.

## Special Record Cards.

A special record card is being prepared for enrollment for emergency farm labor. It will be of a size such that it can be sent in an ordinary commercial envelope. It will have suitable questions to show how much time the member can give, between what dates, and in what localities; also what farming experience he has had, if any.

## Largely a Local Problem.

It must not be forgotten that the farm labor problem is in very large part a local problem which can not be fully met except with the aid of local initiative and energy. No greater mistake could be made than to believe that it is possible to provide a national or state machinery which can take care of it all. The greatest service which the Public Service Reserve can perform is to co-ordinate and stimulate local activities along sound lines. Movements already under way in any localities should not be discouraged but assisted and perhaps given greater power by being incorporated without great change into the nation-wide campaign.

## With a National Aspect.

On the other hand the lesson must be driven home that the labor resources of any county or state, in so far as they can be spared from local needs, should at all times be available to meet shortages elsewhere. We are engaged in a great

common enterprise, and the national crisis far transcends any local consideration.

## The Housing Problem.

There is a task of great importance which the agents of the Public Service Reserve should take up at once in places where no other organization has yet been effected for the purpose. Many farmers have no adequate living accommodations to take care of the labor which they need. The "housing problem" is as acute in connection with farming as it is with other war industries. It is one which cannot be dealt with on a national scale as it can in shipbuilding. Each community must handle it for itself. Its solution is wholly dependent upon the exercise of local sagacity and energy. The county agents of the Department of Agriculture will keep in close touch with the needs of the farms for men. Their work in co-operation with the agents of the U. S. Employment Service will give prompt information as to any shortage anywhere of farm labor. There is, however, no country-wide organization which has undertaken to stir up the farmers and farming communities everywhere to grapple with their housing problem.

The State Director, therefore, asks the local agents to take up, each in his own community the question of whether the local farmers have adequate housing facilities and proper living accommodations for the labor they are going to need. What an individual farmer may hesitate or not think to do by himself may often be worked out by community action. Arrangements can sometimes be made, for example, for rooming a large number of men in towns within easy reach of a group of farms and a co-operative arrangement worked out for taking them to and from work in automobiles.

## The Plan of the Farm Labor Reserve in Indiana.

There are two ways in which the Farm Labor Reserve can be worked out. We are going to outline both of them. The first one is the plan which we think from all angles the better one. This plan has been started in Indiana, in Huntington, and has reached a point where everyone is very much elated over it. The way this plan should be worked and organized is essentially as follows:

The Head Enrolling Agent in each county should take charge of the entire campaign. He should call the local Chamber of Commerce or Rotary Club in for aid. He should have the County Agricultural Agent to assist him later in the actual placing of men from the Reserve on the farms, should there be actual need for them. Through the Chamber of Commerce an organization can be built up by a good many men who can take the enrolling cards of the Farm Labor Reserve and actually solicit from business house to business house men who will sign up for some service during the summer months of June, July and August. There is a pledge on the card in which a man states how much time he can give. The applicant should consider this matter very carefully and should not sign up for a time that he knows he cannot give. Wherever possible, men who have had previous farm experience of some kind should be solicited. While men without farm experience can be taken they are not so valuable.

Huntington has worked out a problem in this way: They have taken Huntington, Indiana, as the central reserve. There are three or four towns in the county at which telephone exchanges which serve the surrounding territory are located and those towns are called auxiliary reserves. The main reserve, or the Huntington reserve, will be called upon to supply farm labor to the territory in immediate telephonic communication to it, and the auxiliary reserves will furnish labor to their immediate territory. If, after the reserve of an auxiliary has been exhausted, it finds it necessary to get more men, it will call upon the central reserve at Huntington for help. Calls are to be made the evening previous, to the office of the Head Enrolling Agent, and he will notify the men whom he designates to go. While soliciting for men goes on, it is well to get men who can furnish automobiles to haul the members of the reserve to and from the farms. It is well also to get doctors and ambulances to aid in taking care of men who might suffer from sunstroke.

Farmers will sign requisitions for help and they will be kept on file at the Head Enrolling Agent's office. He and the County Agricultural



Agent can assign men for these calls from the records which they have on the cards on file at the office. Men are presumed to answer these calls except in cases of illness and unusual business requirements only. If men do not answer these calls without suitable excuses they should be severely censured by the County Council of Defense, as this whole thing is based upon faith.

Therefore, you can see by this general outline that the whole problem is a local community one and that each community must work out its own salvation in the matter of emergency farm labor. Cities and towns must realize that the greatest measure of local financial security lies in the maximum production and in an equal harvest.

The other plan can be more simple if you see fit. You can solicit by any means that you desire for this reserve. You can file these cards in your office and you can also file requisitions from the farmers in your office. You do not have to have an auxiliary reserve system unless you see fit to do so, but we advise you to use the more complete system.

We are going to send you the emergency farm labor cards as soon as we can. Do not start your campaign until you get these and until you have made a comprehensive organization for this work. We will furnish general publicity on this subject but we cannot furnish complete publicity, as we must make this local in its greatest appeal. You have the backing of the State Council of Defense, through the Food Production Committee, headed by Prof. G. I. Christie and you have the backing of the U. S. Public Service Reserve of the Department of Labor.

N. E. SQUIBB,

Indiana Director, U. S. Public Service Reserve.

\* \* \*

I. W. Litchfield of the clearance section of the United States employment service advises the Indiana director that a survey is being made to ascertain pressing requirements for skilled labor in every department of war activity. Upon the facts ascertained will be based a policy that is expected to put an end to proselyting skilled workers already engaged in plants making war material. Abuses of this kind have been reported to the Indiana State Council of Defense and are being investigated.

In France all grain that can be used in bread-making is reserved for human food.

## Four-Minute Men

Prof. Edgar Frazier, representing Indiana University, will conduct a ten weeks' course for Indiana men and women who desire to prepare for patriotic speaking. The course will include in addition to oratorical and forensic instruction, a brief study of the causes of the war and the purposes for which it is being fought. Members of the Four-Minute Men and Fourteen-Minute Women especially are invited to join the classes but any one else interested will be welcome.

\* \* \*

"Four-Minute" men in Indiana have agreed to devote a part of their time during the next two weeks to the advocacy of laying in a next-winter coal supply. State Chairman Philip T. White has sent out the following memorandum to the local chairmen:

"The State Council of Defense and the Fuel Administration earnestly request us to make the following announcement, which might be done at the commencement of your four-minute speech:

"Every householder or consumer of coal is urged to take immediate steps to lay in his next winter's supply of coal immediately. Delay in securing your next winter's coal will mean not only physical hardship, but the congestion of the railroads at a time when the transportation facilities must be at their best. Buy your coal now."

\* \* \*

The "Four-Minute" men have engaged to support a Red Cross drive beginning May 20. The organization in Indiana is in splendid working condition and excellent results are reported in connection with the third Liberty Loan campaign.

## Women Speakers in State Conference

### Fourteen-Minute Orators Get Inspiration and Take a No-Wheat Pledge.

The first state conference of the Fourteen-Minute Women Speakers' Bureau was held in the Claypool Hotel in Indianapolis, Friday, May 10th.

The meeting opened with the singing of "America," and after a word of greeting from Mrs. Julia C. Henderson, the founder, Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, chairman of the Women's Section of the State Council of Defense, welcomed the women and told them how much she appreciated their efforts and their accomplishment in the work her committees have set for them. M. E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense, gave greetings from the State Council and assured the women of the Council's appreciation of their effective war work. Dr. H. E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, thanked the speakers for their efforts in behalf of food conservation, recalling that this was the first subject upon which they had talked, and urged them to renewed efforts to induce the people to observe wheatless days. R. E. Cavanaugh of the men's speakers' bureau, gave a most interesting talk on the work of the public speaker.

A roll call of the counties brought forth a number of most interesting experiences from the representatives of the various counties. The number of meetings at which the Fourteen-Minute Women of the county had appeared, their subjects, and the manner in which they undertook the work, some using the school district as a unit, others attempting a different method of approach to the people, all were most illuminating and helpful. Fine, too, was the tribute of the occasional county woman who reported for her bureau, one, saying that until she had her Fourteen-Minute Women, she felt that she stood alone; after that, she was assured of help and support in all her work.

A luncheon was served in the Riley Room, at which the heads of Mrs. Carlisle's various committees reported briefly on their work, and Private T. C. Henry of the British and Canadian armies related some of his experiences.

The afternoon session opened with a beautiful procession by a group of young women carrying the allied flags. Following the American flag, which was last, came Mardo Koehn, a young soldier from the Speedway, who sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and later a group of songs.

A talk was given by Prof. Edgar Frazier of Indiana University on "The Art of Public Speaking." This talk was extremely practical, dealing first with the construction of talk, and concluding with instructions on the use of the voice. Every point in making a speech "get over" was discussed in a most helpful manner.

Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, a speaker for the Federal Food Administration, gave an address on Food Conservation, and her arguments were sufficiently telling to cause the conference to pass a resolution proposed by Miss Eleanor Barker that the Speakers' Bureau pledge themselves to a program of wheatless days until the next harvest.

In the round table led by Mrs. Wallace Campbell of Anderson, Mrs. Campbell talked on the various methods advocated by various speakers, and answered questions involving some of the problems of the Fourteen-Minute Speaker.

The session was concluded with some remarks by Mrs. Henderson, who commended her bureau for its effective service, and urged them to renewed effort in this most important branch of war work.

## Mail of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Postage Free

Office of Third Assistant

Postmaster-General,

Washington, April 25, 1918.

Some postmasters are erroneously charging postage due on letters written and mailed by soldiers, sailors and marines assigned to duty in a foreign country engaged in the present war. Attention is, therefore, invited to paragraphs 3 and 4, section 406, Postal Laws and Regulations, as amended by Order No. 362, dated October 3, 1917, appearing on page 29 of the October, 1917, supplement to the Postal Guide, from which it will be seen that such letters may be mailed and delivered to the addressees free of all postal charges.

The provisions of amended paragraph 2, section 406, Postal Laws and Regulations, relative to the rating of soldiers', sailors' and marines' letters with postage due at the single rate, to be collected on delivery, do not apply to such letters when written and mailed by soldiers, sailors and marines assigned to duty in a foreign country engaged in the present war, since, as above stated, such letters are free.

A. M. DOCKERY,

Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

In England "His Majesty the King" and the humblest subject have duplicate ration cards.

## All Unnecessary Expenditures Should Be Deferred in Consideration of War Demands

### Council of National Defense Advocates a Concerted Effort for Economy With a View Both to Saving Money for Essentials and Reducing Use of Materials

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following statement in the Official Bulletin:

The Council of National Defense and the advisory commission to the council believe that a concerted effort for economy by the people of the Nation will not only go far toward paying America's expenses in the war, but will also reduce consumption of raw and manufactured materials essential to the conduct of the war.

The council urges all to refrain from unnecessary expenditure of every kind, and to bear constantly in mind that only one thing is now of real importance and that is the winning of the war.

The Nation's resources in man power, money, transportation, foodstuffs, raw materials, and fuel have already been subjected to heavy strain, and it is the clear duty of every citizen to guard against increasing this strain by a single wasteful act.

It is most creditable for everyone—man

and woman, boy and girl—to be economical in dress, food, and manner of living. Every evidence of helpful self-denial on the part of all in a time like this is most commendable.

This war is more than a conflict between armies; it is a contest in which every man, woman, and child can and should render assistance. Thrift and economy is not only a patriotic privilege, it is a duty.

The Council of National Defense is composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, and the Advisory Commission of Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, chairman; B. M. Baruch; Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Howard E. Coffin; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of the Drexel Institute, of Philadelphia; and Dr. Franklin Martin, secretary general of the American College of Surgeons.



## Miss Lathrop Tells Child Welfare Duty

**National Leader Says It Is an Essential  
Part of War Program to Save  
Little Ones.**

Miss Julia Lathrop, national child welfare leader, told of the added necessity for the betterment of health conditions of children as a result of the war, in talks before the state child welfare conference at the Claypool hotel, Indianapolis, May 9th. The meeting was called by the child welfare committee of the State Council of Defense and was attended by members of county organizations in charge of the campaign for the registration and examination of children and by others interested in the work of saving the lives of children.

Miss Lathrop explained in detail the plans for Children's Year, which started April 6 and during which it is planned to save the lives of 100,000 children under 6 years of age. She told of what is being done in Europe to take care of the children of soldiers. Italy and France, she said, make the children of soldiers wards of the government and there is a bill pending in the British parliament which will provide for the education of the children of soldiers.

Among the other speakers were Michael E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense; Mrs. Frederick Krull of Indianapolis; Mrs. A. T. Cox, special agent of the Indiana State Industrial Board; John J. Walsh, state factory inspector; Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health; Horace Ellis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dr. S. E. Smith, superintendent of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane at Richmond; Amos W. Butler, secretary of the State Board of Charities; Mrs. H. E. Barnard, president of the Indianapolis Parent-Teacher Association; Paul L. Kirby, secretary of the Children's Aid Society, and Dr. Kenosha Sessions, superintendent of the Indiana Girls' School at Clermont.

## Physicians Urged to Avoid Further Delay

Indiana physicians are urged by Dr. Joseph Rilus Eastman to apply immediately to Major T. C. Stunkard at Ft. Benjamin Harrison for places in the medical reserve corps of the United States Army. Dr. Eastman advises against the delay incident to appeals or inquiries made directly to Washington. He asks every volunteer to bring two letters of recommendation, preferably not from politicians. Dr. Eastman calls attention to the request that Governor Goodrich has made of the surgeon general that an examiner be sent from Fort Harrison to the larger cities of the State, but points out that doctors should not permit any unnecessary delay such as is necessarily involved in this plan, and he asks that they respond promptly to the end that Indiana's quota of members in reserve corps may be made up promptly.

## War Books Lately Added to the State Library

Any of these may be borrowed by any citizen of the State. Ask your local librarian to apply for them, or if there is no library in your town, write to the State Library for a registration blank. The only expense is that of transportation.

Balch, E. G.—Approaches to the Great Settlement.

A review of peace proposals beginning with President Wilson's peace note of December, 1916, and ending with the Pope's note of August, 1917. "texts of the less accessible documents are given, a full bibliography on problems to be settled.

Barker, G.—Red Cross in France.

An account of the varied activities of the Red Cross, from personal investigation.

Gray, H. S.—War Time Control of Industry.

Experience of Great Britain in governmental control of industry. The last chapter gives a survey of what has so far been done in this direction in the United States, and a comparison with conditions in England.

Kellogg, C.—Women of Belgium.

Mrs. Kellogg went to Belgium in July, 1916, as the one woman member of the Commission for Belgian Relief. The book is not so much the story of the work of the commission as of that of the Belgian women.

McCarthy, D. J. Prisoner of War in Germany.

Dr. McCarthy was attached to the American Embassy in Berlin and the book is based upon his personal experience as an investigator of conditions in the prison camps of Germany.

Rose, M. S.—Everyday Foods in War Time.

A useful little book giving suggestions for saving, with a brief discussion of nutritive values that is simple enough to be understood by any one. A few conservation recipes conclude the book.

## Sugar Rations Limited To Guarantee Supply

In order that the sugar supply be sufficient to take care of the demands of the canning and preserving season, the Food Administration is requiring manufacturers of food products that include sugar to file reports of the supply on hand, amount ordered or in transit and a statement of the amount consumed during January, February, March and April. Firms starting in business after November 1, 1917, will be restricted to 50 per cent. of the normal allotment and those starting business in the face of the advice of the Food Administration not to, January 1, 1918, or later, will not be supplied at all. Following are the proportions to be distributed by the State Food Administrators after May 15:

Preservers and packers of vegetables, catsup and chili sauce, fruit and milk.....	100
Manufacturers of jam, jelly and preserves..	100
Meat packers .....	100
Ice cream manufacturers (excluding sherbets and ices) .....	100
Druggists for medical purposes only.....	100
Tobacco and explosives manufacturers.....	100
Manufacturers of apple butter .....	100
Honey producers .....	100
Glycerine manufacturers .....	100
Condiment manufacturers .....	80
Manufacturers of soda water.....	80
Confectionery, candies, etc. ....	80
Manufacturers of chocolate .....	80
Manufacturers of soft drinks and beverages.	80
Bottlers of soft drinks.....	80
Fruit syrup and flavoring extract manufacturers .....	80
Manufacturers of sweet pickles.....	80
Chewing gum manufacturers .....	80
Cocoa manufacturers .....	80
Manufacturers of invert sugar .....	80
Mine and cereal manufacturers.....	80
Leather tanners .....	80
Manufacturers non-edible products.....	80
All others .....	80
Soda water fountains and sellers of soft drinks .....	80

An all-potato dinner was one of the features of a recent meeting of the Topeka (Kansas) chamber of commerce. The dinner was a demonstration of the present European needs of wheat, and of the possibilities that Kansas presents for palatable and cheap substitutes in this time of need.

No wheat was served at the dinner. Every dish contained potatoes from potato soup, "as a first line of offense," as the local reporter has it, to potato cake as a wind-up.

The girls of the home economics department of the Topeka high school displayed 101 different ways of preparing potatoes for food. The idea of the potato dinner followed an address by Food Administrator Innes before the Rotary Club.

## Small Percent of Boys Fail to Make Good

**Less Than Five Percent of the Inexperienced Have Failed on  
Farms.**

According to reports received by the State Council of Defense from the various County Directors throughout the State, hundreds of members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve have found employment on farms. Almost without exception these boys are making good, although occasionally personalities do not match, and the farmer and the boy disagree.

Of the eleven boys who have returned home after giving farm life a trial without success, four blame the farmers and the other seven admit failure. One boy left because his employer conducted a continuous blasphemous tirade against him. This report was verified upon investigation. Two other boys left because they were compelled to work on Sundays from morning until night in the rain. Another boy left because the farmer hired him out to neighbors at \$2.00 per day although he was only paying the boy \$25.00 per month. This latter experience is absolutely contrary to the policy of the Reserve for, according to Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director, no exploitation of this boy labor will be tolerated under any circumstances.

Of the boys who admit failure, two were not adaptable to farm work, four returned because of homesickness and one was discharged because he appropriated fourteen eggs which he sold to the village groceryman in order to raise the price of admission to a local "movie." This boy confessed his guilt to the farmer, shed copious tears, begged forgiveness and returned home sadder but wiser.

So far these failures constitute less than five percent of the reported number of inexperienced boys who have been placed.

### Boys in Industrial Work.

Members of the Terre Haute Division of the Boys' Working Reserve are making good in essential industries according to Benj. Blumberg, city director. In applying for more boys, F. R. Benson of the Terre Haute Malleable & Mfg. Company praises the services rendered by the eleven members of the Reserve who have been working part time in the evenings and on Saturdays.

In Indianapolis, the Atkins Saw Works and the Imperial Drop Forge Company are employing members of the Reserve with good results. While industrial work is not emphasized, still those boys who engage in essential productive work and who render service which is deserving of commendation, will be honored with the Federal Bronze Badge at the end of the school vacation.

### Boys Not Wanted in Shipyards.

Many boys as well as a number of directors of the Reserve have applied for employment in shipbuilding plants. The Department of Labor advises that boys are not wanted in shipyards—first because they are inexperienced, and second, because housing conditions are not favorable to the welfare of youth. The spirit of these boys is commended, but they are reminded that they can best serve Uncle Sam this summer by doing their level best to substitute for men on Indiana farms.

### Enrollment Is Still Growing.

The enrollment of Indiana boys in the Reserve continues to grow and according to reports received from Washington, Indiana with 19,216 enrollments continues to lead the other States in this respect. "With this large number of energetic young men pledged to engage in productive employment, the Reserve is ready to meet any emergency and farmers and growers of canning crops need not hesitate to increase their acreage, for there will be plenty of harvest labor," says Isaac D. Straus, federal state director.



## And the Huns May Take All That's Left!

Here is a list of a few necessities with Holland prices:

Pork, \$1.10 a pound.  
Beef, \$2.00 a pound.  
Sugar, 80c.  
Coffee, \$1.80.  
Tea, \$3.00.  
Butter, \$1.75.  
Cheese, 90c.  
Soft coal, \$24.00 a ton.  
Hard coal, \$30.00 a ton.

Wages for carpenters, 45c an hour; masons, 50c an hour, and painters, 32c an hour.

Every week the people must secure food ticks, the apportionments for a day per person are ½ pound of bread and ½ pound of potatoes. Once a week one can get 1 ounce of coffee or ½ ounce of tea; one may have ½ pound of sugar a week and no more.

### A New Decalogue.

Recently Rev. Dr. William Rosenau, addressing Jewish soldiers of the National Army who are in training at Camp Meade, Md., gave the men a new decalogue as follows:

I—I am America, thy country, which brought thee out of bondage to liberty.

II—Thou shalt have no other country besides me.

III—Thou shalt not take the name of America, thy country, in vain.

IV—Remember the Declaration of Independence and keep it holy.

V—Honor thy superior officer.

VI—Thou shalt not despoil.

VII—Thou shalt not ravish.

VIII—Thou shalt not loot.

IX—Thou shalt not betray.

X—Thou shalt not annex.

While written for soldiers, if civilians will paste the commandments on their door posts and obey them they will be better citizens.

Profiteering of flour has caused I. Rosenberg, a wholesale flour dealer of Boston, to lose his Food Administration license. Revocation is to remain in force for the duration of the war. At a hearing held by the Federal Food Administrator for Massachusetts, Rosenberg admitted that he had sold wheat flour at a profit of about \$2.50 per barrel.

## Woman's Section

### Graduating Essays.

Bulletin No. 53.

CIRCULAR V.

To the County Chairman of the Department of Education:

The Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense is asking the graduates of American high schools and colleges to consider and discuss in their graduating essays questions relating to the war. Following is a list of suggested themes:

First Year of the War and What This Nation Has Accomplished.

A Contrast of This War and Former Ones.

The War Utterances of Our President.

Why We Must Win the War.

The Defenses of Our Country.

German Intrigue and Propaganda in the United States.

Is War Only a Man's Job?

The Closer Relationship of Nations Brought About by the War.

The Historic Papers of This War.

German War Practices and What Would Happen if We Lose the War.

Loyalty to Our Country—What It Means.

A Vision of a New World After the War.

Submarine Warfare—Is It Justifiable?

Historical Steps Leading to the War.

A Comparison of German and American Forms of Government.

New Inventions—Results of the War.

Women's Part in the War.

Is This a War of Self-Defense?

The Battle for Democracy.

How Can Food Win the War?

What Will Germany's Expansion in the East Mean to Us?

Value of Individual Effort in an International Crisis.

What Does Democracy Mean?

Aviation—Its Value in the War.

What Must I Do to Help Win the War?

Commanders of the Allied Armies.

"American Principles and American Policies."

The Economic and Social Changes Which May Follow the Winning of the War.

What is Patriotism?

A patriotic play, endorsed by the National Committee of the Department of Education, has been sent to me. "The Call of the Triple S" has been written by Mrs. Mary Shepherd Joy, and can be used effectively in school and town entertainments. I encourage its use. Address Mrs. Joy at 34 Second street, Malone, New York. Single copies are 25 cents, or a package (5 copies) \$1.00.

The Government is preparing a series of war pictures, in lieu of which all other pictorial programs will be recalled. When the war pictures are ready, I shall let you know.

There remain a few hundred letters to the school children of Indiana, if any chairman desires them.

A full report of your work will soon be asked for.

Sincerely yours,

(MISS) KATHARINE MERRILL GRAYDON,  
State Chairman, Department of Education.

\* \* \*

Bulletin No. 57.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND, May 10, 1918.

To the County Chairmen, Food Production Committee:

Many women are getting acquainted with the hoe for the first time in their lives according to the reports of the County Chairmen of several counties. By doing this they will release labor for the fields, help the railroads to avoid congestion in shipping, feed their families better vegetables than the market affords, improve their health by this outdoor exercise, and keep their self-respect by doing something real, as patriots.

The country woman has always, without exception, taken a direct interest in managing her own garden. She more often than otherwise has the planting and tending of it, as the fields and gardens require attention at the same time. If the town women will do as well, no need for our government to worry over the food problems.

Washington is making definite requests, asking certain questions. Will you please answer and send to me after a reasonable time?

What organizations in your county are carrying on special gardening propaganda?

Are your County Superintendent of Schools, Agricultural Agent, and Home Demonstrator (if you have one) doing active work along this line and co-operating with you?

How many school gardens?

Have you any regularly employed Garden Supervisors in your county? Do your women get the garden bulletins sent out from Purdue and the Agricultural Department?

Do they get them through your Agricultural Agent, or have you sent a mailing list to the Department?

Are you anticipating any shortage of labor in your county?

What are the products mostly engaged in?

Have you any berry, larger fruits, or seed farms in your county?

Is there any labor shortage at harvest time in either?

Do you think women labor would be acceptable?

Have you ever tried it out there?

Do your people know about the Woman's Land Army Movement?

If you will answer these questions, as I have them, and return to me, I shall be greatly obliged.

The National Committee speaks of the war

gardens as Liberty Gardens. Let us do the same. While our garden movement was launched before we received this information, confusion may be avoided by the change.

The form for pledge and record cards may be either published, together or separately, with request of them being saved by reader, or they may be published on cards. Just as you think best. These are to be turned over to the government at close of season. Reports of all states are to be published. Let us put Indiana at the top.

Sincerely,

HORTENSE TAPP MOORE,  
Rockville, Indiana.

Chairman Food Production Committee, Woman's Section, Council of Defense.

### PLEDGE CARDS FOR LIBERTY GARDENS

Drawn Up by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. In co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

I Name..... Address.....  
Street No..... Date.....  
enroll as member in the.....branch of the Liberty Gardeners. I agree to plant and care properly for a garden in 1918; I agree to do this under the direction of the official agent supervising garden work in my community; or to use my influence in securing the appointment of such an official where none already exists. I agree to keep a complete record of crops grown and report on the same in the autumn.

(Signature).....

BE SURE TO GROW THESE	GROW THESE IF SPACE PERMITS
Beans, snap or string...	Sweet corn.....
Beans, Lima.....	Pears.....
Tomatoes.....	Irish Potatoes.....
Onions.....	Parsnips.....
Beets.....	Salsify.....
Cabbage.....	Eggplant.....
Carrots.....	Pepper.....
Lettuce (plant between crops).....	Swiss Chard.....
Radishes (plant between crops).....	Cucumber.....
	Summer Squash.....
	Turnips, Spinach and Kale late planting after other crops.

For full information consult your local supervisor or write your State College of Agriculture.

### LIBERTY GARDEN RECORD CARD

I Name..... Address.....  
Street No..... Date.....  
submit the following report of garden work during the year 1918:

(Signature).....

Note.—Fill in the blank spaces below as the work progresses and return the card to the person whose name appears on the opposite side. Fill in with ink. Write plainly. Return as soon as all the crops are gathered.

Size of garden.....	Expense.....			
Value of crops.....	How labor.....			
Pl. of Row or Amount				
Vegetable.	No. Plants.	Gathered.	Value.	Remarks.
Beans.....				
Tomatoes.....				
Onions.....				
Beets.....				
Cabbage.....				
Carrots.....				
Lettuce.....				
Radishes.....				
Other crops.....				

Indianapolis, Ind., May 13, 1918.

Bulletin No. 59.

To the County Chairman of the Registration Committee:

It is very important that we know immediately how many precinct chairmen you had for the registration drive, and how many assistants they appointed. If you did not organize your county into precincts, please advise how it was divided, and how many chairmen you had, also the number of assistants they had.

We will very greatly appreciate this information by return mail.

Very truly yours,

ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,  
Chairman Woman's Section State Council of Defense.

(Continued on Page 8)



## President Appeals For Red Cross Help

Second War Fund Campaign to Raise One  
Hundred Million Dollars Begins  
May 20.

President Wilson has appealed to the American people in behalf of the American Red Cross, whose second war fund campaign to raise one hundred million dollars begins May 20 and continues for one week, the President's proclamation establishing Red Cross week is as follows:

"Inasmuch as the war fund of 1917 so generously contributed by the American people to the Red Cross for the administration of relief at home and abroad has been practically exhausted by appropriations for the welfare of the men of our military and naval forces and those dependent upon them and for the yet more urgent necessities of our allies, both military and civilian, who have long borne the brunt of war;

And inasmuch as the year of our own participation in the war has brought unprecedented demand upon the patriotism and liberality of our people and made evident the necessity of concentrating the work of relief in one main organization which can respond effectively and universally to the needs of humanity under stress of war;

And inasmuch as for the duration of the war closer and closer co-operation of the Red Cross with our own army and navy, with the governments of our allies and with foreign relief organizations, have resulted in the discovery of new opportunities for helpfulness under conditions which translate opportunity into duty;

And inasmuch as the Red Cross war council and the commissioners in Europe have faithfully and economically administered the people's trust;

Now, therefore, by virtue of my authority as President of the United States and President of the American Red Cross, I, Woodrow Wilson, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 20 'Red Cross Week,' during which the people of the

United States will be called upon again to give generously for the continuation of the important work of relieving distress, restoring the waste of war and assisting in maintaining the morale of our own troops and the troops and peoples of our allies, by this manifestation of effort and sacrifice on the part of those who, though not privileged to bear arms, are of one spirit and purpose and determined with our warriors."

## Woman's Section

(Continued from Page 7)

May 13, 1918.

Bulletin No. 60.

To the Woman Member of the County Council of Defense.

If you have not already done so, will you AT ONCE send us the names of the Woman Member of your township councils? If the township councils have not yet been formed in your county, kindly at once get in touch with the chairman of your county council and confer with him in regard to this matter as the county council has been advised to accept your recommendations for the women members of the township councils as they will be part of your organization and work under you.

Please give this your immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,  
Chairman Woman Member State Council of Defense.

Mrs. Stuart Dean, representing the women's section of the State Council of Defense, is, organizing a motor corps. Every applicant for membership in this corps must be able to drive her own machine and agree to undertake one of the following five lines of work: canteen, ambulance driving, escort, dispatch carrying or Liberty Loan. Twelve members will form a unit. Mrs. Dean expects the women to adopt a uniform for use while on duty. She recently made a study of the New York plan which has been conspic-

uously successful. Carl Fisher, Indianapolis motor manufacturer, has offered a training school, fully equipped, for those who desire to enroll in this service.

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Mrs. Emma DuValle, chairman of the colored women's section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, is very proud of the record made by the colored women in connection with the recent Liberty Loan bond campaign. Six lodges of the Household of Ruth invested \$900 in bonds. Mrs. DuValle is giving attention to the registration of colored women for patriotic work and expects to make a creditable showing. She is being assisted by volunteers and is asking still others to help. Mrs. Celia Maxey, Mrs. Mamie Shelton and Mrs. Julia Reed are now devoting their time to this work. The indorsement of Mrs. Gertrude B. Hill, state president of colored women's clubs, has been secured and effective assistance is expected from this source.

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Mrs. Alice Bridgman, woman member of the Franklin County Council of Defense, reports an encouraging success with the registration of women. In one township she says a woman 68 years of age walked three miles to register. Franklin County has completed its township organization now and is in position to do very effective work, Mrs. Bridgman writes. Mrs. George Mullen, chairman of the registration in the county, "drove 45 miles over muddy roads in a driving rain to boost the work and spoke to an enthusiastic company of women."

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Mary Lang Olney, chairman of the woman's registration in St. Joseph County, reports a call from a South Bend factory giving prompt and timely evidence of the need and importance of the registration of women for war work. The factory in question has a contract for a watch-like mechanism used in munitions. The work is largely in the nature of inspection and requires women of unquestioned loyalty. From the registration cards of women now unemployed and willing to take paid employment, a number of women were sent into the factory. Others will follow as they are located. The enterprise of Miss Olney has been complimented by Miss Julia Landers, chairman of registration for the State.

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In connection with Bulletin No. 58, sent to county chairmen of the department of education, woman's section, Mrs. Katharine Merrill Graydon, chairman, says in part:

"No present work of the war offers greater opportunity than the work of the Department of Education. It is not so easy as some forms of activity and the results are not so tangible as the indispensable piles of socks, or of the Liberty Loan receipts; but it is more far-reaching and enduring. It tends to arouse and to establish those sentiments and ideals upon which the very life of our government is to rest. You are helping to build the mightiest bulwark the country possesses, are furnishing assistance greater than ships or food or ammunition or relief of any kind. The effort is not only for the present but for all time. Therefore, I make a solemn appeal to every chairman to enter into it with all the enthusiasm and resource and devotion of her nature.

"There is no need of discouragement. The year has been given over largely to the organization of the counties. I wish before its close every county might have a woman member of the Department of Education. If the work has been followed as suggested, enlarged and enriched by your own vision, I am sure much has been accomplished."

## Society Will Assist.

Assistance in the Americanization of foreigners is a service tendered the special committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense, headed by John H. Holliday, by the Indiana Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The board of managers, at a recent meeting, authorized the president, C. T. Jewett, of Terre Haute, to offer the services of the organization, in any available form, to assist the work, which is one of the principal purposes of the society.

## The United States Department of Agriculture Urges That the Present Wheat Acreage of Indiana Be Maintained

May 8, 1918.

Prof. G. I. Christie, Director, Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, Lafayette, Ind.:

Dear Prof. Christie—Replying to your inquiry of the 6th instant, regarding the plans of this Department with respect to the insuring of an adequate production of wheat in this country next year, 1919, I would say that the subject is already under consideration by the Department. As you, of course, appreciate, several important determining factors are still in doubt. This is true with respect both to the approximate wheat needs of the world next year, which are more or less affected by the magnitude of this year's crop, and the conditions in various portions of this country, which necessarily determine to a considerable extent the acreage that it may be practicable to put in. Taking into account such information as we now have, it would appear that it would be highly desirable for this country to maintain approximately the acreage of winter wheat sowed last fall. This would seem especially true in the Corn Belt States, where wheat is a relatively sure crop and constitutes an important feature of the approved crop rotations, bearing especially in mind the important relation that the wheat crop of this region bears to the seeding down of the land with clover and timothy.

One of the important things to look out for early in the season is the location of varieties pure, disease-free seed of thoroughly tested and approved varieties. This needs the attention of the farmers themselves, as well as by the extension forces while the crop is growing and available for field inspection. In view of the advance made last year in this direction, it should be possible to secure a much higher average quality of seed wheat in most sections than has been used in former years.

The importance of early plowing where summer fallowing is practiced and where wheat is to follow wheat or oats should also be emphasized and especially the thorough tillage of corn that is to be followed by wheat. In view of the earlier spring, it would seem reasonable to expect that the wheat acreage of the Corn Belt States can be put in on a better prepared seed bed than last year, provided the seasonal conditions continue to develop normally. Numerous other important features, such as labor supply, availability of fertilizer, farm machinery, etc., are being considered by the Department for comment when fuller data are available. It is believed that through such early consideration as your committee contemplates in Indianapolis at its meeting on the 14th instant, helpful information regarding special problems, more or less local, may be developed, which will have important constructive value in planning the work of the season.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. A. PEARSON,  
Assistant Secretary.





# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MAY 24, 1918

Number 41

## Suggestions For Practical Duties

Directed to Indiana Committees on Public  
Morals and Religion by Dr.  
Philputt.

The following communication has been addressed to the chairmen of the Committees on Public Morals and Religion, of the county councils of defense in Indiana:

"The inquiry has come from several county council chairmen asking what definite work, and what methods of work, shall be undertaken. We are all asking ourselves these questions and each council committee must largely determine them for itself.

"The Committee on Public Morals of the State Council of Defense would make the following suggestions at this time, not because they are new, but because we believe they should be kept especially in mind:

"1. Strong support of all the measures of our government looking to the prosecution of the war.

"All preachers, priests and rabbis, as public leaders having the ears of the people, are in a position to exert a powerful influence upon public sentiment. The President has recognized this and has asked that you give your invaluable support to efforts of the government to successfully carry on the war. As patriots we can do no less. We should cry aloud and spare not. Tremendous issues are at stake. The decision hangs in the balance. The men at the front must not for one moment doubt that they have the united support of our great nation behind them. We should keep constantly before the people not only the very just reasons why we are in the war, but the great moral ends to be attained by winning the war. We must not allow the people to grow tired of the conflict, or cherish a desire for peace at the expense of complete and unquestioned victory.

"2. Keeping in touch with the men who have joined the colors. This is being done to a degree, but the committee would urge that it be more thoroughly done. Many boys have no church or lodge, or even family to write them letters. They seldom, if ever, hear from home. We think of the boy who sees his comrades receive mail while he turns away apparently neglected and forgotten. Find that young man and write to him. It is certain that this will not be done without thorough organization for the purpose. Every township and village community as well as every church, lodge, or social organization of any kind, should have a committee to get and keep, up to date, a corrected list of names and addresses and see that they are distributed and made use of. Give the boys a cheer from home.

"3. The Red Cross drive for 100 millions of dollars. This call is upon us right now. Give it right of way in all churches and public gatherings. No one can do too much. Many may do too little.

"4. Memorial Day. On the thirtieth of May the nation formally honors the heroes of '61 to '65. In addition to this worthy purpose, the President of the United States at the request of the Congress has designated the day as one of fasting and prayer. He says in his proclamation of May 13th: 'I exhort my fellow citizens of all faiths and creeds to assemble on that day in their several places of worship and there, as well as

in their homes, pray to Almighty God that He may forgive our sins and shortcomings as a people and purify our hearts to see and love the truth, to accept and defend all things that are just and in conformity to His will, and to give victory to our armies as they fight for freedom.' The State Council of Defense has issued a similar request. In line with these proclamations it is suggested that as far as possible churches unite at some suitable hour either during the day or at evening in a great public service. It is believed that this is entirely practicable not only in towns and cities but in townships and country churches with great blessing and profit to all. We urge this upon your attention.

"We are now, it is believed, at the high tide of the war. Both sides recognize this. Our glorious allies have poured out their blood and treasure like water. We are just getting into the conflict. America must lay her best and her all upon the altar if victory is to be assured. If that is done the final issue can no longer be in doubt.

"ALLAN B. PHILPUTT,  
Chairman Committee on Morals and  
Religion, State Council of Defense."

## Canada Orders Idlers To Work or to Jail

1. Every male person residing in the Dominion of Canada shall be regularly engaged in some useful occupation.

2. In any proceeding hereunder it shall be a defense that the person is—

(a) Under 16 years or over 60 years of age.

(b) A bona fide student proceeding with his training for some useful occupation.

(c) A bona fide student in actual attendance at some recognized educational institution.

(d) Usually employed in some useful occupation and temporarily unemployed owing to differences with his employer common to similar employees with the same employer.

(e) Physically unable to comply with the provisions of the law as herein enacted.

(f) Unable to obtain within reasonable distance any kind of employment which he is physically able to perform at current wages for similar employment.

### Penalty for Evaders.

3. Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be guilty of an offense and shall be liable on summary conviction before a magistrate to a penalty not exceeding \$100 and costs, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment with hard labor for a period not exceeding six months in any common jail, or in any institution or on any farm owned by a municipality or province and declared by by-law or order in council, respectively, to be a public institution or farm for the purposes of this law, which said institution or farm for the purpose of this law shall be a common jail.

5. Useful occupation and reasonable distance shall be questions of fact to be decided by the magistrate.

The above paragraphs tell how Canada has solved the problem of the idler. It was reported officially by U. S. Vice-Consul Sanford at Ottawa.

The preamble to the resolutions which constitute the official order set out that the need of men of military age in the army is equalled by the need for men in the production of food and other war essentials, and this necessitates that "all persons domiciled in Canada shall in the absence of reasonable cause to the contrary engage in useful occupations."

## Labor Situation in Committees' Hands

Report Expected on Effect of Suspending  
Public Work and Proselyting  
Among Mechanics.

All matters involving the policy of the State Council of Defense, the War Industries Board and the Council of National Defense relative to public improvements and new building enterprises wherein no definite expression is available from county councils of defense, will be considered by a committee consisting of Evans Woolen, J. L. Keach, Charles Fox, George Ade and E. M. Wilson, on behalf of the state council. The appointment of this committee was announced at the meeting May 22d by Chairman Foley and approved by formal action of the council.

The question of completing road contracts made a year ago and for which bonds have been sold, in Jackson County, was presented by L. H. Wright of the State Highways Commission. Mr. Wright stated that the material and labor for the improvement are available, and that inasmuch as the bonds have been sold and interest is being paid on them, this work should go forward. Upon his statement, the council went on record as of the opinion that this work is not contrary to its policy.

To the Improvement Committee Chairman Foley referred the matter of the proposed construction of a new court house at Rockport and highway contracts in Clinton, Bartholomew and Decatur counties which are now pending.

The chairman reported a conference on the labor situation in Indiana as it is affected by a suspension of public work and also by alleged proselyting among skilled men already at work in factories holding war contracts. The conference included J. B. Larned, representing the U. S. Department of Labor; Charles Fox, of the Labor Committee; W. C. DeMiller, representing the Federal Department of Labor, and Labor Director for Indiana, and Ross Lockeridge, Associate Labor Director. This committee, the chairman reported, expects to have a report for the next meeting of the council.

R. E. Cavanaugh, on behalf of the Speakers' Bureau, submitted to the council a statement of the engagements in Indiana of William E. Bohn. Mr. Bohn, Mr. Cavanaugh said, came to Indiana indorsed by the Committee on Public Information for the purpose of promoting the organization in Indiana of the Society of Friends of German Democracy. He made a number of speaking engagements in the State and met with some obstacles in his mission, Mr. Cavanaugh said. It was the sense of the council that efforts to arrange meetings for Mr. Bohn in Indianapolis and Evansville be continued, and that a special effort be made to identify the source of any objections or obstructions placed in the way of his securing an audience.

John T. Rhinearson, in behalf of W. E. McCreery, the latter Secretary of the Indiana Brotherhood of Threshermen, asked the council to consider the exemption, or at least the deferred classification in the army draft, of "some 200 threshermen who own and operate their own machines." Mr. Rhinearson said that the men so identified are essential to a successful harvest in the State. The matter was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Dr. Charles P. Emerson reported satisfactory  
(Continued on Page 7)



## Patriotism in Indiana

(County Councils of Defense whose activities have not been noted in the INDIANA BULLETIN are urged to report them to the Publicity Bureau, Indiana State Council of Defense, Room 81 State House, Indianapolis, Ind. Every county council should charge its publicity committee with responsibility for seeing that the INDIANA BULLETIN has a full and complete record of all activities.—Editor.)

**Allen County.**—The Emmaus Lutheran Church, acting on a request from the federal government, made a canvass of its membership relative to subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan. Figures compiled by the committee show that 85 per cent of the membership of the parish bought bonds; 612 of a total of 720 members subscribed for an aggregate of \$45,700 worth. In addition to this subscription the church bought \$2,000 worth of Liberty Bonds which become a part of the permanent church fund....Under the auspices of the Allen County Council of Defense a meeting has been called for May 23 in Fort Wayne, for the purpose of forming an organization to keep tab on those young men who have been placed in a deferred classification by the local conscription board on their claim to being farmers. The local draft board has agreed to place in Class I all those exempted for agricultural reasons who are not now on the job, or who are without good reason for not being. There are between 800 and 900 men of this class in Allen County.

**Bartholomew County.**—Marshall Hacker, chairman of the County Council of Defense, has undertaken to organize a company of Home Guards from the membership of the degree teams of five fraternal organizations of Columbus. H. J. Tooley of the Red Men is assisting him. It is likely a meeting of representative lodge men will be called soon to perfect details of the organization....High school pupils are co-operating in a movement to eradicate the common and purple barberry under the leadership of Prof. W. G. Kitchen. The program includes a campaign for locating and identifying these bushes, to be followed up by destructive methods that will least interfere with surrounding vegetation.

**Benton County.**—All of the returns from the women's registration in Benton County have not yet been received, but so far as returned reflect credit upon the women of this county. Center township registered 577; Union, 194; Pine, 128; Bolivar, 331; York, 141; Hickory Grove, 331; Parish Grove, 196; Grant, 229; total, 2,128. Owing to the shortage of cards at Indianapolis, and an insufficient supply to meet the demand here, Oak Grove, Richland and Gilboa townships have not yet reported to the county chairman and the figures are not therefore available, but it is estimated that they will bring the total registration well up toward 3,000.

**Cass County.**—Mrs. John A. Lalry was made chairman, and Mrs. Wirt Lowther secretary, of the permanent organization of Fourteen-Minute Women in Cass County. The Fourteen-Minute Women have agreed to act as a publicity agency for all women's work in connection with the county council of defense. They will work through all women's societies, social, literary and religious, and make such public speeches as are requested. The Cass County committee includes the following: Mrs. A. A. Hedrick, Mrs. Frank Berry, Mrs. A. P. Flynn, Mrs. Frank Wiperman, Mrs. O. P. Smith, Mrs. D. C. Arthur, Mrs. Anna Nolan, Mrs. John S. Lalry, Mrs. Wirt Lowther and Miss Ora Cox....In making an appeal for enlistments by physicians of this community in the military service of the United States, Dr. C. H. McCully made public the following statement: "Indiana is behind her quota of doctors and members of the profession must come forward for service. We are now listed as the forty-second in the list of forty-nine states. While men have been reporting for examination in increasing numbers since the drive began, one week ago, not nearly enough have as yet enlisted. Every doctor between the ages of 21 and 54 not physically disqualified should be enrolled for service. The men asked for at this time are needed for the new national army about to be called into service, and if we are to be prepared to care for men doctors must be forthcoming. In the event that the army of three million men, contemplated by our Secretary of War, is to be raised, every doctor between the above ages physically qualified will have to enter the service."

**Clay County.**—Members of the Farmers' Club of the Barack School, south of Clay City, interested in securing a better grade of hogs, made a trip over the county last Friday. They wished to secure hogs of a high grade to improve their herds, realizing that by securing this stock a greater profit could be realized from hog raising. This club was organized by the farmers to better their farming conditions. They have taken up the subject of farm management and thirty men are keeping their records in books furnished them by Purdue University. When the records are complete each man will be shown what operations were profitable and those that were not. This will be of great value to anyone since the unprofitable parts of the business can be either eliminated or made profitable and the profitable enlarged upon.

**Daviess County.**—Stephen Salscup, who is in charge of the program to put 91 additional silos on the farms of this county, has enlisted the co-operation of the County Council of Defense and the U. S. Food Administration. Mr. Salscup will make a special drive among livestock growers, whom he believes will be easily convinced of the business sagacity as well as the patriotism of putting silos on their farms this year.

**Decatur County.**—The board of county commissioners have agreed to suspend all road improvements including a large contract proposed jointly with Bartholomew County, for the period of the war. This action is taken pursuant to the letter received from the Indiana State Council of Defense in which the policy of the state and national councils on such work was set forth. Except for necessary repairs, the board has decided to abandon all road work....Napoleon high school students at the close of the term collected all the German text books used in the building, marched to a commons near by, stacked the books and applied a match. While the books were being consumed a large crowd gathered and sang patriotic songs....Jackson township is thoroughly organized in the U. S. conservation food work, having four units with the following chairmen: Forest Hill, Mrs. E. F. Fraley; Sardinia, Mrs. Charles Deniston; Alert, Mrs. Addie Kelley; Waynesburg, Mrs. Harry Carr....The Greensburg Chautauqua, August 6-11, inclusive, will take the form of a big patriotic gathering. In arranging for the 1918 chautauqua the directors took into consideration a letter from President Woodrow Wilson on the subject, addressed to Montaville Flowers, president of the International Association, in which the chief executive of the nation said: "It has been on my mind for some time to thank your organization for the very real help it has given to America in the struggle that is concerned with every fundamental element of national life. Your speakers, going from community to community, meeting people in the friendly spirit engendered by years of intimate and understanding contact, have been effective messengers for the delivery and interpretation of democracy's meaning and imperative needs. The work that the chautauqua is doing has not lost importance because of war, but rather has gained new opportunities for service. Let me express the hope that you will let no discouragement weaken your activities, and that the people will not fail in the support of a patriotic institution that may be said to be an integral part of the national defense."

**DeKalb County.**—At a meeting of the DeKalb County Corn Growers Association held in the assembly room of the court house, the following officers were elected: Pres., Noah M. V. Gerig, Jackson township; Sec., George Borden, of Keyser township; Treas., Philip Cool, of Jackson township. A number of new members were added to the association and a vote was made to support (1) the county five-acre contest, (2) the boys' and girls' club work, (3) exhibits at the fall fair, and (4) the corn show to be held during the coming winter.

**Fayette County.**—A. E. Leiter is endeavoring to find a way of influencing housewives to the use of wheat flour substitutes. Mr. Leiter recently made a survey and declared that 50 per cent of the substitutes purchased in Fayette County are being fed to the chickens. Dealers in chicken feed report a marked decline in business during the last two months and Mr. Leiter believes this is the explanation. Through the instrumentality of food clubs he is trying to educate the housewives to a proper use of wheat flour substitutes....Fayette County has been guaranteed an ample supply of seed corn, it is announced by County Agent A. T. Morrison. A complete survey of seed stocks and requirements of the county was made by men exempted from military service. These men have a county organization pledged to co-operation with the county agricultural agent. This was their first assignment and the result is very satisfactory, Mr. Morrison states. As a result of this survey the exempted men are said to have become familiar with local conditions that will make them more valuable as the season progresses.

**Franklin County.**—Citizens of Laurel have organized what they call "The Patriotic Association." Members of the organization essayed to eliminate all idlers and non-producers. They have printed in bright colors the following warning: "The association is determined that idling, trespassing and petty thieving in this community shall cease. A word to the wise is sufficient. We are in dead earnest. For pilferers, petty thieves, trespassers, hunters and trappers, the general statutes provide adequate penalties. The Laurel Protective Association hereby notifies all persons in this community who violate any or all of these statutes that this organization will prosecute them to the full limit of the law. The grave situation brought about by war makes it necessary for every man to give his best efforts toward production and right living. We have in our community certain individuals who are habitual idlers. Men of family who are not even supporting themselves. Men who do nothing but odd jobs now and then and spend these small returns in recklessness. Men who steal their fuel from farms and coal cars, instead of earning it by honest labor. Men who spend their days in idleness and their nights hunting and trapping on the property of others. The laws of Indiana demand that each able-bodied man shall support himself and those dependent upon him and that he shall respect the rights and property of others."

**Gibson County.**—Mrs. C. O. Baltzell has reported a registration of 8,800 women and girls for emergency war work. She expects to increase this number and has secured an extension of time for completing the canvass of the county. Mrs. Baltzell reports a very loyal response from the colored women and a special effort will be made to have white women make an equally creditable showing.

**Grant County.**—Dr. Nettie Bainbridge Powell has enlisted the co-operation of the Grant County Nurses' Association, pledging their assistance in making the child welfare campaign in this county a complete success. Dr. Powell has also enlisted the support of the newspapers and Fourteen-Minute women, who will conduct an educational campaign beginning May 23d, making it clear that there is no purpose in this campaign of collecting money or otherwise obligating the parents of children....Mrs. G. A. Southall, woman member of the Grant County Council of Defense, plans to

begin a county campaign as outlined by the child welfare program, beginning June 3. Mrs. Southall has announced her determination to save, if possible, "the seventh baby," every one of which has heretofore been permitted to die from a preventable cause. The children will be registered during the canvass for registration of women emergency war workers. Fourteen-minute women have agreed to tour the county, and doctors and nurses have enrolled to assist without cost to the organization.

**Henry County.**—An appropriation of \$1,000 has been made by the county council for the use of the Henry County Council of Defense. This is the same amount that was appropriated for the first year's work, and is made with the understanding that it is to be increased if demands justify it. The County Council of Defense made no request for a specific sum.

**Howard County.**—Baby clinics are being held under the auspices of the child welfare department of the Howard County Council of Defense at the Kokomo Y. M. C. A. Mothers of children under six years of age are asked to bring their youngsters in to be weighed, measured and registered. Those unable to bring their children in are asked to notify a member of the local committee who will make arrangements to have the registration conducted at the home. The Howard County committee has made it clear this is a voluntary war work not intended to interfere with any one's ideas how to care for children, but simply to assist those who need and desire assistance in preventing the diseases which heretofore have resulted in the death of 100,000 babies every year from preventable causes. There has been little criticism or resentment here and the child welfare committee expects to accomplish a great good.

**Huntington County.**—Z. T. Dungan, the originator of the farm labor reserve plan, successfully adopted in this county; J. W. Caswell and C. B. Williams, both of whom are familiar with the scheme, have agreed to assist in organization work in Indiana. All three of the men will fill speaking engagements as arranged by N. E. Squibb, state director of the United States Public Service Reserve, who has recommended the Huntington plan for other agricultural communities in the State....The Huntington city council, by unanimous vote, appropriated from the public funds \$500, which is to be used for the encouragement of war gardens.

**Jasper County.**—The taxpayers of this county have petitioned the members of the county council to appropriate \$7,500 to the County Council of Defense. From this fund it is proposed the county's proportion of the second Red Cross fund will be paid. The county council has the matter under consideration.

**Jay County.**—It is predicted that Jay county will raise one of the largest wheat crops in its history. The wheat is in excellent condition, and farmers last fall sowed 80 per cent more than in any previous year.

**Lagrange County.**—Wolcottville, a town of 850 persons in Lagrange County, with more than 100 war gardens, is leading every other town and city in the State in the number of garden plots per capita, according to reports from Indiana received by F. C. Gaylord, state garden leader at Purdue University.

**Lake County.**—The Lake County Council of Defense has adopted a resolution favoring the passage of the McKeown bill now pending in congress which would confer the franking privilege on councils of defense. The Lake County Council has appealed to Congressman Will R. Wood to favor the bill....F. L. Evans, a member of the Chamber of Commerce of East Chicago, asked, and was assured of the co-operation of the County Council of Defense in a plan to exterminate the mosquitoes that make life about Lake Michigan burdensome. The council will appeal to the federal government to assign a specialist from the department of agriculture to this task....Township councils of defense have been nominated in every township of Lake county with the exception of Calumet, with membership as follows: Hanover—Emil Ruge, Otto Meyer, Frank Kretz, H. H. Wassman, Mrs. Emil Ruge, Adam Schafer, Ed. Meyer; Center—George Dye, A. Langan, John Wise, Phillip Mracek, Miss Stella Bregogle, Mrs. Ada Endress, John Perry; Ross—Alfred Nicholson, Fred Kreiter, Henry Kuehl, Sam B. Woods, William G. Woods, Robert Harper, Mrs. W. Blackley, Mrs. S. E. Zuvers; Winfield—J. Love, Mr. G. Clausen, William Smith, Charles Bacon, Mrs. A. Lewis, Mrs. J. Love, Chas. Simpson; Cedar Creek—V. N. Dyer, P. M. McKay, O. L. Rigg, Mrs. E. Lynch, Wm. Dickinson, Mrs. Carl Gragg; Eagle Creek—Mrs. O. G. Fifeled, J. M. Pearce, C. Benjamin, Mrs. B. Chip....Indiana Harbor has a patriotic building that will house all war activities, erected by volunteer labor out of material donated for the purpose in one day....The Lake County German Alliance has dissolved and turned its charter in to the governor. The alliance members had 127 sons in the service and each had from one \$50 bond to a \$5,000 Liberty bond, and have as a body tendered their services to A. M. Turner in the next Liberty loan drive....To the numerous agencies for the furtherance of war activities in Gary, has been added the Calumet township section of the County Council of Defense. Harvey J. Curtis is chairman, and the other members are C. M. Baker, Henry Vosler, Harry Sommers, Dr. Ernest Schable, Mrs. Ira Miltimore and Mrs. Henry R. Snyder. The township council will co-operate with the agencies of the department of justice already in Gary, the vigilance section of the patriotic committee and the secret service agents of the American Protective League....The County Council of Defense will investigate the reports of enormous waste of wheat flour substitutes said to have been discovered in Hammond. An expert demonstrator has been secured to teach the housewives of the community how to use these substitutes advantageously, and it is planned to have her give daily demonstrations in Liberty hall.



**Miami County.**—The Miami County Council of Defense has appointed a committee to investigate and organize a War Chest fund plan for this county. The committee includes O. F. Rhodes, W. W. Sullivan, Joseph H. Shirk, M. A. Edwards, Judge Charles A. Cole, Joseph Kennedy and C. Y. Andrews.

**Parke County.**—At the regular meeting of the Woman's Department club of Rockville Mrs. Hortense Tapp Moore explained the "Child Welfare" work and talked very interestingly upon different phases of the war. Miss Grace Rohm reported 20 pounds of tinfoil collected by the children of the grade school. The money received from the sale of this will be used for Red Cross work. Officers for the club year 1918-19 were elected: Mrs. William Pearce, Pres.; Mrs. Fred Testing, First Vice-Pres.; Mrs. Donald McMillin, Second Vice-Pres.; Mrs. Carl Davidson, Sec'y; Mrs. Brooks Collings, Treas.... By request of the State Council the Parke County Council of Defense has named the following township councils, for the War Aid Association: Reserve, John Doan, Bert Cornwell, Mrs. R. L. Dooley, Wabash, Frank Bradford, John Tucker, Mrs. J. D. Swaim, Howard, E. W. Thompson, E. J. Myers, Miss Mollie Garland, Sugar Creek, Ared Myers, W. H. Harrison, Mrs. Wm. Cates, Union, Earl Johnson, Walter Martin, Mrs. David Spencer, Penn, John Coffin, Wm. Flock, Mrs. Jas. Engle, Raccoon, Seha Case, Ben Remington, Mrs. J. R. Johns, Jackson, Perry Harmless, Henry White, Mrs. Wayne Day, Liberty, I. W. Pickard, Straud Swaim, Mrs. H. H. Isaacs, Florida, J. E. Harshbarger, Chas. Newton, Mrs. Ben Grimes, Greene, Alex McClain, John Strong, Mrs. Wm. Hazlet, Washington, Walter McMurtry, Omer Davies, Mrs. Thomas Trueman, Adams, C. Lee Overpeck, J. C. Morris, Mrs. Lucy Smith.

**Posey County.**—More than fifty retail grocers of Mt. Vernon have organized for the purpose of co-operating with the U. S. Food Administration and the Merchants' Economy Committee of the State Council of Defense, in effecting such economies as are recommended for war times. The organization will consider the cash and carry plan of retail merchandising. Mr. Lockwood is president and O. A. Wilbrenner, secretary of the organization.

**Ripley County.**—The women of this county are very proud of the showing they made during the third Liberty loan bond sale. Luella Fink Butler, county chairman of the women's sales committee, reports distribution of bonds by her committee, as follows: Brown, Martha Winkler, \$9,100; Laughery, Mrs. N. McCallum, \$27,500; Otter Creek, Mrs. D. C. Yater, \$7,100; Shelby, Georgianna Spears, \$20,650; Delaware, H. H. Menke, \$5,850; Center, Mrs. V. Waser, \$17,200; Franklin, Mrs. W. A. Beer, \$35,900; Johnson, Mrs. Carl Smith, \$4,900; Jackson, Mrs. E. Behlmer, \$2,800; Adams, Mrs. W. McMullen, \$15,000; total, \$141,000.

**Rush County.**—Marion Detrick, county agricultural agent, has made a survey of the seed corn available in this county, and has agreed to assist any grower in securing his requirements. He will also hold an emergency supply in reserve in case replanting is found necessary. The farmers have recognized the importance of this work and assisted in the survey by reporting promptly and in detail the quantity and quality of the seed stocks on hand.... Persons representing themselves as authorized to take a "fuel census" have been canvassing Carthage and Ripley township. The state and county fuel administrators deny having authorized any such activity.

**Stauben County.**—The Stauben County Silo Campaign started in earnest this week. We are asked to put up not less than ninety-eight silos this summer. E. E. Spade of Angola, county chairman, and the list of township chairmen are as follows: Millgrove, Earl Salisbury; Jamestown, Glenn Brown; Fremont, A. L. Peach; Clear Lake, Warren Throop; York, Henry VanPelt; Scott, Warren Goddard; Pleasant, William Sulf; Jackson, Robert Warring; Salem, J. B. Hayward; Steuben, Earl Tuttle; Otego, George M. Brown; Richland, Nathan Metz. Each township chairman is organizing his own workers to get before the people the advantages of the silo. A recent survey of the conditions brought out the fact that around 175 men were keeping ten or more cattle without a silo, and nearly 600 men in the county who do not have silos have livestock enough to warrant having one. The silos have been apportioned to the number of livestock kept without silos. The apportionment for each township is as follows: Clear Lake, 3; Fremont, 9; Jamestown, 6; Millgrove, 7; Richland, 6; Otego, 14; Steuben, 15; Salem, 8; Jackson, 9; Scott, 14; York, 7; Pleasant, 9.

**St. Joseph County.**—More boys have enrolled in the Boys' Working Reserve in St. Joseph County than can be given positions on the farms of the county. A call to farmers, issued to place 331 young men, developed the fact that the farmers of the county are unable to give them positions. Two months ago conditions were reversed. Farmers pleaded for help and could not secure it.... A new Liberty guard unit has been organized here. The guard was planned largely as a means of extending to prospective conscripts the rudiments of military education. Special attention will be given to enrolling more young men awaiting call to service.... Mishawaka high school is proud of its record of patriotic activities. The school authorities have prepared the following summary of the school's accomplishments since the declaration of war: A 100 per cent Junior Red Cross. Almost \$1,400 worth of Thrift and War Savings Stamps have been bought by the high school students and teachers. Nineteen hundred and fifty dollars was taken of the third Liberty Loan by twenty-three individuals. One hundred and fifty dollars' worth of bonds was bought by the students in a "loose change" contest and donated to a scholarship fund. Twenty boys have joined the home guards. About twenty-five boys joined the Working Reserve. Several pupils are working part time and going to school part time. The school

closes this year May 21, instead of June 21, the time being made up by an hour each day and teaching Saturdays. Our reason for this was based upon a questionnaire, which showed that 70 per cent of all pupils in the high school would either work in the factories or on the farms during the summer vacation. The History Club put on a series of lectures dealing entirely with war topics. About \$600 was given to the Y. M. C. A. by the high school students and teachers in their campaign last fall. Considerable money and books have been donated to the library fund for soldiers. A fair sum was given to the Knights of Columbus. Two boys have enlisted in the navy. Three teachers went into Y. M. C. A. service. The high school organized and led a parade to boost the third Liberty Loan. The domestic science department has been making layettes for Belgian relief. A surgical dressings room is run in connection with the domestic science department. The domestic science department also had charge of the food conservation campaign. The manual training department has been making different games to be sent to the soldiers for their amusement. The art department has made many posters for different campaigns. There is a war garden campaign on which has practically enrolled all the students of the high school and many outsiders. Refreshments are not served at any social functions. Elaborate dressing and entertainment for commencement are restricted.

**Union County.**—A war fund is being created here to take care of all calls for relief work growing out of the war. An effort will be made to secure \$25,000, which in the light of last year's experience is expected to take care of every request made of the county. A week will be devoted to the campaign for funds.

**Vanderburgh County.**—Active work of registering, measuring and weighing babies has started in some local communities under the direction of Miss Grace Kiechle, chairman of the publicity committee of the child conservation movement. Active work of weighing babies in Evansville started May 21. Doctors, nurses and members of the Parent-Teacher clubs are stationed at various schools, or clinics. Miss Mary Keeney and Miss Jennie Sonntag, members of the Babies' Clinic, in charge of the weighing of babies at the Ingleside school Friday afternoon. Dr. C. F. Diefendorf will also be at Ingleside. Mrs. Harry Wartman has charge of the work at Blankenburg school Wednesday afternoon. Miss Emma Roach, principal, has sent invitations to all mothers of her community. Registration takes place at the West Heights school Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. Dr. G. W. Varner will assist. The preliminary survey of babies in the city under the direction of Mrs. A. M. Dawson will be completed this week.... More than two hundred mothers responded to invitations to bring their children to the baby clinic, held in Evansville in connection with the child welfare work under the auspices of the Council of Defense. One hundred and sixty-nine children under 6 years were weighed, measured and registered. Thirty-one mothers sent letters expressing their regret that they could not attend. The reports of Drs. C. F. Diefendorf and J. M. Heberer, who were in charge, state that enlarged tonsils was found to be the most common trouble.

**Vigo County.**—Ben Blumberg, director of the Boys' Working Reserve in Terre Haute, has received notice that he has been appointed special chairman to secure recruits for the junior military training camp. The camp to which Terre Haute recruits will be sent is located at Lake Geneva, Wis., and will open June 17 and continue until August 12. High school boys are eligible, and will receive intensive military training. Recruits may remain during the entire period the camp is open, but are required to stay but two weeks. Twelve hundred boys can be taken care of at Lake Geneva. Four hundred reservations have already been made. A campaign to interest Terre Haute boys in the work will be launched at once by Mr. Blumberg. Boys may enter the camp on June 17, July 1, 15 and 29. Each boy attending the camp will be required to pay his own fare going and returning; an admission fee of \$10 and \$1 per day for maintenance. It is hoped to have admission fees for Terre Haute boys donated, and, as a starter, John Crawford, regular chairman of the camp's association here, gave \$10 to the cause Wednesday.... "This is labor's war, and I have no use for the fellow who goes around spreading German propaganda that it is a capitalist war," said Charles Fox, labor member of the State Council of Defense, at a meeting of the Terre Haute labor union members, their families and friends in Normal Hall, Thursday night. Mr. Fox made a forcible plea for all loyal American citizens to exert themselves to the utmost in backing up the men who have gone to the front. William Mitch, representing the American Mine Workers, made the remark that he agreed with an evangelist who said if hell were to be turned upside down, stamped on the bottom of it would be found the words, "Made in Germany." He said that powerful forces are at work trying to fasten militarism on the United States. Labor, he said, has always taken a position against militarism in any form, and is behind this war because it is a war against militarism. He cited the Russian situation as proof that the time to make peace is when a victory has been won.... Carl A. Meder, publisher of the Journal, a weekly newspaper printed in the German language, has asked the county council to endorse his continuance of a German paper, for the reason, he says, that he can wield a greater influence among those who must be educated to the government's purposes in this war. The Council of Defense had asked him to suspend, and now has his request under consideration.... The County Council of Defense will deposit in a safety vault any papers, records or valuables left in its care by men going into military service. One soldier left \$300 in Liberty bonds, War Savings stamps and insurance papers in the hands of the council.

**Wayne County.**—Richard Study, enrolling agent for the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, reports 300 boys have

signed for work on the farms of this community during the coming summer. Many of the boys have already engaged in their own neighborhoods, but a large number of them will not be available until the city schools close the latter part of June.... Exempted men are being organized by townships by the county agricultural agent. They are enthusiastically lined up for war work.... A company of Gasoline Rangers has been organized at Richmond. E. H. Harris is captain and volunteers have offered the use of their cars for any emergency that may require the presence of members of either of the militia companies in Wayne County. A local manufacturer has agreed to donate the use of trucks for transporting ammunition or supplies, should either be needed.

**Wells County.**—This county claims a 100 per cent. record in the number of physicians who have volunteered for war service. Fourteen doctors between 21 and 55 years of age have already enlisted, which is more than the county's quota in the Indiana allotment. A number of local physicians more than 55 years of age have asked to be assigned to such war work as may be found for them at home or near home.

**White County.**—J. S. Minch, silo leader for White County, has completed his organization for the campaign in this community. Township leaders have been appointed as follows: Cass township, Joseph M. McBeth; Liberty, John McBeth; Monon, Bruce Brown; Princeton, Stanton Spencer; Jackson, Homer Hanna; Union, Spencer Carson; Honey Creek, William Cooper & Son; West Point, Chester Watson; Big Creek, Albert Stephan; Prairie, Emory Brackney; Round Grove, Perry O'Connor. At the meeting in Monticello these township leaders apportioned the 144 silos allotted to White County, and determined upon a program of educational and advertising work that is expected to convince White County farmers of the wisdom of putting silos on their farms this year.

**Whitley County.**—Mrs. Henry Hayden of Larwill has registered in Richland township nearly 200 children under 6 years of age. She has received much encouragement from the mothers of the township who have agreed to assist in the weighing and measuring of the children in line with the child welfare program of the Council of National Defense.... Mrs. Fred Morsches reports a very encouraging response to the campaign for registration of women for voluntary war work.... Richland township women registered to the total of 90 per cent. for emergency war work, according to figures received by Mrs. Fred Morsches, who has had charge of the registration in this county. Mrs. Morsches expects a total registration of more than 2,000 for the county. The work is proving very popular at a booth established in Columbia City.

## Thrift Stamp Week

Thrift Stamp week will be observed in Indiana from May 27th to June 3d, inclusive. It is desired that \$7,500,000 worth of War Savings and Thrift Stamps be sold during that week. This is a per capita of \$2.50.

The Indiana War Savings Committee in promoting this drive at this time has two purposes in view. By the sale of \$7,500,000 of stamps during the week it is expected that Indiana's total sales will be brought up to the current quota by June 1st. From then on it will be easy, the committee believes, to keep Indiana's sales up to the quota. It is also expected during this first state-wide intensive drive for the sale of stamps that any weak spots in the organization will be brought to the front and remedied.

Two flags are to be awarded during the campaign. One of these flags will be sent in advance to every county chairman, and if the county reaches or exceeds its apportionment of the \$7,500,000 quota, the flag is to become the property of the county and displayed. If for any reason the county fails to reach its apportioned quota for the week, the Indiana War Savings Committee has asked that the flag be returned to the Indiana headquarters wrapped in black, as "that will indeed be an occasion of mourning and regret," said State Director Joseph D. Oliver.

The second flag is to be given to the ten counties which in proportion to their population secure the largest number of purchasers of \$25 worth of War Savings Stamps.

The Indiana War Savings Committee is now in the midst of a series of district conferences preliminary to the coming drive. State Director Joseph D. Oliver and Vice-Director Frank E. Hering and other members of the committee have been touring the State holding meetings with the district and county chairmen and their various committees, outlining the work of the campaign and laying emphasis upon its importance.

The war calls for the team work of soldier son and soldier father—the hero of the trenches and the hero of the furrow.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 41

### Attention, County Councils

General Bulletin No. 144.

May 18, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The Council of National Defense and its Advisory Commission adopted, on May 6th, the enclosed resolution urging an immediate and concerted effort on the part of all citizens for economy as an important step in the prosecution of the war. It was also agreed that the important work of making the campaign effective should be entrusted to the state councils.

It is of fundamental importance that this resolution be given immediate and widespread publicity in newspapers, posters, pamphlets, bulletin boards, etc., so that every man, woman and child in the country will at once begin to practice the utmost economy. Not everyone can fight at the front, but everyone can fight against Prussia by fighting against waste and extravagance at home.

We are looking to you to put this message before the individual citizens of your county and to do all that can be done to secure their effective co-operation. This is an opportunity for your newly organized township councils to prove their merit.

Please follow this matter vigorously to make sure that adequate action is taken in every community. We ask you to report to us within one week as to the steps you have taken.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

General Bulletin No. 145.

May 20, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The seriously congested condition of the railroads, upon which we are almost wholly dependent for the transportation of supplies in this State, makes it incumbent upon this council to give support to and devise means of relieving the situation, in so far as is possible under the very unusual existing conditions.

The solution in part to this great problem, which so thoroughly modified the effectiveness of our war program, is, we believe, the establishment of a widespread use of the motor truck as an inter-community transportation agency.

In the event of these conditions we propose to take such steps as may be necessary to the furtherance of a program to accomplish results along these lines.

At the request of the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense, the State Council of Defense urges prompt action looking to the establishment of rural motor express lines wherever they may be needed throughout your county. The Council of National Defense in a formal resolution has already approved the widest possible use of the motor truck as a transportation agency and requested that all steps be taken to facilitate such use. The investigations of the Highways Transport Committee upon the operations of the rural motor express lines over the main highways surrounding the population centers demonstrate the following important war advantages resulting from this service:

1. Production is stimulated. Farmers invariably increase the variety and quantity of their production when regular market facilities are made available. In every section studied, a great increase in the variety and the amount of production followed the establishment of the rural express.

2. The farmers are relieved of their task of hauling their products to market, and the existing farm labor supply is thereby greatly conserved. Some instances show that hauling done by five men with wagons can be done with one man and truck at greater speed.

3. Additional food is made available by tapping, the farm communities which have no other good shipping facilities. Much of this additional food is now either wasted or deteriorates because of poor shipping facilities.

Rural motor express is especially needed now when labor is scarce and food demands high. In many farm communities where extensive truck transportation is in general use the farmers state that an interference with this service would immediately result in reduced production.

You are urged in this respect to immediately appoint a County Highways Transport Committee with the following personnel:

Chairman County Council of Defense.  
County Food Administrator.  
County Fuel Administrator.  
County Agricultural Agent.  
County Surveyor.

As the first step in the establishment of this necessary service, we urge you to make a survey of your county and report the result thereof to the Highways Transport Committee of the State Council as promptly as possible, as follows:

1. That your committee make an investigation at an early date of the different highways throughout the county for the purpose of ascertaining which highways are in such physical condition as to render them available immediately for the use of motor transport. On a county road map, to be secured from your county highway superintendent or county surveyor, show in blue pencil roads in good condition which would be suitable for such service, and in red pencil roads in bad condition. (This particularly applies to highways in the county that are available for what might be termed truck service between commercial centers.)

2. That your committee submit to the Highways Transport Committee of the State Council of Defense any suggestions which will in their opinion advance the use of these highways for this purpose, and will accomplish the greatest relief possible either locally or between different commercial centers in different counties.

Prompt attention and serious consideration is essential in this matter, as it is our desire to effect a marked relief to the situation as it now exists.

Further bulletins and general information will be sent you as the occasion demands.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

General Bulletin No. 146.

May 20 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The U. S. Public Service Reserve is starting a Farm Labor Reserve in Indiana, which is to be a part of a campaign which is being waged in the United States upon similar lines. This reserve has been planned by the U. S. Public Service Reserve in Indiana, the Food Production Committee of the State Council of Defense, and the state farm labor help specialist, Mr. W. B. Brumfield of Purdue University.

You will find enclosed a bulletin of the U. S. Public Service Reserve which explains the plans which have been adopted, and you are requested to co-operate to the fullest degree with the head enrolling agent of the U. S. Public Service Reserve in your county, and also with the County Agricultural Agent, who represents the Department of Agriculture.

The Farm Labor Reserve, while a national movement, is essentially a local community effort. The local harvest depends very largely upon the

ability of the people in any community to respond to the farmer's call and give him proper aid in harvesting all the crops. The greatest measure of financial security of any community lies in a large production and an equal harvest.

The whole Farm Labor Reserve proposition is based upon good faith. Men who sign application cards are expected to respond to calls for help unless illness or urgent business arises. If men fail to respond when called upon and cannot offer reasonable or suitable excuses they should be severely criticized and censured by your board.

Speaking campaigns under the direction of the County Agricultural Agent and the U. S. Public Service Reserve Agent are to be held in each county to fully apprise the farmer of what is being done to safeguard his crops this season. We will be glad to have you co-operate in helping to arrange these meetings.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

### Speakers' Bureau

Red Cross speaking engagements have occupied the attention of the Speakers' Bureau of the Indiana State Council of Defense during the past two weeks. A total of 221 engagements for Red Cross speakers has been made from May 12th to May 26th, inclusive. These engagements included 148 towns and cities. On Sunday, May 19th, alone, 42 cities and towns called for 53 engagements. In addition to the list of speakers on the bureau list, the Fourteen-Minute Women and Four-Minute Men are accepting assignments for the Red Cross drive for \$2,300,000 in Indiana this week.

### Thrift and Economy.

The Council of National Defense and the Advisory Commission of the council believe that a concerted effort for economy by the people of the nation will not only go far toward paying America's expense in the war, but will also reduce consumption of raw and manufactured materials essential to the conduct of the war.

The council urges all to refrain from unnecessary expenditures of every kind, and to bear constantly in mind that only one thing is now of real importance, and that is the winning of the war.

The nation's resources in man-power, money, transportation, foodstuffs, raw materials and fuel have already been subjected to heavy strain, and it is the clear duty of every citizen to guard against increasing this strain by a single wasteful act.

It is most creditable for everyone—man and woman, boy and girl—to be economical in dress, food and manner of living. Every evidence of helpful self-denial on the part of all in a time like this is most commendable.

This war is more than a conflict between armies; it is a contest in which every man, woman and child can and should render real assistance. Thrift and economy are not only a patriotic privilege, they are a duty.

### COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE,

The Secretary of War, Chairman.  
The Secretary of the Navy.  
The Secretary of the Interior.  
The Secretary of Agriculture.  
The Secretary of Commerce.  
The Secretary of Labor.

### ADVISORY COMMISSION OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE,

Daniel Willard, Chairman.  
Howard E. Coffin.  
Julius Rosenwald.  
Bernard M. Baruch.  
Dr. Hollis Godfrey.  
Samuel Gompers.  
Dr. Franklin Martin.

May 6, 1918.

Three Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company stores have been closed for selling flour without substitutes. The Atlantic and Pacific Company operates one of the biggest chains of stores in the country.



## U. S. Public Service Reserve

Bulletin No. 22.

To All Enrolling Agents of the U. S. Public Service Reserve:

The whole Farm Labor Reserve scheme can be divided into two sections. The first part is that which is interested in the problems connected with the solicitation of members of the reserve, and the second part is that which is interested in the problems connected with getting the farmers to use the Farm Labor Reserve, if it is needed. There is little doubt but that, with proper active organizations that in every community there will be a powerful reserve of competent men who are physically able to go out and render a good day's work in harvest fields, if it proves to be necessary; but there is a little doubt in the minds of several if the farmers will call upon this great potential army of laborers when they are needed in the field. The farmer is very apt to look upon this sort of movement with some suspicion, as he will not think, in many cases, that his town neighbor can render much service to him in the harvest field, consequently with this opinion in mind he is apt to try to get along without calling on his neighbor and the result will be that he will fail to make a satisfactory harvest. Therefore, it would follow that after the reserve has been organized and services of men have been promised, that the farmer should be fully apprised of this reserve and made to realize that it is there for him to use and that it will work satisfactorily.

The head enrolling agent of the U. S. Public Service Reserve in each county should assume an organization necessary to solicit completely the cities and towns of his county and get men to sign the reserve cards. He should make arrangements with factories to release their men at certain times if they are to be needed. He should build his organization so that he can see that men in every line of endeavor are apprised on the subject. We think that he should use the Huntington plan of organization and placement. This plan was outlined rather fully in Bulletin No. 20.

The county agricultural agent, who is a man that the farmers have confidence in, should have charge of getting the requisitions of the farmers for help. He should be given all the aid that is possible in arranging for meetings with the farmers on Saturdays and Sundays at central points in the counties where the whole plan of the Farm Labor Reserve can be unfolded and where the farmer must be encouraged to use it and be told that if he fails to harvest his crop because of lack of labor it is his fault.

The work of the county agricultural agent in this regard is very important and he should have all the co-operation that can possibly be given him.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, through W. B. Brumfiel, who is the state farm labor help specialist, had planned to organize some form of a labor reserve this summer in Indiana, but is now going to co-operate with the U. S. Public Service Reserve in this movement. Mr. Brumfiel and his department will pay particular attention towards getting the farmer to utilize the reserve wherever necessary and to have confidence in this as an emergency war labor program. At Mr. Brumfiel's direction and through the Speakers' Bureau of the State Council of Defense there will be sent speakers to every county in Indiana to address the farmers upon this subject. All food production committees and other committees should, and undoubtedly will, co-operate with Mr. Brumfiel in this matter, and the U. S. Public Service Reserve agents are requested to do anything they can towards helping Mr. Brumfiel in his campaign with the farmers. Mr. Brumfiel is stationed at Lafayette, with Purdue University.

One of the essential things aimed at in the solicitation of men to work on the farms through the Farm Labor Reserve is to get men of physical strength who can do a reasonable day's work for the farmer. If you can combine this strength with previous farm experience all the better, but if you cannot please lay stress upon the fact of getting men who are physically able to render good service in the field. Many will register who

are really not capable of much hard work and great discretion will have to be used by the enrolling agents in sending the right kind of men to the farmers when the farmers call for help.

You may expect your cards in a little over a week now, as they are here in Indianapolis and the pledge is being printed on them; but before you launch your campaign be sure that you have prepared an organization which will actively solicit every available man in your county for this reserve. Bear in mind that it may be that many of these men will never be used in this reserve, but it would be folly for us if we were not prepared in all localities to harvest our crops when the whole world is close to starvation.

Respectfully yours,

N. E. SQUIBB,  
State Director U. S. Public  
Service Reserve.

### Opposes Gambling.

The American Red Cross definitely opposes any games, lotteries, raffles or any other form of appeal which possesses gambling features. This form of gambling is contrary to the laws of many States.

In a letter addressed to Division Headquarters, G. E. Scott, Assistant General Manager at Red Cross Headquarters at Washington, says the following:

"We believe that the appeal of the Red Cross is so great that the people of the country are so anxious to have it fulfill its obligations as interpreters of the nation's sentiments that it is unnecessary for any community to have to resort to such methods to raise funds."—Lake Division News.

### Prices for Threshing.

Reports having come to the Indiana State Council of Defense that radical increases in the charge for threshing are contemplated by Indiana threshermen during the approaching harvest, a committee was named to co-operate with the United States Food Administration, to investigate. This committee reported to the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, May 22d. The report, which was referred to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, for further consideration, at the meeting of Indiana threshermen, May 27th, is as follows:

"Pursuant to your request, we have investigated the question of cost of threshing grain in Indiana this year.

"We find that the ordinary threshing outfit, consisting of a 20-horsepower engine and large sized separator, will cost about \$4,000. This includes the entire investment for the threshing outfit.

"We further find that such an outfit, under average conditions, would thresh about 2,000 bushels of oats and 1,000 bushels of wheat per day. At the price of 3½ cents for oats and 7 cents for wheat, it would leave a net of about \$58.00 per day as profit to the threshing outfit. And we find that in some localities where oats are raised largely, such as in Benton County, and counties that have soil of the same nature, that the daily average would be much larger.

"We, therefore, conclude that for the average conditions, as we find them in Indiana, around Marion County, and the South, that a fair price this year for threshing oats would be 4 cents and for wheat 7 cents. But in northern counties of the State, where fields are larger and where grain is raised more extensively, in larger acreage, we feel that 3 cents for oats and 6 cents for wheat would be a fair price for this year. We must keep in mind, however, that the price of wheat is limited in Chicago to \$2.20 and that the local market will not be much above \$2.00, if any.

"We therefore recommend that the price for threshing wheat and oats, above stated, be the price insisted upon by the State Council of Defense.

"Respectfully submitted, this 18th day of May, 1918.

(Signed) "W. J. BECKETT.  
"JESS C. ANDREW.  
"W. H. SILVER.  
"CHAS. O. ABBOTT."

## No Labor Shortage With Boys' Reserve

Estimated More Than Five Thousand  
Have Enrolled for Productive  
Work on Farms.

"There is no need of talking farm labor shortage," says Isaac D. Straus, State Director of the Boys' Working Reserve. "With 20,000 bright, red-blooded Hoosier young men, 16 to 21 years of age, enrolled in the reserve for patriotic service on Indiana farms, a plentiful supply of labor for the harvest season is assured. It is estimated that more than 5,000 of these young men are already at work on farms and the balance are ready at any time to accept employment for the remainder of the season. Farmers are urged to supply themselves with harvest labor in advance in order to give members of the reserve an opportunity to become hardened before the heavy midsummer work piles up.

### Farmers Praise Reserve.

"At the beginning of the summer of 1917 many farmers said that an inexperienced city boy was of no use on the farm. At the end of the summer of 1917 hundreds of farmers wrote to officers of the reserve to say that their judgment of the boys had been mistaken, and that many of the young fellows did better work than the men they were accustomed to employ for the harvest season. As one farmer expressed it, 'You can teach one of them more in a day than you can teach to a loafer in a month.'

### Men to Back up Boys' Reserve.

"To make doubly sure that there will be no lack of an abundance of labor during the harvest season, the U. S. Public Service Reserve is preparing to organize in every community in the State a Farm Labor Reserve composed of business and professional men and their employees who are willing to spend from one to four weeks on the farm. The plan proposes to give preference to men who were born and raised on farms because men who have had experience are always more desirable. This organization will be supplementary to the large force of boys who belong to the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve and will build up an emergency reserve of farm labor large enough to supply any possible demand."

## APPROVED RELIEF WORK

A bulletin of approved relief organizations prepared by the Charity Organization Society of New York, with a supplement revised to May 5th, is in the hands of the Indiana State Council of Defense. Where any question exists as to the integrity of any war relief solicitation, the secretary would be pleased to answer any questions from the county councils. In conformity with the policy of the State Council of Defense, there should be a special committee in every county council charged with the responsibility of passing on all war relief solicitations. It is not expected that there be any modification of any existing agencies or policies within the State. However, many individual solicitations are being made by mail and otherwise, and it is upon such propositions that the State Council advises caution. The list of societies approved by the New York organization is a long one and covers practically every field of relief activity in connection with the war.

### This Is Patriotic.

A "swat the fly and save the babies" campaign has been started in Hammond, Ind. School children are being instructed on the importance of relieving the community of these winged pests. Methods of arousing the people to preventing measures against the infections that are attributable to the fly are being discussed at meetings of educators, physicians, Red Cross workers and others. The city authorities are encouraging the campaign to make Hammond flyless this summer.



## Woman's Section

### Bulletin No. 61.

To the County Chairman of the Registration Committee:

My Dear Chairman of Registration—Now that the registration of women for war service is nearing completion in Indiana, I feel that I wish to reach every one of the women who have worked with such untiring zeal in this great patriotic service, and to express to them my gratitude for their assistance at this time.

I realize the great energy that it has taken to distribute hundreds of thousands of cards over this State, but I feel that when the records of the registration are compiled that you will realize with me the splendid showing that this registration will give of the patriotism of Indiana women, and will recompense enough for the many hours of labor that we have all spent in taking the registration, and in the years to come the women of Indiana will be very proud to have these service cards show that in the hour of their country's emergency they stood ready to back up their government to the limit.

I hope that you will give this note of appreciation publicity in your county through the newspapers, since it is the only way that I have of expressing my thanks personally to the thousands of women who helped in the registration.

Very truly yours,

JULIA E. LANDERS,

Chairman Registration for Woman's Service.

### Bulletin No. 62.

To the Woman Member of the County Council of Defense and the County Chairman of the Registration Committee:

In accordance with instructions received from the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, the women who have acted as chairmen of the Registration Committee in the different counties of the State will continue in that capacity and will have charge of the cards, and are expected to have a classified list of the services that women are willing to render to their government so that when industries wish to use the records on the cards in securing employees, or when any emergency arises where we want to call out the women of a county for loyal purposes, this whole matter will rest in the hands of the woman who had charge of the registration so that no delays may ever occur in getting some practical use out of these cards.

It is definitely understood that these cards are to be filed in the county seat of the county, and it is hoped that the custom that prevails in certain counties of Indiana of having the headquarters of the county council of defense in the court house will become a universal custom, and that these cards will be filed in that headquarters.

I might suggest that in some counties the county council of defense has secured a filing cabinet by putting notice in the papers asking whether business firms that have an extra filing cabinet would not donate this to the use of the registration committee. If you have not already provided for filing cabinet I suggest that before you go to the expense of buying a new one that you ascertain whether some business firm would not be glad of this opportunity to save the county money.

Very truly yours,

JULIA E. LANDERS,

Chairman Registration for Woman's Service.

## To Encourage Training Of Young Men For Army

The Indiana State Council of Defense, upon receipt of the following communication, in recognition of the importance of the work in question, authorized Chairman Michael E. Foley, in behalf of the council, to call upon county councils of defense for the fullest measure of co-operation in effecting the training of young men, as desired by the federal government, for skilled services in connection with the army:

Indianapolis, Ind., May 20, 1918.

The Indiana State Board for Vocational Education has recently received two Emergency War Service Calls from the federal government asking that local school authorities

throughout the State of Indiana make an immediate drive for promoting the training of conscripted men as radio and buzzer operators in evening schools, and the training of the young industrial workers from fourteen to eighteen years of age in part-time trade and continuation schools.

These emergency calls from the federal government were approved by the State Council of Defense at a recent meeting and the city school authorities throughout the State have been urged to undertake the immediate organization and promotion of this work. Many of the public schools of the State are now closed and the others will close in a few days. On this account you will readily realize that this is an extremely difficult task which the federal government has assigned to Indiana.

In order to insure the success of this emergency work in spite of the unusual difficulties, we wish to arrange with President Mackintosh of Wabash College, or some one equally patriotic and capable, to visit the industrial cities of the State within the next few weeks and assist the local authorities in the immediate promotion of this war service work, provided the State Council of Defense approves the plan and can arrange for the payment of the necessary traveling expenses (not to exceed \$100.00) of such an agent while this work is being properly started.

We also wish to have the help of the State Council of Defense through the Speakers' Bureau in the promotion of these State War Service drives.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. G. COLLICOTT.

## A Day and Its Significance

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, on the second day of April last, passed the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, it being a duty peculiarly incumbent in a time of war humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence on Almighty God and to implore His aid and protection, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of our cause, His blessings on our arms, and a speedy restoration of an honorable and lasting peace to the nations of the earth;

And whereas it has always been the reverent habit of the people of the United States to turn in humble appeal to Almighty God for His guidance in the affairs of their common life;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the thirtieth day of May, a day already freighted with sacred and stimulating memories, a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, and do exhort my fellow citizens of all faiths and creeds to assemble on that day in their several places of worship and there, as well as in their homes, to pray Almighty God that He may forgive our sins and shortcomings as a people and purify our hearts to see and love the truth, to accept and defend all things that are just and right, and to purpose only those righteous acts and judgments which are in conformity with His will; beseeching Him that He will give victory to our armies as they fight for freedom, wisdom to those who take counsel on our behalf in these days of dark struggle and perplexity, and steadfastness to our people to make sacrifice to the utmost in support of what is just and true, bringing us at last the peace in which men's hearts can be at rest because it is founded upon mercy, justice, and good will.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord Nineteen hundred and eighteen and of the independence of the United States the One hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

A PROCLAMATION.

The time of the year is again drawing near when the people of Indiana, according to a worthy and patriotic custom, set aside a day for the honoring of the nation's heroic dead.

This year Memorial day will come to us with an added significance and an added value.

For years it has been our wont on this day of sacred memories to deal principally with the past. Now, however, more than ever before we can dedicate the heroism of the past to the heroism that is to come.

The United States is now facing one of the cruelest, one of the deadliest enemies a civilized nation has ever been called upon to face. We have been forced to fight for American honor and American integrity, and for the future hope of our beloved country. More than a million young men have already answered the call to the colors and millions more are ready to go when duty summons them.

At this time, therefore, when the whole nation has girded itself for this titanic struggle against autocracy, we have a double duty to perform in honoring our heroes of the past. Let us honor them first because of the priceless service they have rendered us in giving up their lives that the nation might live, and let us honor them again, in order that in so doing we may receive inspiration for the sacrifices that are before us and our heroes of today be guided by the generous example of our forefathers.

Indiana is justly proud of its heroes of days gone by, is proud and serenely confident, too, of its heroes of today and of the heroes to be made tomorrow.

In order, therefore, that the people of the Hoosier commonwealth may pay tribute to the departed heroes and gain inspiration for the trials of today, I, James P. Goodrich, Governor of Indiana, in accordance with commendable custom, do hereby designate and proclaim Thursday, May 30th, 1918, Decoration and Memorial Day in the State of Indiana.

I earnestly recommend that the day be set apart for decorating the graves and holding appropriate memorials for our honored dead, and I suggest further that we offer prayer to that Almighty power who rules the destiny of all nations for courage and conviction like that of our forefathers, in order that we may successfully overcome the perils that beset us today.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Indiana to be affixed, at the Capitol, in the city of Indianapolis, this 16th day of May, 1918.

(Seal)

JAMES P. GOODRICH,

Governor.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM A. ROACH,

Secretary of State.



## Red Cross Activities

A. F. Bentley, assistant manager of the Lake Division of the American Red Cross, in charge of Indianapolis headquarters, submits the following report of the workshop output of Indiana chapters for the month of April, 1918, and for the year ending April 30th:

### Indiana Warehouse—American Red Cross, April, 1918.

#### Receipts from Indiana chapters:

Surgical dressings .....	737,722
Hospital garments .....	54,700
Hospital supplies .....	35,382
Refugee garments .....	2,655
Knitted goods .....	23,969
Sundry articles for soldiers....	23,452

### Workshop Production Year Ending April 30th

(Goods shipped through warehouses only, not including social gifts by chapters.)

Surgical dressings .....	3,539,984
Hospital garments .....	362,153
Hospital supplies .....	277,761
Refugee garments .....	19,635
Articles for soldiers.....	298,713

### Detail of Knitted Goods Included in Articles for Soldiers.

Sweaters .....	62,753
Socks (pairs) .....	93,248
Wristlets (pairs) .....	44,931
Mufflers .....	16,680
Helmets .....	15,676

President Vincent of the Rockefeller Institute, who has been making a careful study of the work of the Red Cross in Europe, has just cabled as follows: "My visits to France and Italy convince me that Red Cross work for families of soldiers, refugees and other citizens has immediate and vital bearing upon war efficiency. To limit its work to hospitals and other direct service to soldiers would seriously weaken America's aid to her Allies. The full program is essential."

Women's Red Cross work valued at \$549,205.27 was shipped to the Lake Division warehouses during April by Red Cross Chapters in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The total number of separate articles received during the month was 3,263,025, of which 2,826,734 were surgical dressings. Knitted goods and comfort kits for soldiers and sailors received in April were valued at \$201,803.75. One of the objects of next week's second war fund drive for \$100,000,000 is to provide funds for the support of chapter work-rooms. Red Cross chapters are to be permitted to retain 25 per cent. of the money raised by them in their local war fund campaigns.

"Life these days is just one campaign after another. You will agree with me in this statement when I tell you the Red Cross begins another campaign on June 10."

The above paragraph from an announcement by D. C. Dougherty, Director of Publicity, Lake Division, American Red Cross, to the Indiana State Council of Defense, is a preliminary statement of plans for the beginning of a drive to increase the number of enrollments of eligible registered nurses for military service.

Mr. Dougherty says further that the surgeons-general of the army and navy have asked for 25,000 nurses before January 1st next. Of these, he says, 5,000 were to be supplied by June 1st, and of the latter number 497 were to come from the Lake Divisions in the months of March, April and May, and with the third month more than half gone a few more than 200 nurses have been enrolled, leaving a considerable task to be performed to secure the other approximate 300.

It is reported by Mr. Dougherty that a similar condition obtains throughout the country. This campaign therefore will be not only to enroll but to persuade the public of the necessity of every one's assistance in helping to secure nurses for

work at the front. Physicians, surgeons and hospitals in particular who have shown the most reluctance about letting nurses leave their home work must be convinced of the urgency of this call.

## Reports on Disloyalty.

The Department of Justice authorizes the following:

The Attorney-General has issued a circular to district attorneys of the United States aimed to further facilitate the collection by his department of information regarding disloyalty cases and utterances. Under it the United States attorneys are instructed to co-operate with newspapers in their districts so that public notice can be given from time to time of the location of the nearest offices of the district attorney or the Bureau of Investigation, to which persons who have information which they think may be of value to the government conveniently can go.

The district attorneys are instructed to make it clear that complaints of even the most informal or confidential nature are always welcomed, and that citizens should feel free to bring their information or suspicions to the attention of the nearest representative of the Department of Justice, or, if that is not convenient, communicate with the department at Washington.

## Labor Situation in Committees' Hands

(Continued from Page 1)

progress in the campaign to enlist Indiana physicians in military service.

In connection with the statement of W. D. Allison, a manufacturer of surgical instruments, that his skilled employes are being solicited by new firms, Mr. Fox said, "There is one way to make the workman stay on his job; it is simply a question of price." A. E. Reynolds, discussing the case, which he held identical with one reported from Terre Haute wherein inducements had been offered skilled mechanics to go to other cities to work, regardless of the war emergency, declared it to be a national question. "Labor must bring its price or we will have a serious upheaval," Mr. Reynolds said. The matter was referred to the Labor Committee.

## The Drama of Food.

In rapid sequence the acts in the Drama of Food are presented by the Food Administration. Today it is a retrenchment of wheat; tomorrow of sugar; the next day of ice; and the day after fish. An abundance replaces a period of leanness; a shrinkage is suddenly supplemented by an expansion; and so the drama of food unwinds and unravels itself, ever keeping paramount the thought that lack of food breaks down a nation's morale; too much breaks down its stamina; and always that a winning army and a losing army travels on its stomach.

## Inquiries as to Soldiers

The Post Office Department authorizes the following in the Official Bulletin:

Postmaster General Burleson announces that arrangement has been made for sending personal welfare inquiries and messages between persons in the United States and persons in enemy countries and in territory occupied by the enemy.

The inquiries and messages can be sent only through the American Red Cross in the manner, and on the blank forms prescribed for the purpose and must not be sent direct between individuals or accepted by post offices from individuals. Full details regarding the transmission of the messages may be obtained upon application to any Red Cross chapter.

The sending to enemy countries through the Red Cross of messages other than as above indicated, except prisoners of war mail, is forbidden by law, and will render the persons attempting to send them liable to prosecution.

## On Public Improvements During Period of War

For the further guidance of county councils of defense, the following paragraphs from a communication received by the Indiana State Council of Defense from Charles K. Foster, of the Federal War Industries Board, are submitted. The communication in its entirety was referred, after reading, to the new Committee on Public Improvements, to which all such matters which cannot be adjudicated by county councils of defense, will be referred:

"We are in receipt of yours of April 23, addressed to the Chairman of the War Industries Board. We are pleased to receive your advice that you have given the resolution of the War Industries Board on the matter of Public Improvements wide publicity.

"Referring to the statement of the lumber dealers in Indiana that Secretary McAdoo desires that public improvements be continued, would say that we can find no authority for their statement. In fact, the resolution of the War Industries Board was passed after the matter had been very carefully and fully considered.

"We agree with you that there are instances where the building of homes and the improvements thereon should not be discouraged. However, such improvements should be kept down to the minimum, due to the congestion of traffic and the much-needed use of cars for transportation. There is also the question of fuel which has to be taken into consideration which must be used in the manufacture of building material.

"It was with this thought in mind that the board passed the resolution, and we trust that your State Council will do everything in its power to discourage all kinds of building projects which are not directly or indirectly connected with the winning of the war."

## Each Click a Bullet.

(Prairie Farmer.)

The click of the planter is music in our ears. To the imaginative boy it might be the rattle of a machine gun that is blocking the Kaiser's road to Paris. The planter is slowly striping the fields with the straight lines that will soon be rows of corn. We watch the descending sun with regret, and begrudge the tired and dusty horses the few hours of rest that they must have in preparation for the next day's work.

The rush of the planting season appeals to red blood and calls for boundless energy. It is the season of hope and promise, the best time of all the year on the farm.

## A Most Admirable Thing.

The American College Bulletin, published by the Council of Church Board of Education, Chicago, under date of May 18th, says:

"A most admirable thing has been done by the educational forces of Indiana. With the co-operation of Governor Goodrich of that State, Indiana's educators, working through the Speakers' Bureau of the State Council of Defense, observed the week of April 22-29 as Educational Week. The Governor's proclamation designating that week as educational week is a classic. In scores of cities and towns speakers sent out by the colleges and universities addressed high school students on the importance of their staying in school and finishing their courses of study. The State did itself honor in thus recognizing the schools as the formative centers of the democracy we are fighting to preserve."

Milk is one of the most important food sources the human race possesses. For the proper nourishment of the child, it is absolutely indispensable and its use should be kept up in the diet as long as possible. Not only does it contain all the essential food elements in the most available form for ready digestion, but the recent scientific discoveries show it to be especially rich in certain peculiar properties that are rendered possible.



## Indiana Will Place 10,000 Silos in 1918

### Reports from County Workers Encourage Belief That Campaign Is Succeeding.

Reports received from over the State indicate that Indiana will have little trouble in going "over the top" in the campaign to place 10,000 more silos in the State this year. In more than half the counties county-wide organizations have been perfected and township leaders have been named, and they have been assigned the number of silos to build.

Elkhart County has a quota of 139 silos, and Prof. C. B. Blosser, leader, says that he expects 175 or 200 silos to be built in that county this year.

In Laporte County the quota of 93 silos has been pledged already and indications are that the number will be doubled during the summer.

A county-wide meeting will be held June 6th in Whitley County as the sequel to a series of smaller meetings. It is aimed to have the quota of 145 pledged by that time.

Decatur County Farmers are well organized for the campaign which is being waged under the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, and meetings will be held there the last week in May.

Montgomery County men will have a silo tour May 29th and 30th to inaugurate the drive formally, and State Food Director G. I. Christie and M. E. Foley will be on the program.

E. E. Luzadder, Jay County silo leader, has completed plans for a two days' silo tour between May 26th and 30th.

Dozens of other counties have arranged silo tours or silo weeks to launch or complete their drives. State leader Maurice Douglas says the State's quota will be reached, he feels positive.

W. H. Senour, President of the Indiana State Dairy Association, after using two silos for several years, says that he would not farm without livestock, and would not keep livestock without a silo.

Jess C. Andrew, President of the Sheep Breeders' and Feeders' Association, and President of the Livestock Breeders' Association, is enthusiastic over the campaign to build more silos in Indiana. In a letter to the Food Committee he says:

"The value of the silo in dollars and cents is very hard to figure. When it can be used as a feed for so many different kinds of livestock it seems to me that it is indispensable on a farm where livestock is kept.

"Using my own case as an example, we have wintered sheep and cattle on nothing but silage alone. They have held their flesh, and in the case of the sheep they have gained in flesh. They received nothing but silage alone. The only thing that you have to be careful of in feeding silage alone is the use of a laxative. It seems to me that as a war ration for livestock silage is by far the cheapest and best one that can be utilized. Every farmer that has enough livestock to keep one man busy feeding should consider it his patriotic duty to erect a silo this year."

### Prospects for Bumper Apple Crop.

Indiana can expect an apple crop of 6,750,000 bushels, an increase of a million bushels over that of 1917, according to a letter received by the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation from H. H. Swaim, Secretary of the Indiana Horticultural Society. However, the peach crop will amount to practically nothing at all, says the letter, the long continued cold weather last winter killing most of the trees. Prospects now are for only a 3.3 per cent. crop.

Blackberries, raspberries and pears also suffered from the cold weather. Mr. Swaim's estimate says there will be only about a half crop of blackberries and three-fourths of the usual crop of raspberries. Pears have dropped to 57 per cent. of the usual crop, he estimates, under the present conditions of the fruit.

Grapes, plums and cherries also are slightly below the normal, due to the abnormal winter, in a large measure. Mr. Swaim's letter follows in part:

"Estimates made in all forecasts of fruit crops at this season are subject to material changes as the season advances. Estimating from reports received from fruit growers of the State in comparison with the former spring estimates and final yields, the apple crop for Indiana in 1918 will be 6,750,000 bushels, or nearly a million bushels greater than the crop of 1917. This is not taking in account the increased production of young orchards which are beginning to be of commercial importance and which will soon boost Indiana's apple production far beyond any previous records.

"The average of 3.3 per cent. of a crop of peaches for the State will probably be further reduced, as the weakened condition of the trees will prevent the maturing of the fruit. The same cause will probably increase the mortality of the peach trees, which the estimate places at 88 per cent."

### Food Committee Chairman.

The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation will meet May 24th to elect a new chairman, as a result of the resignation of Ralph W. Moss.

Sam George, of Franklin, has been appointed by Governor Goodrich to fill the vacancy on the committee made through Mr. Moss's resignation.

## Food Administration

Ola Chambers, a flour and grain dealer of Anderson, and Froeschke & Broshear, retail grocers of Martinsville, admitted violations of the United States food regulations and, in the first instance, a week's suspension of business was ordered, and in the second the same penalty was suspended during good behavior. The Chambers violation was in the sale of wheat flour without an equal amount of substitute and the other the sale of 100 pounds of sugar to one consumer, at 10 cents per pound, an offense both as to the quantity sold and the price charged.

Poultry and egg dealers have been warned by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, that they must have federal licenses by June 1, or quit business. This is in accordance with a recent proclamation of the President, under the provisions of the food control law.

Increased yield per acre, rather than an extended acreage, will be the slogan for 1918 by the Indiana Food Production and Conservation Committee. The committee already is making a program for the sowing of good seed and the use of fertilizer.

Retailers making only occasional sales to hotels and restaurants are not required to have a federal license. This ruling supersedes a recent order to the contrary.

College women are being registered by Miss Mable Wellman, state secretary, for voluntary work in connection with the United States Food Administration, during the production and conservation season.

Fair ground concessionaires in Indiana are expected to await developments before planning their season's menu. Dr. Barnard says their privileges in the use of staples will depend largely upon the wheat flour and sugar situation during July and August, which cannot be forecasted at this time.

Near-beer manufacturers must have secured a license by June 1, under the most recent proclamation of the President, in conformity with the food control law.

Production and self-denial are the guns that will get the Huns.

## Perishable Crops Not Discouraged

### Food Administration Says Their Continued Production Is Vital to Nation's Needs.

It has been reported to the State Council of Defense Food Committee that the growing of perishable crops is being discouraged in Indiana. These reports are without foundation, according to advices received by the Purdue University from the United States Food Administration. The Food Administration urges that the usual acreage of these crops be maintained.

"Foods of the perishable products group are essential to nutrition, and their continued production, distribution and consumption are vital in view of national and international necessities," reads a letter from the Food Administration. "The Food Administration desires to emphasize these facts and to assure all producers and handlers of milk products, poultry and eggs, fish, fruits, potatoes and vegetables, that no restrictions have been placed on such food materials or are liable to be.

"Not only are these foods of great use and value in supplying the ordinary basis of nutrition, but vary the diet and promise palatability of the foods used with them; most of them are succulent or supply necessary bulk in the ration which aids digestion, and some serve as efficient and necessary regulators of bodily functions, thus warding off ill health.

"Any movement which leads to substitute culture of one perishable for the other will be liable to cause economic loss. It would be unwise, therefore, to limit the area devoted to any class of perishable crops."

This attitude of the Food Administration does away with any question aroused by these untrue statements which have been spread in Indiana. It also indicates the desire of the food administrators that the truck gardening in northwestern Indiana and around the various large cities, that the onion growing business of the muck regions in northern Indiana, the melon industry of the southwestern and southern parts of the State, and the strawberry business of the southeastern section of the State be continued.

Send our boys the fuel and they will supply the steam.

"Gout and rheumatism and old age are disappearing right and left among people who used to eat and drink too much," declared a speaker at a recent medical convention in London.

### United States Food Administration.

Washington, D. C., May 17, 1918.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator, Indianapolis, Indiana:

Dear Dr. Barnard—I have read with much interest your letter of May 7th in which you call to my attention the result of "Bring in the Wheat Week" in Indiana.

It is very gratifying to learn that Indiana has so well accomplished its task, and I should be glad if this were the case throughout the country. In this crisis it is not enough to do a part of what is asked. No one should be satisfied with less than full and complete compliance. When the bins throughout the country are swept clean, as they are in Indiana, then the farmer can feel that he has done his duty in so far as the 1917 wheat crop is concerned.

Mr. Hallowell brought back from his recent trip to your State a very interesting account of your activities and the results that have ensued. He was very much impressed with the splendid spirit that was so apparent among your county administrators and other workers, and I take this opportunity of congratulating you.

Faithfully yours,  
(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.





To prevent serious suffering at home it is imperative that all those whose circumstances permit shall abstain from wheat and wheat products in any form until the next harvest.—Herbert Hoover.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MAY 31, 1918

Number 42

## Thrift Stamp Lessons Patriots Must Learn

### War Savings Committee Discusses Relation of Economy to Victory.

The national war-savings committee authorizes the following suggestions for use in classes in the upper grades of the elementary school, in domestic science, civics, and bookkeeping classes or in general assemblies in high schools:

Why should one save? In order to help win the war, of course; but saving pays you directly, for by giving up many things you do not need now you save and secure future goods that may a few years from now mean much for your success and happiness. What will a \$5 war-saving stamp buy when it is paid back to you—or a number of such stamps? These stamps and the personal discipline secured by saving may make possible later a special course of training, or entrance into a skilled trade, or the opening of a store, or the securing of a farm; if you are a girl, war savings may help you to become a stenographer, a bookkeeper, a nurse, a teacher, instead of being poorly paid because you are an unskilled worker.

Don't forget that we must all save. If we go on buying as we did before the war our Government will not be able to get enough material to provide clothes, ammunition, guns, ships, food, and other necessary supplies for our Army and Navy. If we go on spending as usual our Government can not have enough men working to produce the things that are necessary to win the war. Men who work for you can not work for the Government.

#### How Much Should We Spend?

How much can you reasonably save and how much should you spend now? You should spend now whatever is necessary for health and for your present education, for without health and education you can not give full patriotic service later. You should certainly give some money to war relief and to other worthy causes. But can you not save for victory by spending less money for those things which are not necessary for your health or for your efficiency? Wherever you have been wasteful, whether in supplies for school work or by being careless with your clothes, or by spending for food you do not need, you can reduce your expenses and save something more.

Everyone should use the personal money plan or budget to plan ahead as to earnings and savings, and the personal account to keep a daily record of money received, saved, and spent. Such a budget and account will strengthen your will to save and the Nation's will to win.

As a patriotic service every boy and girl should learn to keep family expense accounts, so that they can help keep money records in their own families, and thus increase the family savings. Our families are already saving large sums for the Nation, but often we can save more if we keep written records of the necessary uses of money by the family, and then try to find out ways of economizing.

#### The Family Expenses.

What are the chief expenses of a family? First. Food, of course, meaning by that the cost of all food purchased.

Second. House expense, for the house or

apartment where the family lives, whether the expense be for rent or, if the house be owned, the expense for taxes, insurance, and repairs.

Third. Housekeeping expenses or running expenses of the home, such as heat and light; supplies, like soap and brooms; wages for household help, if any; repairs to furniture, renewal of utensils, linen and the like.

Fourth. Clothing.

Fifth. Personal expenses of the individual members of the family, such as insurance, medical care, recreation, newspapers, school expenses, car fare, lunches, etc.

Sixth. Savings, including investments, new property.

Seventh. War-savings stamps.

## Liberty Guard Gives Young Men Training

### Which Is of Value When They Are Drafted Into the National Army.

The Military section of the State Council of Defense, of which E. M. Wilson is chairman, is now starting on the organization of its second hundred companies; the century mark having been passed last week. The section will continue the organization of companies until it is felt that the state is fully covered with this form of protection and education.

Paradoxical as it may seem the state of Indiana has no need for Liberty Guard companies, now that the state is so thoroughly covered with them. The more there are the less use is found for them on a strictly protection basis. But the development of this vast organization has revealed another and more valuable reason for the maintenance of these organizations in every community, i. e., that of educating the conscripted boys in military matters prior to his entry into the service. It has been conclusively shown that the boys who have been given preliminary training in health, disciplinary customs of the service, courtesy, school of the soldier and school of the squad are much better equipped for the rigors of camp life than the lad who has never had this preliminary insight into the game. The Military Section of the State Council is bending every effort now to extend the benefits of the Liberty Guard organization to all communities and especially invites the conscripted boy to join this semi-civic organization and get the benefit of the training that will be so useful to him in the near future.

It is hoped that the department may later on prevail upon the Government for the loan of guns in order that military training may be more completely given to the conscripted men as well as their associates in the ranks. More than 8,000 young men of Indiana are now receiving military training through this channel. They have already made the state unsafe for the disloyal man and seemingly safe for the patriot and if the conscripted youths can be advanced in their training even in the smallest way it is felt that the Liberty Guard will have accomplished great things.

Because they sold flour without requiring the purchase of an equivalent amount of wheat substitute, Luigi Viola and Francisco Ritollo, two Italian grocers at Rochester, N. Y., have been ordered to close their stores for two days.

## McCray Chosen to Direct Committee

### Expression Favors Compensating Farmers Who Must Store Their Wheat.

Warren T. McCray, of Kentland, Ind., was elected chairman of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation at a meeting May 24th.

Mr. McCray has been an active member of the Food Committee, and is one of the most distinguished farmers in the nation. His reputation as a breeder of Hereford cattle has given him distinction.

L. H. Wright, of Indianapolis, President of the State Grange, was elected vice-chairman.

The State Food Committee favored the idea of compensating the farmer for holding his wheat after threshing time. With the price of wheat remaining constant throughout the coming season there will undoubtedly be a large amount of wheat thrown on the market immediately following the threshing season. It is apparent that the elevator capacity of the country is not sufficient to handle the crop and the farmer who will therefore be compelled to store his wheat should be compensated for the shrinkage, insurance, interest on investment and extra labor in handling. As such a compensation is given the millers and grain dealers for holding wheat, the Food Committee believes that the farmer should be correspondingly compensated.

## Silo Campaign Promises To Be Complete Success

Silo tours and meetings are being held in many Indiana counties in an effort to complete their quotas of silos before the rush of summer work. The following report has been received from Warrick County, the work being in charge of Henry Whittinghill, County Silo Leader:

"The conditions in this country are ripe for a successful campaign, since dairying is rapidly advancing and a keener interest is being shown in live stock work. In many parts of the county the pasture is not of the best quality and the need for a good feed to replace pasture in the spring and fall is being felt more keenly since the war has caused an increase in price of feed-stuffs and a spirit of conservation has been aroused.

"The quota of this county is 72, but it is our hopes that by hard work at least 100 silos can be erected. The townships are being carefully organized and a division made so that each township will receive its share of the quota."

Franklin and Johnson Counties completed their county organizations May 25th.

Silo tours were held the last week of May in Henry County, Jay County, Decatur County, and Montgomery County. A large booster meeting was held at Laporte, Indiana, May 28th. The meeting was followed by a banquet at the Rumely Hotel, with an attendance of one hundred and twenty-five. Maurice Douglass, state leader, was the principal speaker at the banquet.

Marshall County will hold a series of silo tours June 10th to 15th. Indications are that Indiana will have little difficulty in placing her quota of ten thousand silos in 1918.

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## Patriotism in Indiana

**Bartholomew County.**—The Harrison Township Food Club has been completely organized under the direction of the President, Miss Jessie Rose, and the County Food Club President, Mrs. Franz Best. The meeting was held in the Central schoolhouse of Harrison Township, and much enthusiasm and interest was shown.

**Cass County.**—Mrs. D. C. Arthur, in completing her final report for the registration of women in Cass County, finds that a total of 10,197 women have registered. This represents an almost 100 per cent. county, a most remarkable showing.

**Clinton County.**—The Frankfort high schools will discontinue the teaching of German with the close of the school year. The action is in line with the Americanization program of the Indiana State Council of Defense educational section.

**DeKalb County.**—The complete elimination at Garrett of the study of German from the public schools was signaled by a parade of the pupils of the city schools who ended their march at the municipal flagpole, where a huge bonfire was made of the text-books. More than 1,000 books were consigned to the flames.

**Fayette County.**—The Fayette County Council of Defense has determined that their shall be no more loafing in Connersville. The manufacturers are taxed to capacity, and are employing every available hand, skilled men in particular being desired. So long as the press of war work is so insistent the police department has concurred in the suggestion from the County Council of Defense that every able-bodied man in Connersville must either be at work or have some reasonable excuse for not doing so. The Fayette County War Mothers held a parcel post show which netted about \$60, and the money was applied to the yarn fund. Members of the organization are endeavoring to supply woolen garments for the Fayette County boys in service.

**Gibson County.**—Mrs. J. W. Cunningham, county leader in home demonstration work, has secured \$200 by popular subscription, with which to equip and establish an office. She expects to begin the season's campaign early in June, and will devote special attention to the education of housewives in the proper conservation of perishable foodstuffs. In a meeting of the members of St. Paul's German Evangelical church, east of here, a resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote looking to the use of English in the regular services. The attendance at the meeting was the largest in the history of the church. The trustees were instructed to call a young preacher a tonce to conduct services in the English language. This congregation has been a leader in the community in Red Cross contributions, Thrift Stamp sales and Liberty Bond holdings. Its service flag already contains six stars, representing active members gone to the colors. The service flag is to be solemnly dedicated in the near future. Steps were also taken for an organization for the Red Cross drive next week.

**Harrison County.**—Charles L. Stevens, allo leader for Harrison County, in co-operation with the County Council of Defense, has named the following as township leaders in the campaign to increase the number of silos as a war measure: Heath, H. C. Kolb, Agriculture Superintendent, Mauckport; Blue River, R. H. Schreiber, Agriculture Superintendent, Depauw; Jackson, N. I. Chanie, Agriculture Superintendent, New Salisbury; Morgan, Clyde Martin, Palmyra; Spencer, Abe Sieg, Depauw; Franklin, John Lyskowski, Lanesville; Posey, Walter W. Clark, Elizabeth; Taylor, Clarence Colvin, Evans Landing; Boone, Harry Ashton, Davidson; Washington, R. H. Montgomery, New Amsterdam; Scott, Sam D. Breeden, Corydon, R. 4; Webster, A. L. Fogal, New Middletown.

**Hendricks County.**—On Monday, May 22, the barbers in the W. O. Timmons shop at Greencastle donated their proceeds to the Red Cross. Shaves ranged from \$5.00 to 15 cents. Shines were from \$1.00 to 10 cents. A total of \$73.70 was realized.

**Howard County.**—Chief of Police Gross, of Kokomo, acting in response to public sentiment, has issued a decree forbidding the freedom of the streets to dogs and chickens, particularly dogs. Chief Gross has determined that war gardens shall be protected, and that the menace of the dog to the sheep industry shall be removed as far as possible from this community. People who value their dogs should keep them tied up or within bounds, the police say, as instructions have been issued to patrolmen to shoot stray dogs on sight, and especially where any risk to a war garden is involved. Al Deardorff, hotel and restaurant deputy food administrator for Howard County, has issued a warning to the proprietors of such institutions who have failed to live up to the regulations promulgated by his office. In the warning Mr. Deardorff says: "The administration has full authority to close such places indefinitely, and the deputy administrator trusts that he will not have to resort to drastic measures to effect a prompt compliance with the request." ...Thirty-six threatening outfits have been listed by Dr. J. R. Morgan, County Food Administrator. These men were called into a conference and informed of the plan of the food administration to co-operate in a wheat conservation campaign. The chairman will appoint a representative to serve with the food administrator and county agent on a committee whose business shall be to inspect all machinery, and secure replacements, where needed, of worn parts. The committee will continue its efforts in an attempt to prevent wastage of grain during the threshing season.

**Jay County.**—Notwithstanding the fact that Jay County was the last to "go over the top" in the third Liberty Loan campaign, the second Red Cross drive met with immediate and almost unanimous support. This county was the very first in the state to report its quota subscribed. Sunday school pupils and congregations of the several churches joined in the canvass on Sunday, and by Sunday evening had secured enough pledges to guarantee Jay County's support. On the same evening Jay County sent in its financial report on the third Liberty Loan drive showing that \$500,000 worth of government securities had been distributed in this county.

**Knox County.**—In addition to the distinction of being the first county in the southern part of the state to distribute its full quota of the third Liberty Loan bonds—\$900,000 in all—this county subscribed \$56,000 against its quota of \$45,000 in the Red Cross and Knights of Columbus drives on Monday, the first day of the campaign. Three thousand coal miners have agreed to contribute \$1.00 a month as long as the war lasts, which means about \$15,000 a month altogether from this county.

**Kosciusko County.**—The American Red Cross has established a training school at Winona Lake, Ind., where a complete course of instruction will be provided for students who wish to prepare themselves for either government or home work. The term will cover six weeks, July 8th to August 16th. Dr. Henry H. Everett of Chicago has been selected as president and he will also give the lectures in first aid.

**Lake County.**—Mayor Brown states that there will be a great many more war gardens in Hammond this year than last, as the city has already plowed over 80 lots and has requests to plow 50 more.

**Newton County.**—Twenty-eight names have been added to the enrollment of the United States Boys' Working Reserve since the publication of the last report. County Director W. O. Schanlaub announces that every request for farm labor has been met with promptness. Every member of the reserve reports promptly when he is out of employment, and is assigned to the first job open. Adults are also being assisted to find work in the country, and there is no serious labor shortage in this community as a consequence. Out of the total enrollment of 136 members in the various townships of this county, the records show that 118 are at present engaged in farm labor.

**Noble County.**—With the successful canvass of Wayne Township, Cecil Emerick, trustee, makes certain that Noble County will finally secure the services of an agricultural agent. Noble is the last county in the Twelfth District to secure the services of such an official. A demonstration efficiency agent has been at work here for some time, and the advance in increased food production and conservation made apparent the wisdom of securing an agricultural agent.

**Parke County.**—Excitement has prevailed in the Quaker village of Colma because of a division in the Friends Church over the right of the stars and stripes to be hung in the church. Mrs. Linus Woodward presented a silk flag to the church, which was hung, only to be taken down owing to objections of some of the congregation, who claim the religion of the church is against war. At the suggestion of the Sunshine Needle Club of the village to hang a service community flag in the church it was found impossible to do so without much contention. It is said the question will be further debated.

**Scott County.**—In support of J. T. Gardner, Federal Food Administrator for Scott County, the Council of Defense has issued a statement demanding that all antagonism to Mr. Gardner on account of his insistence that the food regulations be obeyed is evidence of disloyalty. The council's statement continues: "There is now no excuse for anyone being ignorant of the rulings of the Food Administration, nor the necessity for their enforcement. No one should be ignorant of the fact that Mr. Gardner, as a United States officer, is only doing his sworn duty in enforcing these rules. He has no choice, any more than a peace officer has a choice in the arrest of a murderer caught red-handed. Therefore the Scott County Council of Defense will deem any person guilty of disloyalty and of hindering the war efforts of the country, who objects to obeying the Food Administration rulings as issued by Mr. Gardner, who gives voice to personal criticism of Mr. Gardner and who boycotts, or influences others to boycott Mr. Gardner. All patriotic persons are instructed to promptly report to the defense council any violations of this order."

**St. Joseph County.**—At a meeting of the woman's section of the County Council of Defense in this county plans for future work were discussed, particularly as relates to child welfare work. Reports of the work accomplished were given by the following chairmen: Mrs. Thomas J. Olney, enrollment; Mrs. Amanda McCombs, food production; Miss Ada Hillier, home economics and food administration; Mrs. George O'Brien, child welfare, report given by Mrs. Forrest Hillier; Miss Lottie Peffly, women in industry; Mrs. Victor F. Jones, Liberty Loan; Mrs. George H. Mayr, home and foreign relief; Miss Maude Heath, education propaganda, and Mrs. A. J. Austin, maintaining existing social service agencies. The South Bend authorities are making a crusade on dogs and cats, in order to save war gardens. Any dog or cat, unattended by its owner, is shot by the police. Dogs and cats are held to be enemies of the war gardens and they must be exterminated as a result. Dogs with chains or straps, with the owner or keeper at the other end, are the only ones that are safe. Over 200 dogs have already been shot many cats have been killed. One day alone sixteen cats were shot by the police. The pet dog at one of the fire stations strayed away from the station and was industriously digging up a war garden when a policeman came along. A bullet put an end to the dog. ...The Child welfare campaign directed by the woman's

section of the Indiana State Council of Defense was launched here May 27th to continue for a week. Nurses and physicians have offered their services free, and the directors of the Children's Dispensary will co-operate. Ward chairmen are making a house-to-house canvass for the registration and examination of children under the age of six. Ward chairmen and assistants who have charge of the work are: First Ward, Mrs. Charles Rosenbury and Mrs. H. E. Dalton; Second and Sixth wards, Mrs. Clement Smoger, Miss Rose Repczynski and Mrs. Lotens; Third Ward, Mrs. A. R. Erskine; Fourth Ward, Mrs. L. S. Fichenschier; Fifth Ward, Mrs. Herbert Smith; Seventh Ward, Mrs. Warren Studebaker, Mrs. Carl Ginz and Miss Sarah Witwer.

**Sullivan County.**—The County Council of Defense has called a pro-German lie to the effect that two young girls of Paxton, who registered for service under the woman's registration which has just been completed, had been ordered to France immediately as Red Cross nurses. The girls on their registration cards signified their desire of becoming nurses, but the cards have not yet been turned into state headquarters and the government could not possibly be aware of the desire expressed by the young women. The story was being widely circulated.

**Tippecanoe County.**—Mayor George R. Durgan, of Lafayette, has addressed a special communication to the people, urging that they support the campaign of the United States Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture for the eradication of the common and purple leaved barberry. "Every owner of these condemned plants should consider it his patriotic duty to have the same dug up and burned," the mayor says. The botany class of the Lafayette high school is making a survey of the city, assisted by the boy scouts, and are serving notice on property owners who unconsciously may be refraining from an attack on the barberry due to their ignorance of the wishes of the government or of the fact that this is the species which is outlawed.

**Vanderburgh County.**—The members of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve are expected to save the local strawberry crop. Already many high school boys are engaged in this work. A request for \$250 has been made to the Evansville city council for the purpose of paying necessary expenses in administering the reserves, and the request is now in the hands of the Finance Committee, with prospects of early favorable settlement.

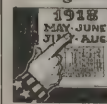
**Wabash County.**—Carl Barnett, the stock dealer, residing north of the city, has made a proposition to the members of the local Red Cross and Council of Defense, which may net the Red Cross a tidy sum. Mr. Barnett agrees to pay the freight on a car of hogs, shipped from this point to Indianapolis, if the farmers of the county will contribute the porkers. Mr. Barnett will give a hog, pay the freight, arrange so that there will be no commissions to pay for their sale at the stock yards and personally attend to the shipment. His plan is to ask farmers to contribute one pig.

**Warrick County.**—George X. Reed, County Agricultural Agent, has arranged through his organization of exempted men for the construction of 100 large bulletin boards to be placed at advantageous points throughout the county. These boards are to be used for the dissemination of information on the production and conservation of food, and other war measures.

**Wells County.**—Ten district captains have supervision of the work of the Bluffton Liberty Garden Association. Acting under County Agent Harry Gray, they have located available lots and these have been assigned to citizens, who desire to cultivate their own gardens. A list of premiums has been offered by business men to be awarded at a liberty garden fair, to be held in the fall. Young men who work in factories and stores have been invited to cultivate gardens, and where they have no family to which to turn over their product, the same to be offered for the benefit of the Red Cross. W. H. Sawyer is organizing patriotic citizens into a war band. The idea is to furnish patriotic music for public gatherings during the period of the war. The use of the Elks Home has been extended to the Child Welfare Committee in its registration and examination of children under six years of age. Physicians of Bluffton have given their services free for clinics held at central points over the county.

### COAL CONSUMERS MUST BUY WINTER SUPPLY NOW

Consumers must buy their winter supply of coal during the Spring and Summer for storage if production is to be maintained at a maximum and the country enabled to avoid a serious coal shortage this winter.



H. A. Garfield  
U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION

Failure to use the required amount of substitutes in bread and rolls has cost the Atlanta Baking Company, Atlanta, Georgia, \$1,000. This amount has been donated to the Red Cross upon order of the Federal Food Administrator for Georgia.



## Red Cross Activities

The following letter, addressed to Ambassador Page, and written by the Prime Minister of England, Lloyd George, has just been telegraphed to the Lake Division Headquarters of the American Red Cross:

"My Dear Ambassador—I feel sure that I am only echoing the thought of many in this country in writing you a word of grateful appreciation of what the American Red Cross has done in this war. Not only has it made most generous additions to funds of our own Red Cross but it is one of the first American organizations to begin to serve humanity in this war. The work it has done, not only in succoring the wounded, but in sheltering and saving women and children in all countries stricken by the war, is beyond all computation. From the moment of the massacre in Serbia its work has grown like the mustard seed until it is now one of the great humane institutions in the world. In now extending its operations to cover new responsibilities which will fall upon it through active participation of the American Army in the war, I wish it all possible success. I am sure that the resources of mercy and generosity will prove inexhaustible."

### Nurses' Aids in France.

The following statement is authorized by the Red Cross:

It should be understood that the Nurses' Aids, requested from the Paris office of the Red Cross and now being sent as promptly as possible, will not be used in American army hospitals. The intention is to use them in civil work with the French population and the repatriates, and in French hospitals where Nurses' Aids have been employed since the beginning of the war. All Nurses' Aids that are to be sent over should be prepared to accept any assignment that is given them, as conditions change rapidly.

It should also be known that the women who have had only the short courses in Home Care of the Sick and First Aid, given by the Red Cross, are not eligible as Nurses' Aids without additional training. Exceptional women who meet all qualifications, especially those who speak French fluently, and who have had Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick without subsequent hospital experience, can occasionally be used by the Red Cross in rest stations, canteens, etc., as interpreters for the nurses.

Qualifications for this service follow:

- (1) Special training in hospitals recommended by the Red Cross.
- (2) Ability to speak French fluently.
- (3) Age not below twenty-five, and preferably not above thirty-five. (Passports will not be issued to women younger than twenty-five.)
- (4) Full volunteers are desired.
- (5) No brother, father, husband, or son in the service.
- (6) Good physical condition and willingness to serve wherever they may be placed for one year.

Women having all these qualifications should make application to the Department of Nursing, American Red Cross, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Owing to the unexpected demand for a large number of nurses, the enrollment campaign will begin June 3d. All plans must be hastened."

This telegram from Jane A. Delano, Director of Nursing, American Red Cross, Washington, to Miss Mary M. Roberts, Director of the Bureau of Nursing at Lake Division Headquarters, has advanced the Red Cross nurse enrolling campaign one week, as June 10th was the original date set for the campaign. Campaigns will be conducted in 160 of the Lake Division's 355 chapters. The chapters in communities with fewer than ten nurses will not be asked to campaign for nurses for the Red Cross, but they will be urged to get students for nurses' training schools. In Indiana and Kentucky all registered nurses are listed by county clerks. Miss Roberts is in communication with all county clerks in Indiana in order to tabulate all available material. Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky are asked to furnish 1,700 nurses.

## Committee on Construction

The following report was adopted, without debate, at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, May 29th:

Indianapolis, Indiana, May 29th, 1918.

State Council of Defense, State House, Indianapolis:

Your Committee on Proposed Construction submits the following report:

1. The committee recommends that the council approve the letter of May 27th from the council's chairman to Mr. Will F. White of Muncie, regarding four gravel roads in Delaware County.
2. The committee recommends that the council recommend that the construction by Vanderburgh County of a hospital for those afflicted with tuberculosis be postponed.
3. The committee recommends that the council concur in the recommendation of the Tipton County Council of Defense that a new school building at Kempton be not begun at this time.
4. The committee recommends that the council advise that the proposed Wallace road in Clinton County be not begun at this time, unless Mr. E. M. Wilson shall, after investigation of the road and conference with the Clinton County Council of Defense, wish that the subject be further considered by this committee.

5. The committee recommends that the council concur in the recommendation of the Bartholomew County Council of Defense that the construction of the Cooper-Fear Highways be deferred until after the war.

6. The committee, understanding that the advocacy of the construction of a new court house for Spencer County has been withdrawn, recommends that the subject be not given further consideration unless such consideration shall be asked by citizens of that county.

7. The committee recommends that the council concur in the recommendation of the Vermillion County Council of Defense that no objection be offered to the construction of an annex sufficient only to care adequately for the present high school population.

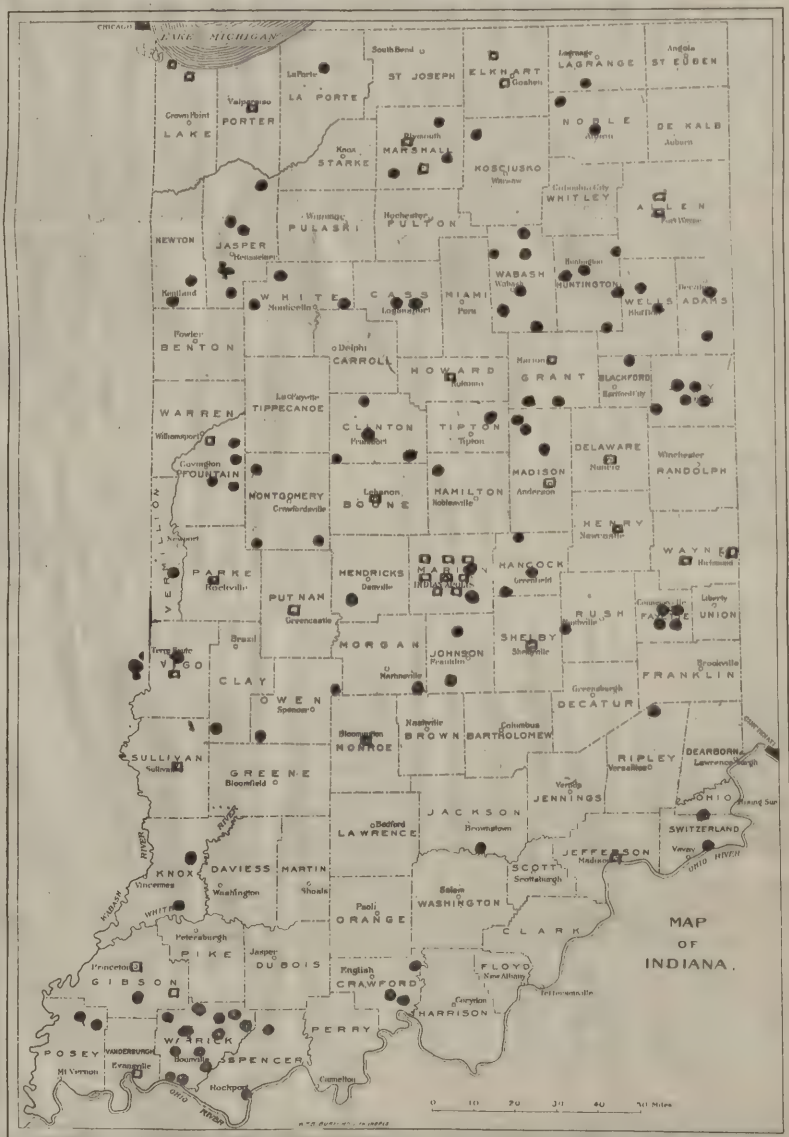
8. The committee recommends that the council, having already approved the construction of the Pendleton Pike in Marion County, take no action as to the means that should be adopted by the local authorities in securing the construction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EVANS WOOLLEN.  
GEORGE ADE.  
CHARLES FOX.  
E. M. WILSON.  
J. L. KEACH.

This is your first chance to defend the flag—go the limit.

## Military Units in Indiana, May 30, 1918



The squares indicate the locations of the 36 military companies of the state; the round dots show the locations of the 100 Liberty Guard companies.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 42

### Attention, County Councils

General Bulletin No. 148.

May 23, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The Alien Property Custodian is endeavoring to locate all property in the United States owned by "enemies" or "allies of enemies" and is requesting the aid of the State, County and Township Councils in locating such property.

The term "enemy" as here used includes every person now living within, and every company incorporated within Germany, Austria-Hungary, and all territory occupied by the armed forces of the Central powers. Similarly the term "ally of enemy" includes every person now living within, and every company incorporated within any of the allies of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Residence, and not citizenship, is the determining factor. Germans, Austro-Hungarians, Turks, etc., residing in the United States are not by reason of their nationality considered "enemies" or "allies of enemies". Germans and Austro-Hungarians held in the custody of the War Department are included within the term "enemy". Americans residing in Germany or Austria-Hungary, or in the territory occupied by their forces, are included within the term "enemy"; and Americans in Bulgaria or Turkey or in territory occupied by their forces are included in the term "ally of enemy".

Enemy-owned property includes all kinds of property, tangible or intangible, money, chattels, securities, lands, accounts receivable, etc., belonging to an enemy. If the property is held in the name of another—by a dummy or in trust—it is enemy property, provided the beneficial interests belong to an enemy.

We therefore urge immediate action, as follows:

1. That you collect through your Township Councils and other agencies, the fullest possible information concerning all enemy-owned property within your County;
2. That as fast as information, even though unverified, concerning enemy property is received, you transmit it to the State Council of Defense.
3. That you notify us if you find no enemy property in your county.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

General Bulletin No. 147.

May 24, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Indiana is one of the states in which the United States Food Administration is inaugurating a campaign to check the waste in wheat in threshing operations, chiefly through securing the repair and more careful use of threshing machinery. The State Council and its subsidiary organizations is asked to participate in the organization which will be created to conduct this campaign.

The campaign is an important one. The best estimates put the loss of wheat in threshing at 3 per cent.; sometimes it runs as high as 10 per cent. Always serious, this wastage becomes in-

tolerable at a time when our wheat supply is a crucial factor in the war.

The plan of the United States Food Administration involves:

1. Intensive educational measures with farmers and threshermen;
2. Assistance to farmers in the repair and use of machinery, and where necessary, its purchase.

The organization through which the campaign will be conducted will be as follows:

1. Its general direction will be in the hands of the Grain Threshing Division of the Grain Corporation, U. S. Food Administration;
- a. This Division will act in the States through the Federal Food Administrators;
- b. For the purpose of the campaign, this Division will maintain several "deputies", each assigned to a group of States, who will act as advisors to the Federal Food Administrators of these States.
2. The Division will maintain several "threshermen's assistants" in each State, with practical knowledge of threshing machinery, who, at the call of the committees mentioned below, will travel about to consult with owners of machinery.
3. A Committee will be constituted in each wheat-growing county, to have the actual charge of an intensive campaign. Each Committee will consist of:
  - a. The County Agent (or other representative of the Agricultural Extension Service.)
  - b. The County representative of the U. S. Food Administration (if any).
  - c. A man designated by the County Council of Defense.

Will you therefore after consultation with your County Food administrator, appoint a retired farmer-thresherman, who will have practical knowledge and at the same time more leisure than an active farmer, to immediately get in touch with the other members of this committee and represent the County Council on it. The success of the campaign in your County will depend in a large part upon the person you select to represent the County Council.

Further details of this campaign will be forwarded to you later. In the meantime, please advise us of the action taken pursuant to this Bulletin.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

General Bulletin No. 150.

May 27, 1918.

To Council Councils of Defense:

The State Conscription Agent has requested us to ask the county councils of defense to assist in bringing to the attention of all young men who have become twenty-one years of age since June 5, 1917, the necessity for registering at the office of the Local Exemption Board having jurisdiction of the area wherein they permanently reside, or such other place as shall by public notice be designated by said board, between 7:00 a. m. and 9:00 p. m. on June 5, next.

Those young men who are temporarily away from home should be advised to go to the nearest exemption board and there have their registration cards made out and certified. This should be done enough days in advance of June 5 to permit their registration cards to be mailed to their own local boards in time to reach such boards on or before June 5th.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

General Bulletin No. 153.

May 28, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

We enclose herewith a communication addressed to you by the State Librarian. You will agree that the program suggested in this communication is worthy of your best efforts, and we therefore urge you to take all necessary steps to collect and deliver to the libraries all available exhibits of your county's war activities.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

To the Chairman of the County Council of Defense:

As custodians of the archives and history of the State of Indiana, we have a very important request to make of you. Will you not save for your own county and for Indiana all material that relates to the part which your community is taking in this world crisis which is the most stupendous struggle in the history of mankind? Historical material for your county is lacking for the Civil War period. Now, while the struggle is on and before the material is lost is the time to collect for this war.

The State Library is saving all communications from the State Council of Defense and material of state-wide interest. We ask you simply to lay aside two copies of every communication, every poster, every program, every photograph, etc., which has any bearing upon your community and the war. Stack this material and from time to time turn it over to your local librarian who will send one set to the State Library and keep the other set for the local library. Where there is no library, please send the material directly to the State Library.

#### Kinds of Material to Be Saved.

#### ORGANIZATIONS.

Every record, official report, resolution, proclamation, absolutely every communication, relating in any way to the part your community is taking in the war, issued by the following organizations:

County council of defense.  
Local governing boards (town, city, county).  
Red Cross society (knitting clubs, relief clubs).  
Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. committees.  
Liberty Loan committees.  
War chest committees.  
"Library books for soldiers" committees.  
Lodge (Masonic, Knights of Columbus, etc.).  
Clubs and societies.  
Labor unions.  
Patriotic garden association.  
Chamber of commerce.  
Libraries.  
Churches.  
Schools, (different forms of war work and adaptation of curriculum to the war conditions, study of German, etc.).

Public meetings, (programs, handbills, resolutions, addresses, etc.).

#### MILITARY MATERIAL.

Keep the name and address with company, regiment, and rank of every man from your county or community who enters the military or naval service. (Note: The adjutant general's office is preparing an alphabetical list of Indiana's soldiers, but this list will not show the record of your community by itself.)

Keep the lists of registered men in your county. Keep the names and addresses of your Red Cross nurses.

Preserve the honor rolls kept by different organizations, such as churches, schools, etc.

Procure all the letters and diaries of local men and women in the service.

#### ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL.

Price lists, advertisements, financial statements of local firms and factories.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL.

Every picture connected in any way with your community and the war. (Caution: See that each picture is clearly marked as to subject and date.)

#### POSTERS.

Those of local interest whether done by hand or printed; placards used in street cars, handbills, etc.

DEMARCHUS C. BROWN,

Librarian.

HARLOW LINDLEY,

Director, Department of Indiana History and Archives.

If you live in a boarding house, why not beg or borrow a vacant lot and get up a team to dig up a garden instead of "knocking up flies." That would help you, help the landlady, and help win the war.



## Exempted Men Join Patriotic Workers

### Committee on Military Affairs Indorses Voluntary Organization Plan.

County councils of defense are urged by the Committee on Americanization, of the Indiana State Council of Defense, to make special preparations for an appropriate observance of Independence day, July 4. The address prepared by this committee, approved by the State Council, and distributed to the county councils, appears elsewhere in this Bulletin.

E. M. Wilson, reporting for the Committee on Military Affairs, approved the plan of organizing men of draft age who are exempted from service in the army, for the purpose of furthering patriotic agricultural work. Mr. Wilson said the project also had the indorsement of Major Robert Baltzell, state conscription agent, and Adjutant General Harry B. Smith. The approval of the council was given the plan of urging county councils to promote such organization, after an amendment offered by Evans Woollen that county councils be at pains to make it clear that this movement should be purely voluntary. T. A. Coleman, who with Earl Crawford, originally reported on the plan, informed the council there are now fifteen county wide organizations of exempted men, with twenty additional in process.

A resolution offered by J. L. Keach expressing the disapproval of the council in reference to charges for clerical services rendered soldiers' dependents, was adopted by the council. This appears elsewhere in the Bulletin. In this same connection, a motion was made by Charles Fox that it be the sense of the council that in all cases where members of the State Council or of the county councils are known to have accepted fees for services to soldiers' dependents, the judge, or responsible source of the appointment of such member, be requested to remove them. This motion prevailed after Mr. Irwin's motion to amend to make exception in cases where litigation actually may be necessary, was defeated.

W. C. DeMiller, State labor director, representing the United States employment service, and Ross Lockridge, associate director, the latter an appointee of the Council, expressed their appreciation of the sympathetic support that had been given, and stated their purpose to extend the employment service to include branches in the principal cities of the State, and later into the counties. Mr. DeMiller promised a more detailed statement of plans and policies at a later meeting.

The Council discussed the request of A. E. Reynolds for an expression of its attitude on the subject of providing storage facilities for the vast quantities of wheat that will be raised and harvested in Indiana this year. Mr. Reynolds stated that the total storage capacity of elevators in the State is approximately 8,000,000 bushels, and the prospects were for a yield of 50,000,000 bushels. He stated the railroad facilities would be entirely inadequate to take care of this surplus, and the farmer should not be discouraged after he has been induced to produce the grain. It was Mr. Reynold's opinion that the Council voice the position of the Indiana financial institutions and railroad representatives, upon whom, he said, the burden of responsibility probably will fall. The Council disposed of the suggestion by adopting a motion that county councils advise with farmers, that the latter prepare storage facilities in anticipation of the situation described.

Hays H. Buskirk, assistant State director of the United State Public Service Reserve, reported that the Federal Government survey had disclosed the need of 150,000 laborers. He said the situation in Indiana indicates that the counties probably will be able to care for themselves, but there is no surplus. He described the steps taken to form a farm labor reserve after the plan adopted and found successful in Huntington County.

At the suggestion of J. L. Keach, the Logal Committee of the State Council was authorized

to act with similar committees of the county councils of the State in an effort to locate property owned by alien enemies. This is in conformity with a recent request made by the Council of National Defense, representing the Federal Custodian of Alien Property.

Mr. Reynold's suggestion that the county councils be urged to encourage wherever possible the use of motor trucks, was indorsed.

### Profiteering

(By Herbert Hoover.)

No person in the United States has a right to make one cent more profit out of any employment than he would have made under pre-war conditions.

I do not care whether this refers to the farmer, to the laborer, to the manufacturer, to the middleman or to the retailer. Every cent taken beyond this standard is money abstracted from the blood and sacrifice of the American people.

Extortionate profits are not necessary to secure the maximum effort on the part of the American people in this war. If we are going to adopt that theory, we have admitted everything that has been charged against us of being the most materialistic, the most avaricious, and the most venal of people in this world.

If we are going to admit that the government, in order to secure the supreme effort of its citizens in production, must bribe them with money to this extra exertion, we have admitted a weakness of American character, of American civilization and of American ideals that puts us on a plane below German Kultur.

Do not mistake that I am saying that prices and wages should return to the pre-war normal, because the incidence of war before we joined in it had lifted our costs of operation, and there must be compensation in every direction.

Nevertheless, I hold that any man who has made more than his necessary living out of the cost this nation is giving in the blood of the boys we are sending to France, should not stand out as a benefactor to his community.

## Third Rural Church Conference June 3, 4 and 5

The third rural church conference will be held June 3d, 4th and 5th at Lafayette, Ind., under the auspices of Purdue University, in co-operation with the Indiana Church Federation.

M. E. Foley, Chairman of the State Council of Defense, will speak on Indiana's part in the war. Rev. A. B. Philpott, member of the State Council, will speak on "The Church and War Time Morals and Religion." G. I. Christie, State Food Director, who is assisting Secretary Houston, will give an address entitled, "Enlisting the Church in the Drive for Food."

"The Church and the Boys' Working Reserve" will be discussed by Dr. G. L. McIntosh, President of Wabash College. Many other prominent speakers will take part in the three-day program. Advance reservations indicate the largest crowd in the history of the conference.

## Food Administration

The United States Food Administration has prepared a statement showing the actual exports of wheat and wheat products from July 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, to have been 110,000,000 bushels. The actual exportable surplus from the 1917 harvest had consumption been normal, is estimated at from 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels. In April 1918 there were 359,058,000 pounds of beef and pork products sent to the army and civilians in Europe. In April 1917 the exports of beef and pork products totaled 161,000,000 pounds. In April 1914 these figures totaled 43,700,000. The total exports of meat products therefore, in 1918, were 220 per cent. of those for the same month in 1917, and about 830 per cent. of April 1914, which was a normal year.

A discriminatory order has been issued against M. R. Kime & Co. of Pennville, Jay County, by the United States Food Administration. Kime & Company are hucksters, who have been violating the regulations requiring the sale of wheat flour substitutes on a fifty-fifty basis. They are also alleged to have sold sugar in violation of the food administration order.

A schedule of maximum margins of profit to be permitted on certain licensed articles, has been prepared by the division of enforcement of the U. S. food administration, and distributed among licensees.

The Wurz Grocery Company of Mishawaka, have been ordered to close their doors for the period of May 27 to June 1 inclusive, by Dr. Barnard. A hearing developed the confession from Frank Wurz, manager of the firm, that he had sold eight customers 100 pounds of sugar each, in violation of the food regulations.

### Lay-in-the-Coal Week.

The Indiana county councils of defense have been notified of the proclamation of Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield making June 3-8 "Lay-in-the-Coal Week." Evans Woollen, Federal Fuel Administrator for Indiana, is appealing to all householders who have failed to make provision for their next winter's fuel supply, to do so within the period named.

For selling sugar and flour in excessive quantities and for violating the "50-50" rule, Max Awrach, proprietor of a cash grocery at San Antonio, Texas, has been made to donate \$250 to the Red Cross Society.

The treatment of interned Germans in the United States is an effort being used by German propagandists in an effort to create unrest among the American people. The Food Administration, however, officially denies rumor that German prisoners are being prodigally fed on bread pastries and cakes made entirely of wheat. The Germans interned in American detention camps, while well fed, are being made to observe all rules and regulations of the Food Administration. The military prisoners—prisoners of war—receive the regular garrison ration of the United States Army. This is according to the Hague Convention.

## Registration Day, June 5, 1918

Wednesday, June 5th, will be military registration day for all young men in the United States who have become of age since June 5th, 1917, or who will have attained their 21st birthday by June 5th, 1918.

The only men exempt from registration are the officers and enlisted men already in the Naval and Military service.

By order of the President all males, whether citizens or residents, of this country, must present themselves at the registration places designated in their community for registration.

Provisions are made for registration by mail for those who expect to be absent on registration day.

Those unable to present themselves on account of sickness should report this fact to their local draft board.



## Woman's Section

Bulletin No. 63.

My Dear Child Welfare Chairmen:

It was a great joy to meet those of you who came to our unique and valuable conference. Miss Lathrop was delighted with it, and with the work in Indiana.

We planned to have as many experts, on different phases of child life, as possible at the conference. This took away our time of social meeting. I was sorry that my duties made it impossible for me to have a long personal talk with every chairman, and to have a longer joint meeting of chairmen.

I was delighted by the reports that were brought in. Our women are showing a splendid spirit, and if all of our counties go ahead, as some have done, I believe Indiana will lead the Union in this work.

The work already done in some counties, following up the examinations, to cure defects found, proves the value of the baby test. Without a doubt, it will mean the saving of many, many precious little lives.

I have been asked to issue a bulletin giving minute details of the baby tests, since we cannot get leaflets to give to each worker, or even to each team.

To those of you who have completed, or nearly completed your work, this will be unnecessary. But we have not yet had reports from the counties, and do not know all that have finished. Besides, I want to get this word to all: Before you make up your packages of cards to send to Washington, count them carefully, and send me the number of children you have registered. Also please separate the cards of the children that "pass" the test, and send me the number that pass.

If any chairman whose work has been delayed will hunt up my earlier bulletins they will be found to ask that the townships be organized, with a strong executive committee in each. Then that a team be appointed to do the actual work of the baby test, in each school district. Judge for yourself how many committees you need. Townships differ, as some have more schoolhouses than others. Only be sure that your township committee sees to it that the work is properly done in each school district.

While publicity is one of the first steps, to get the interest of the community, the preliminary steps can all be going forward while you do your publicity work. The first thing is to get strong, effective, interested committees who are anxious to save the lives of the children, anxious to serve their State and nation, anxious to have their county take a high rank. Then comes the enrollment of the children under six, preliminary to gathering them together for the test. Get the list any way you can, so that way is effective. In some counties the schoolship trustees enumerated and listed all children under six, as well as over six. In other counties the block system was used, taking the same machinery used for Liberty Loan, woman's registration, etc. In rural townships teachers gathered the names of younger children from their schools or from Sunday-schools. The only important thing is: see that no child is missed, for it may be the very child that needs help most, the child that would make the most valuable citizen.

The schoolhouse plan has worked finely in almost all of the counties. Many of them have already held schoolhouse clinics, with other features that instruct, interest and draw out the mothers. Whatever difficulties seem to loom up, the actual baby test seems to have worked out without any trouble, and is much simpler than it sounds.

Whatever means can be devised to make the women want to bring their children to be tested, and to arouse their enthusiasm, should be tried. If a picnic dinner will help, in the country, try that. If they can be gathered up in autos, or other vehicles, do that. Have music, recitations, or some treat. Perhaps a stereopticon can be used, or a band brought from the city. Perhaps a child welfare exhibit can be procured.

Announcements should be made in rural

churches and Sunday-schools. Telephones should be used, dividing the work among many, to make it light.

The doctors and nurses of every community should be enlisted early in the campaign. As a rule the doctors of the State are responding nobly. Make them feel, if they say they are "too busy," that they are drafted, that life saving is their job, first of all. We do not want to appeal to any lower motive, but few doctors refuse medical or surgical cases, and they get many such cases as the result of the tests when defects are discovered. But we must give the doctors credit for being as patriotic as we are, and we acknowledge gladly the splendid work done by them in most of the counties.

When you are ready to begin the test be sure that the following things have been seen to:

1. All the township chairmen should have been called together and instructed as to how the clinic should be conducted.

2. The township chairmen should call their teams together, and see that they are instructed just how the test should be conducted.

3. The "team" for each school district (or testing district) should be completely organized. It should consist of a doctor, a nurse (both if possible), a clerical assistant, and five or six neighborhood women to assist.

4. The executive committee, or the manager of the team, should see that proper arrangements have been made to open the schoolhouse at the time set; that it shall be clean; that all necessary equipment is there. There should be a special committee to see to the equipment. The equipment found most satisfactory is a common deal table, on which the babies are measured. At one end is nailed a strip of wood, for a head board. A tape line is nailed to it, and when the baby is laid flat on the table, and his knees flattened out, the line can be quickly drawn down beside him. A book or block put against his feet will help to get his length. Be sure to put a folded quilt or pad on the table and a rubber or oilcloth piece over it, on which to lay the children. Then do not forget to lay a clean sheet of paper, or a towel, under each child. This is to prevent infection. All children should be measured without shoes. Children able to stand may be measured against the wall, standing on the floor. Children under five should be undressed and weighed without clothing or wrapped in a thin sheet or towel, the weight of which is deducted. Children over five should be weighed in their ordinary indoor clothing. Young babies, unable to stand, should be weighed, if possible, on scales equipped with a scale pan. A fresh paper towel should be laid in the pan and changed after each child is weighed. Older children should be weighed on platform scales.

The good judgment of the committee will show them whatever other equipment is needed. Screens may be needed to shut off a corner where children may be undressed. The children's throats should be examined, and tongue depressants cannot be used twice. It will do if every mother brings a big spoon and a towel, also a sheet or little blanket for her own baby. But some should be provided, so that none are lacking.

Water and towels will be needed, also a clinic thermometer. It should be cleaned each time it is used.

5. The executive committee should see to it that arrangements are made to bring mothers who have far to come and have no conveyance.

6. Have a committee to see that lunch is provided for any who will need it, and provision made for the children's wants.

7. Be sure that publicity has been given to the time and place of the clinic. A good publicity committee is valuable.

If all the above things have been seen to, if your list of children is complete, and you are ready to begin, see that the person to be held responsible for each clinic will be on hand with the entire team. Publish by papers, phone, announcement (depending on locality), the names of the children to be tested on a certain day. In rural school districts perhaps all the children under six may be tested on one day. If not, divide the families.

It is a good plan, in a city, to take all children whose names begin with the letters from A to E, etc., on one day. In cities six, ten or more school-

houses may be open as testing places on one day. Two things are desirable in a clinic: to avoid contagion and to avoid confusion. The children should be handled as quietly as possible and as quickly. The more thorough examination the doctors can make of each child, the more valuable will be the test, and the more babies' lives you are apt to save. The weighing and measuring will show whether the child is of normal weight and height. If much below, the child's health needs careful attention. In clinics already held, grave spinal and other troubles have been discovered. To the doctor's eye the appearance of the breast bone, of skin, glands, abdomen, etc., each tells its story. That is why it is important to strip the child and that is why it is important to have a doctor. If the doctor will examine for bad tonsils, adenoids, bad teeth, etc., great good will be done. Irregular heart action should be noted, and all trouble and defects that are detected. Children that cannot be brought should be examined at home, or, later, at the doctor's office.

A talk on child hygiene, by the doctor or trained nurse, on baby food and infant care in general, would add greatly to the value of the clinic. Let me advise that all counties that have delayed this work make a strong effort to get it out of the way before hot weather comes. It may save many baby lives, for June is hard on babies. With concerted action, most of the townships can be finished in one week. Towns and cities will take longer. But you have helped with all the other campaigns, so now ask the help of all committees to finish this work, which has been pushed aside for everything else. Do not hesitate to ask help from other counties that have finished their work. Have a "Neighbor Day," and invite them over. This is our last lap. Let us give a hard pull and get it over.

The reason it has been necessary to write out all these instructions, at this time, is because I am told that our county chairmen have not received the leaflets I have repeatedly ordered from Washington. Some have received a limited number, none have enough, some have none. I have no way of learning who has any.

The failure to obtain baby blanks and leaflets has been a very distressing feature of our work, but in this we share alike with registration and other committees. No one is to blame. Washington is flooded with mail, the government presses are congested, and even army supplies are behind. We cannot, then, complain, but must patiently bear this as we do the other burdens of war. Again I want to commend the splendid spirit of our women, who have had to be held back, when ready to do their work. It has doubled my own work, to say the least.

Because of the uncertainty as to who has leaflets, I suggest that any county wishing to conduct a children's health conference shall write to the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., for the pamphlet, "How to Conduct a Children's Health Conference."

It is our purpose to encourage health conferences in all the counties that will have them. A district conference would be valuable, in which any group of neighboring counties could hold such a conference together, bringing some of our state experts on various phases of child welfare. I will be glad to suggest or help arrange a program for such conferences. The best workers and experts of your district can be called in, or other speakers brought. County fairs might well have a child welfare feature.

Write to National Child Welfare Association, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, for exhibits, etc.

With sincere appreciation of all your difficulties, for I share them, and of your earnest efforts, I am,

Very cordially,  
ALBION FELLOWS BACON,  
Chairman Child Welfare, Indiana  
State Council of Defense.

Raise a freight-saving, year-around, cellar-and-pit garden.

Don't worry about wheatless day and wheatless deals. Take the total abstainer's pledge and cut it out altogether, as thousands of patriotic Marylanders have already done.



## Independence Day Newly Significant

**Americanization Committee Would Have  
Every Community Make Proper  
Recognition.**

The following resolution, calling attention to the enlarged significance of Independence Day, July 4th, 1918, prepared by the Americanization Committee, was adopted by the Indiana State Council of Defense May 29th. It is being distributed to county councils of the State, who are expected to see that its intent is translated into appropriate recognition of the occasion:

Whereas, Representatives of nearly every element of the foreign-born citizenship recently petitioned President Wilson asking the entire country to join with them in a great demonstration on the Fourth of July of loyalty to the United States and the causes for which it is fighting, and

Whereas, The President has made this reply addressed to "Our Citizens of Foreign Extraction,"

"I have read with great sympathy the petition addressed to me by your representative bodies regarding your proposed celebration of Independence Day, and I wish to convey to you, in reply, my heartfelt appreciation for its expressions of loyalty and good will.

"Nothing in this war has been more gratifying than the manner in which our foreign-born fellow citizens and the sons and daughters of the foreign-born have risen to this greatest of all national emergencies. You have shown where you stand not only by your eager response to calls for patriotic service, including the supreme service of offering life itself in battle for justice, freedom and democracy. Before such devotion as you have shown all distinctions of race vanish; and we feel ourselves citizens in a republic of free spirits.

"I, therefore, take pleasure in calling your petition with my hearty commendation, to the attention of all my fellow countrymen, and I ask that they unite with you in making the Independence day of this, the year when all the principles to which we stand pledged are on trial, the most significant in our national history.

"As July 4, 1776, was the dawn of democracy for this nation, let us on July 4, 1918, celebrate the birth of a new and greater spirit of democracy by whose influence we hope and believe, what the signers of the Declaration of Independence dreamed of for themselves and their fellow countrymen shall be fulfilled for all mankind."

Therefore in response to this appeal, the State Council of Defense calls the attention of the people of Indiana to this most important and patriotic duty and urges that every community make preparations at once for such an observance of our national anniversary as will arouse our patriotism and cement the ties of our common citizenship. Let there be no neglect at this critical period to take advantage of such an opportunity to show the world, especially the unscrupulous and brutal foe who tries to create the contrary impression, that America is wholehearted and in deadly earnest in waging war that German militarism may be wiped out and the rule of the people be established everywhere.

The State Council asks the members of the county councils of defense to take immediate charge of this work and form such organizations in their various districts as are necessary to securing great outpourings of the people on that day, with exercises that will stimulate patriotism and create a clearer understanding of the necessity for maintaining public opinion and universal action.

Especially do we emphasize the importance of the President's wish that this be done in thorough accord and co-operation with our foreign-born citizens, that they may realize as never before the one common bond and obligation of citizenship. Let it be a great day for all, a day in which all, native-born and foreign-born, may have

a more vivid and enduring conception of what this great democratic country stands for and what it means for the poor and oppressed peoples of the earth.

Action must not be delayed if the accomplishment is to be worthy of the object. The time is short, and movement should be rapid.

### Threshermen Will Help.

Resolutions pledging support to the conservation program of the Threshing Division of the United States Food Administration were adopted with enthusiasm by more than 500 representative threshermen and farmers, who gathered Monday in the House of Representatives, State House, to hear first-handed the federal plans.

The farmers and threshermen provided a census of their machinery and of the repairs needed for making the machine efficient. This census will be used by the inspection department of the Threshing Division, to secure the repair and replacement of worn and defective machinery, preliminary to the opening of the threshing season.

The meeting also agreed to co-operate in the furtherance of the educational campaign which has for its object the saving of the vast quantities of wheat lost through careless handling, untimely threshing, etc.

## Conservation of Wheat Still More Imperative

Reports which have in the last few days gained wide circulation to the effect that there is no necessity for further conservation of wheat even with the United States supplying the demands of the Allies of Europe are given an emphatic denial by Herbert Hoover in a telegram received today by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana. Mr. Hoover states very insistently that no statement of an official character has ever been issued or authorized that would indicate there has been even the slightest justification for abandoning any further effort toward conserving wheat. "The actual position is that our supplies until the next harvest allow for home consumption of approximately one-third of normal if we are to maintain the Allies' supply," said Mr. Hoover's wire. Continuing, it says, "In the hands of the farmers and in storage we had at the beginning of May 75,000,000 bushels of wheat to carry us for approximately three months, or with an early harvest for perhaps two weeks shorter period. Our normal consumption for three months would be 120,000,000 bushels, not allowing anything for the Allies."

### Why Labor Backs This War.

(By George W. Perkins, President Cigar Makers' International Union.)

Why is American organized labor so unanimously supporting the Government in its war to a finish against autocracy?

If all of you who read this article had been with me in Germany the year before the great war broke out you would have no need to ask. You would have seen, as I saw, autocracy at work, intimidating and coercing labor, spying on it, policing its meetings, suppressing free speech. When all these methods failed, you would have seen, as I saw, autocracy trying to corrupt labor, misleading it by insidious propaganda, seeking to raise up false leaders, and using the power of money and influence to debauch those who seek to mitigate the condition of the workers.

You would have returned, as I did, thankful to be permitted to live in a land of freedom and democracy, and resolved, as I was, if ever our liberties were menaced by the powers of autocracy, to fight to the death; to work to the limit; to make every sacrifice, and to accept no compromise until autocracy, such as is typified by the present German government, is defeated in a finish fight and the militarism which keeps it in power is crushed forever from the face of the earth.

## Woman Power of Cass Shown in Registration

**Many Skilled Workers Listed Who Are  
Willing to Do Nation's  
Bidding.**

Cass County's report of the registration of women, just filed with the Woman's Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense at the State House, shows two hundred and twenty-two trained women workers in dairying, with eighteen untrained; four hundred and ninety trained in gardening, six hundred and fifty-four office assistants, registered as trained workers, with a scattering of trained workers in such varied employments as stock raising, shipping clerk, practical nurse, factory workers in many lines, basket makers, chemists, dietitians, laboratory workers, photographers, pharmacists, one X-Ray operator, six trained railroad workers, many trained in social service to offset six thousand five hundred and twenty-three women who declare themselves trained housekeepers and one hundred and twelve untrained housekeepers.

The X-Ray operator, it is interesting to note, is a colored woman, a doctor's assistant, whom the doctor has recommended for service in France.

Twenty-eight different employments are listed. Ten thousand two hundred women registered in this county, seventy-one refused to register, and thirty failed to register on account of illness or other reasons.

The registration card offered a list of contributions, and to these, the women of Cass County responded with an offer of one ambulance, six drivers for car, one duplicating machine, thirty-six offers of funds, two offers of homes for convalescent hospitals, and twenty-three offers to share home with war widows and children.

## Women Wanted For Sixty Different Tasks

The United States Civil Service Commission has issued the following:

More and more, as the war program progresses, is the government depending upon women to perform the tremendously increased volume of work in the civil branches. The force of civilian employes in Washington, D. C., increased from 30,000 to approximately 70,000 during the first year of our participation in the war. Of this increase of 40,000 more than 25,000 are women. Women make up the increase in government offices and establishments outside of Washington in less proportion, for the reason that the greatest expansion in the field has been in the large manufacturing plants of the War and Navy Departments, where thousands of mechanics and laborers are employed in shipbuilding and in manufacturing ordnance and other war material. Women are not available for employment in trades positions to any great extent, but their services are being utilized in every way that is practicable.

The United States Civil Service Commission is calling for women for government work of not less than sixty different kinds. The list includes stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, other clerks of a score or more of classifications which require training in some special or technical line, statisticians, operators of various kinds of calculating, addressing, and duplicating machines, proofreaders, law clerks, welfare executive secretaries, draftsmen of a dozen kinds, telegraph and telephone operators, trained nurses, chemists, physicists, library assistants, inspectors of undergarments, finger-print classifiers, and many others.

The commission urges women to offer their services to the government at this time of great need. As men are called to the colors, women must take their places and keep the machinery behind the armed forces moving at the maximum of efficiency. Representatives of the Civil Service Commission at the postoffices in all important cities are prepared to furnish finite information and application blanks.



## More and Better Crop Of Wheat in Indiana

Program Includes Concerted Effort by  
Organization Covering Entire  
State.

Plans for a gigantic campaign for "More and Better Wheat" in Indiana were formulated May 24th by the Wheat division of the State Food committee, at the Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation and was attended by representatives of Purdue university, the State Food committee, Indiana Grand Dealers' association, Millers' association, Bankers' association, and fertilizer manufacturers. Three to five delegates from each of these organizations constituted the permanent wheat committee appointed at the outbreak of the war.

The appointment of D. S. Myer, as State leader of the Wheat campaign was approved, and the various organizations, through their representatives, pledged their unqualified support to the State Food Committee and Purdue university in carrying out the program.

The State Leader outlined in detail plans for saving the wheat grown in 1918, and for increasing the production with the present acreage. The plan provides for a division of the State into ten districts with a district leader in charge of each. County leaders, under this plan, may be county agents, emergency demonstration agents, the chairman of the county council of defense, or any other local leader. Following this appointment the county leader will appoint a township head. It is suggested that the local threshing ring be the local community organization aiding the plans, and that the captain of each ring be the leader. Purdue will provide speakers through the State Food Committee to local community meetings where possible and will further assist by publishing a revision of the pamphlet entitled "More and Better Wheat for Indiana" in addition to timely articles and publicity material, until every wheat producer is supplied with information showing the advantage of greater production both to himself and to the State.

The storage of wheat after threshing demanded considerable attention. C. B. Riley was asked by the committee to prepare a resolution covering the sense of their discussion, copies of which should go to the Food Administration and the United States Grand Corporations. This resolution follows:

Whereas, The farmers of the United States have responded to the request of the Government and increased their wheat acreage and will shortly harvest a very promising crop, and

Whereas, The Government as a war measure has, by Act of Congress and the President's Proclamation, fixed the maximum price to be paid for the 1918 crop at certain basic points, which will preclude the possibility of any advance in price and likely cause universal selling or tendering the same for sale at threshing time, and

Whereas, The prospects for an extra large crop were never better, and the storage capacity of elevators, warehouses and mills of the State is limited, and the railroad transportation of the country is seriously embarrassed by want of sufficient cars and equipment, that it will be impossible to promptly ship the same, hence impossible for elevators and mills to receive, store, transport, finance and handle more than a small per cent of this wheat direct from the threshing fields, and

Whereas, It has always been the custom for a large per cent of the farmers to store at home and otherwise provide for and carry a very large per cent of each crop until they could be absorbed by the markets, and this has been accomplished only in anticipation of advancing prices to be paid by the consumers when they were ready and able to receive and appropriate the same.

Therefore be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that some provision should

be made by the Government to compensate the farmers for storage in carrying this wheat, subject to the order of the Government, and that such compensation should be sufficient in amount to cover interest, insurance, shrinkage and reasonable compensation for extra trouble of binning and withdrawing same when required to make delivery thereof, and

Be it Further Resolved, That each producer, voluntarily or otherwise, storing or binning his wheat and retaining jurisdiction over the same, who desires to avail himself of the compensation suggested, shall within ten days from the date of threshing so notify his county food administrator, in such manner as may be prescribed, and such notice shall, in effect constitute a contract with the Government, whereby the producer agrees, in consideration of the compensation provided, to deliver said wheat to the market within thirty days from date of the order so to do.

### A Statement of Policy.

The Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting May 29th unanimously adopted the following resolution and directed the secretary to notify county councils of the action, for their guidance:

Whereas, Our attention has been called to the charge that fees are being exacted for clerical services in assisting wives of soldiers to secure their rights under the Allotment and Insurance Laws enacted for their benefit;

Be it resolved, That the Indiana State Council of Defense disapprove of any one, especially members of war councils, charging fees for clerical services in securing delinquent allotments or insurance to the wives, widows or children of soldiers, or accepting compensation in such cases, unless the claims are denied or disputed by the government and the taking of proof or institution of suit be thereby rendered necessary, in which event a limited compensation is allowed by law.

## Indiana Tomato Pack Guaranteed by Reserve

Indiana farmers have gone over the top again in another food production campaign, one to increase the contracted tomato acreage from the 36,000 of last year to 52,000 this season. As reports from the Indiana Canners' Association to the Horticulture Department of Purdue University show. This amount was obtained by a concerted effort of the canners throughout the State and the patriotic attitude of the tomato growers.

Several months ago the Indiana Canners' Association, realizing that there would be some shortage of farm labor this season, addressed a communication to the Boys' Working Reserve asking if that organization would be able to furnish boys to help during the tomato harvest season between August 15th and October 15th. The Federal State Director of the Reserve assured Indiana canners in positive terms that the required amount of labor would be forthcoming when and where needed provided proper housing facilities and supervision were furnished at the expense of the canners. Attention was also called to the ruling of the State Board of Education last year permitting boys to be released from school to harvest perishable crops, which ruling will undoubtedly prevail again this year.

Since that time a number of canning companies have agreed to furnish a tent camping outfit for boys who engage in tomato harvest and a competent supervisor who safeguards the physical and moral welfare of the boys and directs their energies. Harry McCartney, President of the Indiana Canners' Association, says that the availability of harvest labor from the Boys' Working Reserve has been a very strong factor in influencing growers to increase their acreage. Fifty per cent or more of the tomato pack will be commandeered by the government for the army and navy.

## Motor Corps Arouses Interest of Women

Captain Helen Dean Heads State Organization for Emergency  
Duty.

To organize a motor corps and to have it at work within the first week, to have it in uniform and in working order within two weeks after its organization, is the achievement of Captain Helen Dean, 1136 N. Meridian street, Indianapolis. Announcement of this work first appeared just two weeks ago.

That the government realizes the usefulness of the corps is evidenced by the fact that Captain Lawrence Barrett of Fort Benjamin Harrison is giving two afternoons a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, to drilling the twenty-seven young matrons and maids. The body is to be increased gradually, many other names being now under consideration—who are divided into two squads and put through a grilling infantry drill regardless of feelings, weather or what not.

The service of this corps, as previously announced, falls under five heads, carrying dispatches for the government, working at Liberty Bond sales, doing canteen work, serving as escort for speakers, officers, and government officials, and ambulance work.

Already the Indianapolis corps has done War Chest work and has had several important emergency calls, government errands, concerning which secrecy prevails. All of which makes the work more interesting.

The school for the teaching the care of the machines, the repairing of the engines, etc., offered the corps by Carl Fisher, will be opened in a week or ten days, at 612 N. Capitol avenue. The instructors will be experts in their kinds of work, and the young women are displaying a surprising proficiency in this branch of their training.

Later will come the ambulance drill, with machines in ambulance formation, which must be perfected until the members of the corps are able to handle an ambulance or a truck under any circumstances.

The Woman's Motor Corps of Indiana, as previously announced, is a state organization. Captain Dean is captain of the State; the heads of the corps in the different counties are her lieutenants. All the other members of the corps are privates.

From the inquiries that have already come from over the State, the indications are that Indiana will soon have a number of organizations. To Terre Haute goes the honor of being the second place in the State to organize. Last week came the call of Captain Dean to go to Terre Haute to inspect and pass upon the corps that had volunteered for service. As she was on an emergency call, Private Mary Powell went in her place, inspected and passed upon the applicants. She found a most enthusiastic organization of forty members under the leadership of Mrs. Ray Jenckes, who has become Lieutenant Jenckes, and has taken the federal oath to serve under Captain Dean.

South Bend, home of the Chairman of the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense, has also perfected an organization, and the uniforms for this corps have already been ordered.

The costume of the corps, as finally decided on, is an olive drab cloth, with the same style coat as the Canadian uniform. Privates wear the leather belt; officers, the Sam Brown belt and shoulder bars. The cap is the overseas style. The Indiana Motor Corps members display four-in-hand ties and yellow silk shirts.

Yes, they are holding the line, but the folks back home must bring up the reserves.

In France fifty percent of the total energy of the people is said to go into military effort. Hardships, hunger, sorrow—all suffering is excused with the explanation, "It is the war." This is the kind of spirit needed in every American home.



Our answer to the challenge of Germany shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do.—Woodrow Wilson.



# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JUNE 7, 1918

Number 43

## Best Wheat Fields Selected for Seed

### Six Special Agents of Food Committee Touring Counties of South- ern Indiana.

Six special representatives from Purdue University started this week in counties along the Ohio River, helping county agents locate best fields of wheat so they may be used for seed this fall. This is the first step in the wheat production drive which will be waged the next few months under the auspices of the Indiana Food Production and Conservation Committee.

Before the men started on their first work of the campaign, botanists from Purdue met with them and a standard was set regarding selection of fields which are free from smut and other diseases. Only disease-free fields will be chosen.

Following this seed selection work, which will extend to every county in the State, from six to a dozen fields being chosen in each county, a campaign will be waged for early plowing and better tillage methods, D. S. Myer, state leader, said in outlining plans for the campaign which is being backed by the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, Indiana Bankers' Association, Indiana Millers' Association and fertilizer manufacturers. Use of fertilizers containing large amounts of phosphates will be advocated.

The aims of the government in the matter of wheat production this year were set forth by Prof. G. I. Christie, State Food Director, in an address before a conference of the ten district leaders, who will have charge of the wheat work in their individual districts. He said the hope of the campaign is to maintain the present acreage, which is 25 per cent above normal, and increase the yield as much as possible. Seed selection and better cultural methods are factors to be applied in bringing about the desired results.

The ten districts and leaders in each are as follows:

No. 1—J. D. Harper, Laporte, leader. Counties: Lake, Porter, Laporte, St. Joseph, Starke, Pulaski, Elkhart, Marshall.

No. 2—W. K. Gast, Logansport, leader. Counties: Kosciusko, Fulton, Wabash, Miami, Cass, Howard, Grant, and Tipton.

No. 3—H. R. Smalley, Ft. Wayne, leader. Counties: Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, Dekalb, Whitley, Allen, Huntington, Wells, and Adams.

No. 4—Stewart Leaming, Rensselaer, leader. Counties: Newton, Jasper, Benton, White, Carroll, Tippecanoe, Warren, Fountain, Montgomery, Boone and Clinton.

No. 5—A. T. Morrison, Connersville, leader. Counties: Blackford, Jay, Madison, Delaware, Randolph, Henry, Wayne, Fayette, Union, Franklin.

No. 6—B. B. Adams, Rockville, leader. Counties: Vermillion, Parke, Clay, Putnam, Vigo, Owen, Sullivan, Greene.

No. 7—R. G. East, Shelbyville, leader. Counties: Hamilton, Marion, Hendricks, Shelby, Johnson, Hancock, Morgan, Bartholomew, Decatur, Rush.

No. 8—T. S. McCulloch, Mt. Vernon, leader. Counties: Knox, Daviess, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer.

No. 9—C. A. Richards, North Vernon, leader. Counties: Monroe, Brown, Jackson, Jennings, Jefferson, Ripley, Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland.

## A Tribute

The Indiana State Council of Defense, of which Charles Warren Fairbanks was an active and valued member, desires to join in the general tribute to the memory of the deceased publicist and statesman, and places on record this estimate of his character and services.

Mr. Fairbanks' identity with public affairs and his long career of usefulness in the field of politics and government doubtless will be recognized by other bodies cognizant of their value. The Indiana State Council of Defense, while leaving the recital of his public services to other bodies, gratefully and earnestly bears witness to the fidelity and value of the services which he has rendered, in this connection, from its initial organization. His counsels were always sound. His patriotism and devotion to country were strikingly in evidence at all times. His place in this community will stand a monumental evidence to his leadership, his intellectual dignity, kindly disposition and associations.

It is ordered by the council that this resolution be spread upon its minutes and a copy communicated to the family of Mr. Fairbanks.

Signed: WILL IRWIN.  
ALLAN G. PHILPOTT.  
FRANK WAMPLER.  
E. M. WILSON.

Following a tribute to the memory of Charles W. Fairbanks, by Ele Stansbury, attorney general of Indiana, in behalf of Governor James P. Goodrich, every member of the Indiana State Council of Defense present at the meeting June 5th added a personal expression of appreciation and esteem, in connection with the unanimous adoption of the above resolution.

The council then adjourned out of respect for Mr. Fairbanks' memory.

No. 10—H. A. Stevens, Jeffersonville, leader. Counties—Lawrence, Martin, Orange, Crawford, Perry, Harrison, Floyd, Washington, Scott, Clark.

The following men were reappointed on the State Wheat Committee at the meeting of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation—millers, bankers, and fertilizer manufacturers—on May 24th. The wheat campaign was organized, outlined and launched through this body:

Edgar H. Evans, Chairman, Indianapolis.  
D. S. Myer, State Campaign Leader, Lafayette.  
J. S. Hazlerigg, Cambridge City.  
C. B. Riley, Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis.

Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington.  
W. H. Aiman, Pendleton.  
Chas. A. Ashbaugh, Frankfort.  
A. B. Cohee, Frankfort.  
George Rohm, Rockville.  
W. W. Suckow, Franklin.  
C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville.  
Cloyd Loughry, Monticello.  
A. E. Kalter, care E. Rauh & Sons, Indianapolis.

R. C. Ellis, New Albany.  
C. L. Goodbar, Crawfordsville.  
A. G. Lupton, Hartford City.  
Ralph Payne, Rushville.  
G. I. Christie, Lafayette.  
A. T. Wiancko, Lafayette.  
J. N. McMahan, Liberty.

## Demand for Boys to Do Productive Labor

### Indicates Importance of United States Re- serve With Its 19,619 Members.

The demand for boys to work on Indiana farms promises to exceed the supply. Twenty-seven counties out of ninety-two report that all local boys are already at work and that other assistance must be secured during the harvest season. T. S. McCulloch, county agent for Posey county, writes: "We have an enormous wheat crop in this country and will need a great deal of help from the outside if it is taken care of as it should be. We are in position now to use about twenty-five boys in addition to those enrolled in the Reserve in this county."

Edgar N. Haskins, Knox County director of the Boys' Reserve, writes: "We have no available boys to fill the applications from farmers we now have on file. Must have seven boys this week. The hay crop must be cut." John B. Reed, Warrick County director, wires, "Send six boys at once, good pay, good farms."

#### Location of Shortage.

According to replies received this week by the Federal State Director from a farm labor questionnaire sent to each county director and agent in the State, the following counties will need outside help from now on until after harvest season: Adams, Bartholomew, Benton, Clay, Clinton, Dearborn, Dubois, Elkhart, Fayette, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Hendricks, Jasper, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, Newton, Posey, Whitley, Pulaski, Putnam, Shelby, Union, Wabash, Warrick, Wells.

#### Michigan Asks for Help.

C. C. Parcells, state director of the Boys' Working Reserve in Michigan, has called on Indiana for help in the sugar beet district of that State. He advises that hundreds of boys will be needed in addition to those he has available. Boys are paid \$22.00 per acre for the season, which lasts until the first part of October, one boy being able to take care of six or seven acres. In addition there is regular farm work to do for which the boys are paid extra. Board costs \$5.00 per week. Competent supervision by high school teachers, housing, cook and railroad fare both ways is furnished by the sugar companies. The Mount Clemmons Sugar Company of Durand, Mich., needs twenty boys at once and the Michigan Sugar Company of Greenleaf, Mich., will need thirty-five boys next week. Boys are asked to pay their own railroad fare to place of employment and are reimbursed on the first pay day. County directors of Indiana who have boys who desire employment outside of the State will please communicate with Isaac D. Straus, 83 State House, Indianapolis, before advising them to go.

#### Enrollment Grows.

Boys continue to join the Reserve, the enrollment on June 1st being 19,619. Of this number it is estimated that 7,000 are already employed on farms and 5,000 in industries. With the closing of high schools it is estimated that 5,000 more will immediately find productive employment either on farms or in factories. Very few will be content to accept some soft job in an office or

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## Patriotism in Indiana

Allen County.—Nineteen out of 20 townships in the county were represented at a meeting of the farmers who organized the Allen County Liberty Farmers. The objects of this club are to assist in the production and conservation of food; to assist in the spreading of patriotic sentiment, and giving out information to the public concerning the policies of the government in the prosecution of the war, and to bring about a closer relation between men in the military service and those who are temporarily exempted from such service. Membership is open to all men living in Allen County who have registered and received a deferred classification for agricultural reasons. Meetings have been arranged for every township. The club will be composed of two units, the county or head unit, and the township unit. The pledge taken by every man who becomes a member is as follows: "Believing it to be our patriotic duty to do whatever is within our power to aid in this war, and believing that an organization of men of military age will be highly beneficial in not only preventing disloyal acts and atrocities, but also in creating a better patriotic sentiment throughout Allen County, we, the liberty farmers of Allen County, do bind ourselves to stand together in this crisis, and do solemnly promise to uphold the constitution of the United States and the State of Indiana, to support the rulers of this nation in every call for service here at home, and to abide by the constitution and by-laws of this organization. . . . Fort Wayne county did not wait for General Crowder's order, but passed an ordinance of their own with the view of driving out all loafers or make them work. Its rigid enforcement has been directed by Chief Abbott, and the courthouse corridors, heretofore full of idle men, are now empty. . . . Arrangements have been made by Superintendent R. W. Himmelick, for a special vocational course in the city schools during the summer, for the training of radio and buzzer operators desired by the government for service in the signal corps. Louis Deal, United Press telegraph operator on one of the local newspapers, who has knowledge of the international code, will be instructor. . . . The County Council of Defense has been given an appropriation of \$5,000 at the solicitation of William Seelman. None of the local members receive any pay for their services, and the appropriation will be applied entirely to paying for the necessary office help, printing bills, light, rent, etc. . . . The war industries board has named Fort Wayne as distributing center for fleece wool for the States of Indiana and Ohio.

Blackford County.—In Blackford County a successful child registration campaign has been carried on, much assistance being rendered by the merchants who advertised Child Registration Day by decorating their windows with clothing, toys, remedies for diseases of children, etc. The newspapers also published reports and lists of children registered. . . . In this county the Health and Recreation committee reports 562 books sent to camp libraries; all garden and poultry work increased as a war measure; 34 patriotic speeches made during May by the Fourteen-Minute women, and 28 organizations of the city doing Red Cross and surgical dressing work.

Boone County.—The Boone County Council of Defense has completed its organization and is functioning promptly and actively in response to every call that comes from the State and National Councils of Defense. The county organization consists of J. A. Hogshire, Lebanon, chairman; Miss Mayme E. Sheridan, Lebanon, secretary; Rev. Homer Dale, Lebanon; Wm. C. Jaques, Thorntown; David M. Clark, Jamestown; Dr. E. D. Johns, Zionsville, and Charles B. Adair, Lebanon. The township organizations, working in harmony with the county organization, have but recently been completed, except Marion and Union, and are as follows: Clinton—Miss Edith Wiley, Lebanon, R. R. 8, chairman; Alva D. Swope, H. C. Powell, A. G. Neal, Z. N. Morton, Washington—Jesse Blubaugh, Lebanon, R. R. 9, chairman; Miss Ruth Fall, Watson Masters, Omer Beck, Harry Henry, Sugar Creek—Nathan Riley, Thorntown, chairman; C. C. LaFollette, Richard Beesley, M. S. Barker and Miss Margaret Loveless, Jefferson—Milt Smith, Advance, chairman; Val Riggins, Austin Madison, Vesper, Etherington, Clara Cain, Genzer—E. O. Rogers, Lebanon, chairman; Urban Weitzell, William H. Orer, Jr., John Huber and Miss Ruth Campbell, Eagle—Jesse E. Philippi, Zionsville, chairman; Helen Nell Lemon, Perry Moore, W. M. Baldock, Ed Brouhard, George Rader, Perry—John Herr, Lebanon, R. R. 3, chairman; Rev. E. A. Williams, James Farrell, Miss Emma Everett, Riley Hauser, Harrison—S. W. Wiley, Lebanon, R. R. 2, chairman; Ovid Knowlton, Lora Edlin, Mrs. Lora Edlin, E. D. Worrell, Jackson—Rev. W. K. Ingalls, Jamestown, chairman; Mrs. Carrie Beaver, Carl Bowman, Charles McClain, John W. Scott, Worth—J. T. Frank Laughner, Whitestown, chairman; Mrs. Roscoe Livengood, Walter Schooler, Alex Hull and Charles Livengood. . . . Work of organizing the U. S. Food Clubs of the women of every township has begun. Mrs. J. T. Frank Laughner as township chairman has appointed several of her residents, others will be appointed in a few days, and it is hoped that all the women of Worth township will become members of the food club. Sugar Creek is the first township in Boone County to organize with eight clubs. Perry is almost through with the organization and will have fourteen clubs. Worth will have ten or twelve clubs.

Carroll County.—A tag day contribution in this county was sufficient to provide funds for the office equipment of a woman demonstrator, and as a result Mrs. Maud Hiner Ellis, a Purdue graduate, will on June 10 assume her duties in Delphi. She will have an office at the court house with the county agricultural agent, and will visit every section of the county as desired, driving her own automobile.

Clark County.—Farmers in Clark County are anxious over the labor situation. Threshing will start about July 1, and the present situation is not very encouraging. Last year a crew of men from the Indiana Reformatory assisted in Utica township, greatly expediting the harvest. As announced this year, no such crew will be available and there is no other source of labor supply to which the farmers can look. The assistance of the County Council of Defense of Clark County and neighboring counties is promised wheat growers in this extremity. . . . J. E. Taggart, chairman of the Council of Defense, county food administrator Helmkamp, county fuel administrator Wilson, county agricultural agent Stevens and county surveyor Spurgeon constitute the Highway Transport committee, which is preparing a map of the roads of the county in compliance with suggestions from the State and National Councils of Defense.

Clay County.—Mrs. Samuel J. Lewis, chairman for Clay County in the Child's Welfare movement, announces that the drive for the weighing and measuring of each Clay County child from birth to the age of six is now nearing completion. This is a gigantic task and the county chairman is being aided by a corps of energetic workers and the mothers are lending the utmost co-operation. The county has been thoroughly organized and the work is well under way.

Crawford County.—Thirty of the leading merchants of Crawford County met in the Opera House at English pursuant to the call of J. H. Luckett, federal food administrator. A permanent organization was formed and the following officers elected: C. M. Baker, chairman; U. G. Balthis, secretary, and W. T. Pearson, treasurer. An executive committee of one merchant for each of the towns will be appointed. By unanimous vote, the merchants present expressed their willingness to voluntarily stop the purchase of candy, and will continue selling only so long as their present supply lasts. This is for the conservation of sugar. The organization will, in every other possible way, co-operate with the food administration.

Dearborn County.—To keep pace with the increasing demand, the Dearborn County Council of Defense has reorganized as follows: W. H. O'Brien, chairman, Lawrenceburg; George M. Stedman, secretary, Aurora; V. M. O'Shaughnessy, Lawrenceburg; J. J. Backman, Aurora; Robert L. Johnston, Aurora; Ray F. Sopher, Lawrenceburg; Mrs. W. T. Burkam, Lawrenceburg, R. 1. Special work assigned to members of the council is as here given: Director of Four-Minute Men, V. M. O'Shaughnessy; protection and home defense, Major John J. Backman; food production and conservation, Robert L. Johnston; Boys' Working Reserve, Ray F. Sopher; League for Women's Service, Mrs. W. T. Burkam; to keep in touch with soldiers and sailors from Dearborn County, W. H. O'Brien; public morals, George M. Stedman; sanitation and medicine, Dr. O. S. Jacquith; educational, George C. Cole; fuel administrator, George H. Lewis; food director, V. M. O'Shaughnessy; war mother for Dearborn County, Mrs. J. H. Stier; United States Public Service Reserve, George L. F. Squibb; newspaper publicity, Edward S. Smashey; United States explosive inspector, Clifford Diehl; legal, Thomas S. Gravens; civilian relief, Cornelius O'Brien; employers' co-operation, Frank Gould; co-ordination of societies, E. G. Bielby. . . . Especially good work in food production is reported from this county. Interest in potato week was increased by window displays and by potato stories told at the library. Different potato recipes were given out in the schools, and a home demonstration agent was engaged to tour the county for a week. But perhaps the most valuable piece of work accomplished in the county was a notice inserted in the papers stating that as so many women are having trouble in using substitutes, any one so desiring should apply to the Chairman of the Home Economics Committee for recipes and aids. A call was also made for domestic science volunteers, who will be listed and called on for assistance in carrying on the Home Economics work.

Decatur County.—The graduating class of the Greensburg high school realized \$96 on two shows given at the K. of P. theatre and the sum has been turned over to the Red Cross. Because of war conditions it was deemed best to dispense with the annual class play and the "movies" were substituted.

DeKalb County.—The Spencerville Junior Red Cross is making 100 property tags for the hospital at Camp Mead, Md. The action is in response to the request of Dr. Carey, a former resident of this place. The Spencerville high school has a Red Cross chapter that has already raised a considerable sum of money, doing sewing, transported sewing machines to and from Red Cross rooms, and otherwise made itself very useful. The organization is under the direction of Miss Thornburg.

Delaware County.—The Woman's Franchise League of Washington township, co-operating with the Woman's section of the County Council of Defense, held a food meeting at the home of Mrs. D. S. Maynard. The invitation was accompanied by the suggestion that every woman bring recipes wherein substitutes for wheat flour are used. Mrs. Fletcher Meeks of Muncie gave an interesting talk on food problems and the need for conserving wheat.

Elkhart County.—Twenty-one members of the Elkhart County Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association, meeting in Goshen, voted unanimously to co-operate with the government food administration in the conservation of ice as well as all other things of similar nature. It was voted to eliminate cracked ice from the tumblers of water served to patrons. Most of the ice used for table purposes is artificial, ammonia being a prime ingredient in its manufacture, and the government requires large quantities of ammonia in the manufacture of munitions.

Fountain County.—The Liberty Guards of Covington contributed \$50 to the Red Cross fund.

Franklin County.—The County Council of Defense is co-operating with the Franklin County Farm Production Association in furthering the silo campaign, which has for its object 119 new silos in this county this year. Maurice Thompson is county leader. . . . The same organizations are endeavoring to secure a supply of farm labor which will be required to save the crops in this county. The need of labor on Franklin County farms is not restricted to field hands. The farmers' wives are endeavoring to secure help, particularly cooks.

Fulton County.—The Fulton County Council of Defense and its various committees have addressed the following appeal to the citizens of Fulton County: "We take this occasion to remind each household that every little economy or substitution, when multiplied by the millions of households that constitute our great and glorious republic, means an immense total difference in the consumption of wheat and of certain kinds of meats, fats and sugars. So many millions in Europe have been taken from food production that it actually is necessary for us of America, and therefore us of Fulton County, to feed our allies and their starving people. If we help them through food to fight our battles, then we help them by means of food to bring an end to this conflict with Germany cruelly, so that our own great country can return to its ordinary channels of work and peaceful purpose. We take this occasion, too, to thank all those residents of Fulton County whose homes have made quick response to each call of the County Council of Defense. A great change has come over us within a year. Most of us are learning more clearly the lesson of pulling together in a common effort for the common good. So let us hang up the Hoover card and cheerfully follow its every request."

Grant County.—The War Mothers of Grant County are co-operating in the child welfare work which is being conducted by the Woman's section of the County Council of Defense. A campaign for membership in the War Mothers organization has been made by Mrs. Mallot, the county war mother. Mrs. George Southall, the woman member of the County Council of Defense, made a talk to the war mothers at their recent meeting, pointing out their opportunities for service, and she met with a very enthusiastic response.

Hendricks County.—Danville banks have offered gratuitously to beneficiaries living in the vicinity the use of their safety deposit vaults for soldiers' insurance papers, and other valuable documents. . . . The Hendricks County Council of Defense is urging the people to economies consistent with the advice of the Commercial Economy section of the Council of National Defense and other governmental agencies. Man-power, money, transportation, food stuffs, raw materials and fuel which heretofore have been wasted, must be definitely conserved if every citizen does his duty, the local war board asserts. Greater economies in dress especially are recommended. The purchase of Thrift Stamps with money which heretofore has been used for surplus clothing and personal adornment, is pointed out as a duty. . . . The information has come to the Council of Defense that farmers have been told that unless they are willing to sell their walnut trees, the government will commandeer them and pay them an arbitrary price. This is not the case. The timber agents are said to be private individuals, working for private concerns who, notwithstanding the fact that they have war contracts, are in no wise authorized by the government to set aside due processes provided by law for the acquisition of such timber. There are many fine walnut trees in Hendricks county.

Henry County.—The registration of women in this county, which was deferred on account of a lack of coal and supplies, has been resumed, and it is believed will soon reach 100 per cent completion. Mrs. Jesse Kirkwood, who has been assisting Mrs. Stanley in the work of registration, is now classifying the cards in anticipation of a report to the woman's section of the State Council of Defense.

Howard County.—County surveyor Ellsworth Hunt has been authorized by the Highway Transport committee of Howard County, named by the County Council of Defense, to prepare a complete highway map as a preliminary step for the activities of the local organization. The Highway Transport committee is to have as the chief purpose of its organization the selection, repair and maintenance of the highways available for the most direct and economical system of motor transportation, in order to relieve the strain and burden upon railways and numerous lines during the period of the war emergency. . . . Interurban inquiries have of late been put before Food Administrator J. R. Morgan concerning permission to serve lunches in soft drink parlors. The local administrator holds that any such service is under the ban and such information as he has received from headquarters justifies him in his position. . . . Mrs. Anna Harris, house-maid at the home of Mrs. Harry Draper, 604 North Main street, is the only colored woman in Kokomo to have been registered for foreign service. She states that she is willing to go across the water any time as cook or kitchen helper. Her example will probably be followed by others, but she has the distinction of being the first.

Huntington County.—The Huntington County Council of Defense, by Peter Martin, chairman, has taken official notice of the action of R. P. Knisely, a fireman on the Erie railroad, who deserted his engine while on duty, without giving notice in sufficient time for a substitute to be obtained. "The County Council of Defense regards such action as unpatriotic and calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States," says the Council's statement to the public. It further points out that such action is in violation of the regulations prescribed by the director general of railroads. Knisely is alleged to have left



the community....Indicating the thoroughness of the Huntington plan of war time organization, 378 of the 379 workers appointed for the county war chest drive reported for work on the opening morning, and contributed freely of their time and energy in making the effort successful.

Jasper County.—Jasper County reports nearly a hundred per cent woman registration, assisted no doubt by the activity of the publicity chairman, food demonstrations nearly every day by the federal agent, with special demonstrations on cottage cheese by two Purdue demonstrators, and also helped by thirty-one speeches made during the Liberty Loan drive by the Fourteen-Minute women....The sum of \$40 was raised by the Home and Foreign Relief committee in aid of soldiers' dependents.

Jay County.—The Better Farming Association in Jay County, arranged at its meeting May 28-29, to get behind the silo campaign which is intended to increase the number of silos in Jay County by 118. A speaking tour of the county, intended to educate the farmers to the advantages resulting from the use of the silo, has been planned by E. E. Lutzader, county silo leader; M. E. Scandrett, county agricultural agent, and J. F. Treasurer, county agent of Delaware County....Portland is to have a battalion of Liberty Guards. Already one company of guards exists there, and three more with a membership of fifty each will be undertaken by the following commissioned officers: Major, M. V. Skinner; captains, James R. Fleming, James L. Grissell, O. C. Ruley and Mayor C. O. Mitchell; first lieutenants, E. A. McKee, Paul C. Jaqua, William Wright and Herbert Maiden; second lieutenants, C. M. Nichols, William Kirkpatrick, George Roush and Homer Teeters.

Knox County.—For the purpose of encouraging students in vocational work, the school board of Vincennes has established the part-time day school in the business section of the city. Merchants of the city are co-operating by giving each pupil four hours per week with pay, for the purpose of attending school. The action was taken in response to the suggestion of the Federal Government, and its purpose is outlined as follows:

- (a) To increase skill or knowledge in the occupation which the worker is following.
- (b) Skill or knowledge leading to promotion in the industry or calling in which the worker is engaged.
- (c) Improvement in the knowledge of regular subjects which were not completed in school.
- (d) Increased civic or vocational intelligence.

Lake County.—Activities of Lake County women in all phases of war work, were reviewed at a meeting in Liberty Hall, Hammond. Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, woman member of the Indiana State Council of Defense, was present. The work of the Red Cross, registration, child welfare, food conservation, Fourteen-Minute women, Liberty gardens, commercial economies (eliminating the unnecessary deliveries of merchandise, restricting credits, etc.), home and foreign relief work, and other war time subjects were discussed by authorities in the several lines....The Lake County war organization is vigorous and complete. The records of the Third Liberty Loan drive and the second Red Cross campaign, both of which brought in far beyond the county's allotment, are offered in proof. The Woman's Section has been very influential and conspicuous in both these movements.

Laporte County.—130 farmers of this county attended a dinner at the Rumely Hotel, Laporte, at which time an apportionment was made of the 93 silos it was proposed to build in this county this year. County agent J. D. Harper and A. E. Watson of Scipio township, head of the silo campaign, called the meeting and arranged for the dinner. Silo manufacturers were present with catalogues and quotations. It is expected that Cass township will take at least 29 of the county's apportionment of silos....St. John's Lutheran Church subscribed to war funds and Liberty Bonds a total of \$100,000, according to figures compiled by a committee consisting of C. A. Simon, Albert Brinkman and H. W. Sallwaser....The Laporte chamber of commerce is working on a plan for helping farmers during the harvest. It is expected the labor supply necessary to harvest the season's crops will be guaranteed by volunteers from business houses and manufacturers of the cities, plans for which are now being worked out by a committee of representative merchants.

Marion County.—An appropriation of \$9,000 to the Marion County Council of Defense was authorized at a meeting of the county council. The money is for the expenses of the defense body. To date the council has spent \$2,100 for war activities work. The appropriation is to cover office and general expenses. The amount covers the year's expenses.

Montgomery County.—Fifty-one people in 14 automobiles headed by Jess Canine, county silo chairman, made a two-day tour of Montgomery county in promoting the use of silos as recommended by the Indiana State Council of Defense. Maurice Douglas, State silo leader, joined the party, and inspected and discussed the various types of silos. Farmers showed keen interest and indicated their purpose to comply with the recommendations of those anxious to increase the food supply....Three wagon-loads of wheat were commandeered by food administrator Endicott on the farm of Jacob Elmore, living about three and one-half miles from Alamo. He claimed he was too busy to comply with the government's request that all wheat be sold. Notice has been given by the food administrator that such explanations will not be accepted hereafter. Mr. Endicott also proposes a rigid enforcement of the regulations in regard to the distribution of wheat flour and sugar.

Pike County.—Patoka township raised \$1,710 in 30 minutes in the second Red Cross campaign. Their quota was

\$1,650. The Ingalls system of coal mines has agreed to give one day's business to the Red Cross; the men giving their day's work, and the company the output of the mines. This will mean from \$7,000 to \$9,000 for succeeding Red Cross campaigns in this township.

Posey County.—A. C. Thomas resigned as chairman of the County Council of Defense, and Mayor A. K. Grant of Mt. Vernon was named as his successor. Mr. Thomas is the democratic nominee for joint senator from Gibson and Posey Counties, which fact prompted his action....E. J. Kelley, county chairman of the Red Cross campaign drive, received the proceeds of a sale, conducted by the Red Cross chapter in Point township, on the public square at Mt. Vernon. A dozen coops of chickens, a coop of geese, several cases of eggs, a fat pig, a Hereford bull, all donated by citizens of the township, were auctioned successfully.

Ripley County.—The Ripley County Council of Defense has called a meeting of all persons who intend to engage in threshing in Ripley County this year. These men will be organized and registered, and each will be asked to join the United States Food Administration and secure therefrom a license. The men were informed the government will furnish an expert without cost to the owner, to go over each machine, and after a careful inspection recommend such repairs and improvements as will help save the vast quantities of grain which heretofore have been wasted. The Ripley County Council of Defense has served notice that "all persons expecting to operate threshing machines must register or they will not be permitted to do so"....Minnie E. Wycoff, supervisor of women's work of the Ripley County chapter of the Red Cross, has issued the following statement to the public: "I wish to emphatically correct a false and malicious statement that is being circulated in parts of Ripley County as to salaries received by Red Cross officials. No salaries whatever are paid or received. The officers throughout the entire organization are volunteers and many of them are serving full time. No one in Ripley County receives any pay whatever. Every cent of money received by the Red Cross is used for the hospital service and the comfort and welfare of the soldiers. Every effort is made to save the funds and use them to the best advantage."

Rush County.—"Egg drives" are becoming a popular as well as profitable enterprise among township auxiliaries of the Rush County chapter of the American Red Cross. Women of the units call at all of the farms in their townships on a given day and collect all the eggs that are contributed. They are then sold and the money given to the Red Cross. One of these drives by the Plum Creek auxiliary yielded \$102, and one by the Washington township auxiliary made \$170 for the war relief organization. One has been arranged by the Jackson township auxiliary, and another held by the Mothers' Club here made \$25.

Shelby County.—The directors of the County War Chest will hereafter operate from the office of the County Council of Defense. George H. Meiks, president of the board of governors of the War Chest, has approved a bond of \$20,000 given by John R. Messick, treasurer of the War Chest fund. The War Chest organization will employ permanently a competent person to direct its affairs in conjunction with the Shelby County Council of Defense.

Spencer County.—War Mothers have sent away \$20 to be applied on a Liberty Bond purchased by the war mothers of the State....The war kitchen at Rockport has sent to Camp Taylor one barrel of apples, one of catsup, one of grape juice and four barrels of canned fruit.

St. Joseph County.—The first day of the children's registration showed more than 250 children at the clinics at various points in South Bend. They came notwithstanding a heavy downpour of rain in the afternoon. Dr. G. B. Allen and Dr. Helen Murray were in charge, assisted by Miss Mary Comboy, nurse of the children's dispensary. Ailments most common among the children were said to be adenoids, resulting largely from the use of pacifiers; infected tonsils, tubercular glands and rickets. In each case parents were given advice gratuitously for the correction of the trouble.

Switzerland County.—Threshermen have been called to meet in the office of the mayor in Vevey on Wednesday, June 5, for the purpose of receiving information as to the government's plan for threshing and handling the 1918 wheat crop. The inspection of machinery and replacement of defective parts will be discussed, and threshermen informed as to how they can secure prompt service on all such orders placed. The meeting was called by Dr. H. M. Thiebaud, federal food administrator for Switzerland County, who will shortly announce a threshing committee for the county.

Tippecanoe County.—J. O. Beck, who has administered the affairs of the Tippecanoe County Council of Defense very successfully, has been forced by the press of his duties to resign. The local organization is complete and in good working order, thanks to Mr. Beck's efforts.

Vanderburgh County.—Evansville industries have agreed to pledge themselves to release men during the press of the harvest season, as they are needed in this locality. Dr. P. L. Prentiss, superintendent of the United States Employment Service of the department of labor, for this district, is expected here shortly as one of the missionaries in support of the movement. Evansville manufacturers have taken kindly to the suggestion, and it is believed they will co-operate in making the plan successful....The Pocket registered men's organization was formed at a meeting of representatives from six counties, held in the Y. M. C. A. for the purpose of furthering the scope and usefulness of the work of registered men in the district. The meeting

had been called at the instance of the Indiana State Council of Defense and is the first of a series that will be held in all parts of the State. The officers of the county organizations of registered men, members of local boards, county agricultural agents and representatives from each County Council of Defense were present. The six counties represented were Dubois, Spencer, Warrick, Posey, Knox and Vanderburgh, Pike and Gibson were not represented. A constitution and by-laws, which had been drawn up by a committee consisting of E. S. McCollough of Posey County, L. M. Butler of Knox and Joe Van Winkle of Vanderburgh, were adopted. The following officers were elected: President, George X. Reed of Warrick County; secretary, Fred Stimpson of Dubois County. Resolutions addressed to the State Council of Defense were adopted, expressing approval of the district organizations and summarizing, in detail, the plan of the organization in these counties. Knox County has no registered men's organization, but Mr. Butler told the meeting that he would organize the men of his county immediately on his return. The organization will meet on the fourth Friday of every month.

Vermillion County.—Boy scouts of Clinton sold 105 bonds aggregating \$9,050 in the recent Liberty Loan campaign. Six of the boys sold ten or more bonds, and will receive government medals as follows: John Holvey, Raymond Shew, Morris Agnew, William Krekler, Byron Lloyd, George Warden....Vermillion County has organized a War Fund Association. Every section of the county was represented at the organization meeting; a constitution was adopted and 24 directors were named to have control of the budget.

Wabash County.—To the end that farm labor shortage, which has been a hindrance in former years, but which is too vital this year to not be coped with successfully, shall not be a difficulty during the months of June, July and August of the present year, the Commercial Club has named a new committee, the emergency farm labor committee, to take charge of the situation. The purpose is to secure volunteers during harvest to help care for the immense amount of produce that will be garnered at that time. The plan the committee will follow will be to give cards to factories and to business houses and have the employers and business men sign them themselves as well as have the employers sign them. Farmers are asked to apply to secretary Guy L. Baker of the Wabash Commercial Club and he in turn will designate such men as can conveniently go on the time specified by the farmer making the request. H. C. Coate has been named chairman of the emergency committee with I. W. Lutz, Sam Renner, Tom Christman and Gus Daseke the other members.

Warrick County.—The Skelton township draft men's organization has found a new way in which the exempted men of that township can help win the war. After a discussion at the last meeting regarding the waste and damage caused by rats, a week was set aside to be known as "rat killing week." The township was divided and captains appointed for each division....The First regiment of the Liberty Guard (as it will be known shortly), made up of twelve Warrick County companies, is preparing for a parade and review in Boonville on July 4 as a part of the celebration being arranged by the Exempted (registered) Men's Organization. This will be the biggest military function in the history of the county. A Spencer County battalion of the Guard, made up of Dale, Rockport, Chianey and other companies, will be invited to participate; also a battalion consisting of companies at Mackey, Cythiana and Poseyville, and any other units that may be organized meanwhile. Governor Goodrich and staff will be here. The Governor will deliver an address to the public at the fairground in the forenoon and review the Liberty Guard in the afternoon.

Wayne County.—Mrs. Nels Carlson is in charge of the child welfare work in Center township, which is proceeding very successfully with the assistance of the following committee: Mesdames Isaac Burris, Milo Harris, Gear Eliason and John Jackson, S. P. Pike and Oscar Hurst, Misses Callie Tremps and Neva Kellam. Registration of the babies has already started. The township is divided into sections, and a day is being taken for each section. A house to house canvass is expected to guarantee that every child under six years of age will be registered and examined....Between 25 and 30 children are actively at work under Mrs. Alice Wright, Center township chairman of the Liberty Garden committee. An exhibit will be held later, and prizes awarded to the most successful of the youthful gardeners.

Wells County.—John F. Decker, campaign manager of the war savings organization, is conducting a drive for the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps, with the aid of the following executive committee: City School Superintendent P. A. Allen, County School Superintendent A. R. Huyette, Chairman of the County Council of Defense C. E. Sturgis, County Agent Harry Gray, County Thrift Chairman O. E. Leah, Postmaster B. A. Batson and R. S. Todd.

Whitley County.—The registration of the women has closed with 3,200 registering. The oldest woman registering is Mrs. Sarah Ireland, aged 89 years. She registered for war knitting. Two blind girls registered, one is a graduate of the college for the blind at Indianapolis and the other is now a student there.

Plant an acre for the shell-hounded farmers of "No Man's Land."

Meet the wheat crisis by recognizing it—join the "wheatless-till-harvest" club.

Stand behind the boys at the front—but not too far behind.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 43

## Speakers' Bureau

A report of the Speakers' Bureau for May, 1918, follows:

## FINANCIAL.

Paid by Indiana University Extension Division—

Salaries:	
Mr. Cavanaugh .....	\$165 00
Miss Evans .....	67 50
Miss Siegel .....	72 00
Mr. Pettijohn (¾ time) .....	65 00
Traveling expenses:	
Mr. Cavanaugh and Mr. Pettijohn...	12 00
Total .....	\$381 50

Paid by the Indiana State Council of Defense—

Salaries .....	\$7 15
Postage .....	52 30
Telephone and telegraph .....	184 21
Stationery, printing and supplies .....	8 20
Traveling expense .....	517 26

Total .....

Note: The \$7.15 is a per cent of the telephone operator's salary that was formerly charged to the administration, but is now pro rated among all departments. Traveling expenses include expenses of speakers.

## SPEAKING ACTIVITIES.

Miscellaneous dates .....	111
Speakers .....	97
Calls not filled .....	6
Cancellations .....	5
Red Cross dates, May 12 to 26 and after .....	151
Total number Red Cross addresses .....	224
Cancellations .....	10
Total number addresses made .....	335

## OUT-OF-STATE SPEAKERS.

Rep. Chas. B. Timberlake.  
Hon. Albert C. Moulart.  
Private Thomas C. Henry (Canadian army).  
Private Harry Wickey (Canadian army).  
Lieutenant Lait (Canadian army).  
Private Harry Novak (Pershing's army).  
Private Louis P. Bonee (Pershing's army).  
Private Schuyler Mowrer (Pershing's army).  
Private Pearce (Canadian army).  
Private Maunders (Canadian army).  
Private Button (Canadian army).  
Lieutenant R. Renard (French army).  
Dr. A. W. Wishart.  
Miss Kathleen Burke.  
Congressman C. C. Dill.

Submitted by R. E. Cavanaugh, acting director.

## Food Administration

Clark County retail grocers have organized to co-operate with the Food Administration and as evidence of their sincerity agreed to buy no more candy containing sugar and to sell no more after their present stock is exhausted.

The American Hay Company, of Goshen, contracted to sell hay in South Carolina, last fall at

\$26 per ton. In eight months it tried to fulfill these deferred contracts at an advance of \$8 per ton. The result is that for six months the firm will be without the federal license to enable them to continue business.

Food Administrator A. F. Helkamp, of Clark County, took over the ice manufacturing business of Timothy Asberry who refused to make and deliver ice to a sweltering public for 50 cents per 100 pounds. The food administrator was commended for his action by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana. Asberry will conform to the 50 cents a 100 price or quit business permanently, Dr. Barnard says.

The Lincoln Way Brass Foundry Company of South Bend must find a substitute for the edible wheat flour it holds necessary for fulfilling government war contracts, or give up the contracts. Food comes before brass, Dr. Barnard says.

There should be no relaxation whatever in the conservation of wheat, Dr. Barnard announces following a conference with the federal food administrators in Washington. Herbert Hoover advises patriotic people to help store up the harvest that may be needed to tide the world over the periods of lean crops which must inevitably follow.

Poultry and egg dealers including all retail grocers and all hucksters who buy eggs from farmers for sale to shippers or commission men must secure federal license without delay, or quit business. This is in accord with the president's proclamation of May 14th. The sale of bad eggs will be the basis for proceedings to suspend license and also is a violation of the state pure food laws, making it a particularly dangerous offense.

Inspectors of weights and measures have been directed to examine all grain scales before the wheat harvest, to insure the producer and buyer a square deal. This order is from the office of the state inspector who is a part of the staff of the federal food administrator for Indiana.

## Woman's Section

The Home Conservation Division for the Woman's Committee, National Council of Defense, is sending out an urgent plea to the women of the country to use milk and cheese as meat substitutes. It has become necessary to send an increasing amount of meat to the Allies, but fortunately this shortage of meat occurs when there is a surplus of milk and milk products.

Children and adults are urged strongly to use milk, a pint a day for each adult, when the meat consumption is low; a quart a day for each child. Economy along other lines and the use of plenty of butter because of the need of butter fat in the system, is also urged.

As the work for her health and recreation committee in the various counties of the state Mrs. George Hitt has suggested the collection of books for soldiers' libraries and for the collection of sums of money for the purchase of the much needed scientific books for camp libraries. The response has been large and immediate. Dearborn County reports the collection of a thousand volumes. Lagrange County raised the sum of \$68.00 which was sent to Paul O. Roden, chairman of the American Library Association for the purchase of scientific books. In the department of Health, Mrs. Hitt notes the Articles of Incorporation recently filed by "The Woman's Civic Bureau of Indianapolis" for the purpose of looking after the protection of young women and girls. "Now that thousands of soldiers are stationed in Indianapolis," says her report, "the lure of the uniform is a dangerous influence to many girls in the community which must be taken into consideration and guarded against." She notes that Miss Clara Burnside, an experienced social

worker has been appointed a police woman with the rank of Sergeant, and ten or eleven other able women are to be made policewomen as soon as places are found for them in the service. Mrs. Hitt announces as part of the work of her department the opening on May 11th, of the Indianapolis Propylaeum as a Recreation House for Soldiers and Sailors to be used for that purpose until September, 1918.

## Substitute for Mourning.

The Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, authorizes the following:

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense at its monthly meeting held this week in Washington, recommended that as a substitute for mourning there should be worn upon the left arm a three-inch black band, upon which a gilt star should be placed for each member of a family whose life has been lost in the service.

This resolution was laid before President Wilson for his approval. The President has sent the following letter to Dr. Shaw, chairman of the committee:

## THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, 22 May, 1918.

My Dear Doctor Shaw:

Thank you for your letter of yesterday. I do entirely approve of the action taken by the Woman's Committee in executive session, namely, that instead of the usual mourning a three-inch black band should be worn upon which a gilt star may be placed for each member of the family whose life is lost in the service, and that the band shall be worn on the left arm. I hope and believe that thoughtful people everywhere will approve of this action, and I hope that you will be kind enough to make the suggestion of the committee public with the statement that it has my cordial endorsement.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw,  
Council of National Defense.

## Motor Corps of America.

The committee on public information, Division on Woman's War Work, issues the following:

The Motor Corps of America, an organization of women, has been officially recognized by the Army Medical Department and will be under the jurisdiction of the Surgeon General.

Capt. Helen Bastedo is commandant of the corps, which includes volunteer uniformed workers in all parts of the country. Besides ambulance service and transportation of sick and wounded to hospitals they also search women on incoming vessels. All are expert drivers and mechanics.

The American Red Cross Motor Corps of Washington, D. C., has also been called upon for co-operation in the work in the War Department Emergency Division for civilian employees and for other emergency work.

## Registration Notes.

Howard County reports one hundred and thirty trained dairy workers, four hundred and three trained poultry raisers, four thousand nine hundred and ninety-four trained housekeepers, one minister and one undertaker among its registered women.

In Newton County, only five refused to sign the Registration cards. Newton County has the astonishing number of eleven hundred and sixty-seven trained poultry raisers, ten hundred and forty-four gardeners, and one hundred and thirteen stock raisers. Out of the three thousand three hundred and fifty-two registered, two thousand five hundred and thirty-seven report themselves trained housekeepers. This county claims two women pharmacists, and four lecturers.

Sixty-seven women in Newton County offered to share their homes with war widows and children.

Dearborn County registered six thousand women, a hundred percent.



Vermillion County's registration report disclosed the fact that seven women offered funds; three homes for convalescent hospitals, and ten who will share homes with war widows and children.

The prize registration story is that of Clay County, where 8,000 women were all registered in one day, the last of the eleven townships being heard from by nine o'clock at night.

St. Joseph County reports that it is continuing to supply women munition workers through the medium of the Registration cards. Their next problem is to establish another day nursery, as many mothers are found who can work if a convenient place can be arranged for the babies.

Registration has shown St. Joseph county that committees should be appointed for organizing classes for the special training of registrants to utilize the women who can sew only at home, by collecting, cleaning, and repairing woolen garments which can be made available for civilian use overseas; also, work on the conservation of the important metals and the collection of unused or discarded copper. This Registration has shown that it would be a valuable addition to the Red Cross to have some units established in outlying foreign districts. One Belgian section has been found to be especially eager to work if some one will organize them. These are some of the ways, just superficially apparent, in which the registration could be used advantageously. In other words St. Joseph's County realizes that it must "set up a program for the purpose of providing the fullest utilization of registration."

Jefferson County reports that during February and March meetings were held for the study and interpretation of the general purposes and plans of registration, and that one result of value of these classes is the promotion of county unity by better acquaintance of town and country women met for a common purpose.

In Delaware County an active publicity committee saw to it that news stories on Registration ran every day for two weeks. The Ad Club had advertisers insert short notices about registration in their ad columns.

#### Bulletin No. 67.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 30, 1918.

My Dear Child Welfare Chairman:

We are rounding up the biggest job given the State Council of Defense—the weighing, measuring and registering of all children under six.

I must send in a report of progress, *although the necessary delay of the government in furnishing cards releases us from the time limit for finishing our work.* Let no one stop till she is finished, if possible. In order to give me data for my monthly report, will the counties that have finished please send to me, as soon as possible, answers to the following questions:

1. How many children were registered in your county?
2. How many "passed" in height and weight? (If you have noted the number.)
3. Did all of your townships assist in the work?
4. What were principal defects and diseases found?
5. Did you make out separate cards to keep for "follow-up" work? Remember, the cards are sent to Washington, and can be mailed free by putting one of the blanks on the outside of the package.

Will the counties that have not finished please notify me if they have not sufficient cards, at once? All that I can do is to telegraph and write to Washington, but it will hasten our allotment. And will the chairman of such counties see that each township chairman has all the instructions sent her (the county chairman) about the weighing, measuring, etc. I find some who do not fully understand.

We have had a terrible time to get cards and literature, owing to congestion of government presses and delays of second-class mail. It has quadrupled my own work. As the cards are

expected to be sent direct to the counties, not to me, I have no way of knowing when you have your quota, except by your report.

It has distressed me greatly that our splendid, self-sacrificing women have had to be delayed, and you deserve double credit for the patriotism that has to be made up so largely of patience.

If this bulletin goes to a county that is having a hard time to get public interest, or local assistance, let me suggest that you call on any neighboring county that may have finished to come over and have a "Neighbor Day" to arouse interest. On this day you can do any of several things:

1. You can have a patriotic meeting, with music, talks, and perhaps a picnic, at which the neighboring chairmen will tell their experiences, how their doctors helped, the defects found, the good resulting, etc.
2. Or, you can have a health conference, with a baby clinic and demonstration, a lecture on baby hygiene by the best doctor you can get in your own or nearby towns. This can be a real "health conference," with exhibits, discussion, instruction, etc., if you like. I will help with suggestions for speakers, topics, etc., if desired.
3. If any county fair or circus day is at hand, be sure to have a child welfare feature, with some novel attraction, at which the mothers who will bring babies can be gathered in. A simple lunch, a slide for the children old enough, or some pretty dog or calf exhibit would draw the children. But as you know, many mothers insist on taking children to fairs, etc., and this is meant to save and take advantage of such children's presence.

In this connection the Child Welfare Committee will find it in its province to provide, in any way it may, for the babies brought to parades and to other congested street shows, and public gatherings. If a rest room could be arranged in the public building used as a center (a school or church in a rural place, a court house at the county seat) it would mean much for the mothers and much for the babies.

Each township should use its influence to have a room set aside in the court house in such counties as have not provided a rest room for women. Each township can contribute one or more pieces of furniture. The county should keep it clean. It should have toilet facilities, drinking water, easy chairs, a rattan couch, tables, etc., be screened and shaded. The Child Welfare Committee should provide posters, made up of instructions for care of children, feeding, dressing, etc., in large print. They should visit it occasionally to see it is kept properly.

The County Council of Defense will aid in this. It may be possible to hold a regular clinic, on market days, etc., in this place, or have lectures on child hygiene, discussions, etc., for mothers of the county who will "neighbor" for the welfare of the county.

Will you please write soon, with a report, or let me know if you need help?

Indiana is one of the leading States. Let us put our State at the head of the list. Let me urge again that you seek the co-operation of your local divisions of Civilian Relief. The national head, Mr. Frank Persons, and our late division head, Mr. Fieser, both express their desire for our co-operation.

Very cordially,

ALBION FELLOWS BACON.

#### Carrying Out the Children's Year Tests.

To Child Welfare Committees:

The following is an outline of methods used in Monroe County and elsewhere to weigh and measure the children under six, according to instructions from Washington.

- I. Conduct an educational campaign explaining the Child Welfare program as a war measure.
1. Hold a series of public meetings in county seat. Discussions of Children's Year, The Children's Bureau, The Program, War and Delinquency, Home Service, etc.

2. Hold a series of instructional meetings for the women and girls who volunteer for the work of the test.
3. Publicity—newspaper articles about meetings, reports of plans, items about volunteers, local adaptations of leaflets and press notices from the Children's Bureau. Home-made posters, posters and charts from Extension Division of Indiana University, from State Board of Health and Board of State Charities.
4. Announce meetings and purpose of tests in churches, lodges, library, motion picture shows (lantern slides and four-minute talks).

#### II. Enlist volunteers for tests, clinics, and children's health conferences.

1. List of physicians, nurses, women who have had first aid courses.
2. Hostesses, clerks, women detailed from clubs to assist in tests, also volunteer social (charity) workers.

#### III. Register all children in county.

1. Regular school census takers obtain name, address, age and telephone of children under six.
2. Women's registration workers obtain name, etc., of children.
3. Superintendent of schools asks each teacher in county to obtain names through cards taken home by school children.

#### IV. Township trustees instructed to form child welfare committees of women and teachers in every school district, co-operating with township councils of defense.

1. Instructed to register children and to arrange for physicians and women to make tests.
2. Schoolhouses used as centers, also physicians' offices.

#### V. Center for weighing and measuring tests.

1. Public health station at county seat, office hours 2 to 5 each day, parents bring children after appointment by phone.
2. Children's health conferences arranged once a week according to instructions in Bulletin No. 23 of the Children's Bureau.
3. Weighing and measuring of children by committees of parent-teacher associations in school buildings.
4. Tests by teams taking scales in automobiles to children's homes.

#### VI. Safeguarding the children at the tests.

1. These tests and the children's health conferences are not clinics; they are not for sick children, but for well children—to determine the state of their health, to discover defects, to suggest better care when needed. Children with rash, colds, contagious disease, etc., must not be admitted to the examination centers.
2. Parents may not come to centers with children, except by appointment; no waiting in a room full of people.

#### VII. Public taught to consider tests not as a device for accomplishing immediate results in remedying defects, but a device to center attention of the nation on the child in war time.

For further suggestions address  
PUBLIC WELFARE SERVICE,  
Extension Division, Indiana University,  
Bloomington, Indiana.

Grub-stake your home from the farm and garden; the railroads must carry food and munitions for soldiers.

When the war is over there will be only two kinds of men left—the men who did and the men who didn't.

Food control in North America today means chiefly getting the food across the Atlantic at all costs.



## Fourth of July Program Should Be Peculiarly Appropriate in 1918

### Council of National Defense Proposes That the Nation's Birthday Be Celebrated in a Manner Fitting the New Spirit of Devotion

The following communication from the Council of National Defense has been received by the Indiana State Council and is being distributed to the county councils. The attention of township and community councils is herewith directed to the very timely and pertinent recommendations:

Each County Council of Defense is responsible for the observance of the Fourth of July in each of its communities.

America is for the first time fighting shoulder to shoulder with nations of Europe and Asia in the cause of liberty and justice, and it is fitting that our day of Independence should be made a day for the expression of the unity of purpose which is welding nations together in the present struggle.

Our citizens of foreign extraction have petitioned the President for an opportunity to manifest on the Fourth of July their loyalty to the United States and the cause for which it is fighting. In response to this petition the President asks all citizens of America to join with them in commemorating this as the anniversary not only of national freedom but of universal freedom.

The Council of National Defense urges each County Council of Defense to provide for a celebration of the Fourth of July in each of its communities which will fulfill this purpose. We suggest the following procedure for the organization of such a celebration in each community.

#### Organization.

Bring the whole community together, merging into one the celebrations of all societies and organizations. Get the whole community into your program, and it will bring the whole community into your council.

Delegate the direct responsibility for carrying out the plans of the community celebration to one person, as Chairman of the Celebration Committee. Include on this committee a representative from each foreign-born group of considerable size in the community. Make simplicity the keynote of the program. Don't spend a great amount of money, nor undertake any plans that will interfere with the regular local war activities.

Give wide publicity to all plans for the community celebration through postcard notices, posters, hand bills, and the local newspapers. No person should fail to attend through lack of notice.

Hold the celebration out of doors if possible, but arrange that all features of the program may be given indoors in case of rain. The program might effectively be followed by a simple community supper or picnic, which would prove an attractive feature of the day's celebration.

If a parade is thought advisable, the carrying of flags of the 21 Allies would be found effective. A delegation of any foreign-born group desiring to take part in the community celebration should be included.

The following program of patriotic exercises is suggested as a model after which each community may shape its plans. The celebration may be simple or complex as local conditions determine.

#### Program.

1. "America" sung by the whole audience, and led by a well-trained community chorus. (Song sheets containing words and music of patriotic songs should be distributed.)

2. A dramatic pledging of allegiance to the flag by local boy and girl scouts.

3. The reading of the Declaration of Independence.

4. Patriotic selections by the local band. This should include the national airs of our allies.

A short speech—not longer than 15 minutes—bringing out the aims of the United States

and all free nations in the war of 1917. (The services of the State Speakers' Bureau, and the organization of Four-Minute Men may be of assistance in procuring this speaker.)

6. Community singing of patriotic anthems led by a community chorus. One or more of the new war songs would also be appropriate.

7. Reading of a message from President Wilson to the people of the United States. If a special Fourth of July message is sent out by President Wilson this, of course, should be read.

8. A short play, tableau, or pageant depicting the unity of all people in the cause of freedom for which the United States is fighting. (A plan for a simple pageant follows.)

#### In the Cause of Freedom.

##### Fourth of July Pageant.

##### PLACE.

The pageant should be held out of doors upon a sloping hillside, with a background of trees, or on the steps of some imposing public building.

##### MUSIC.

As there is no dialogue throughout the pageant, music plays an important part. The best band or orchestra which the community affords should be secured, and the singing should be led by the community chorus.

#### Synopsis of the Pageant.

(This should be printed in the program or read to the audience before the opening of the pageant.)

Independence Day dawns with all right-thinking nations united in a common struggle for the freedom of humanity. The picture that we would present symbolizes the triumph of Freedom in this cause. At the opening, Humanity and her Happy Children dance upon the scene. They meet a group of refugees fleeing from the ravages of barbarian militarism. Humanity contrasts the unhappy children of the refugees with her joyous little ones. She summons Justice to her aid, who calls upon the nations of the world to enlist in the cause of Humanity and Freedom. The nations rally to the support of Right. The symbols of war, the Warrior, the Red Cross, the War Loan, and Food Supply are brought forward, and Freedom appears, welding all right-thinking nations together in a common cause.

#### Outline of the Pageant.

Humanity, surrounded by four Happy Children, dances onto the scene. The music for her entrance is of a light and happy strain, but as soon as she has reached the foreground it changes to a more solemn march. Slowly from one side of the scene enter a group of weary refugees, who advance slowly toward Humanity, halting timidly at the side. One of the refugees steps forward and holds out her child to Humanity, who takes it in her arms. She contrasts the sad-faced, poorly-dressed refugee children with her own little ones.

Humanity goes to the back of the scene and summons Justice, who advances slowly and impressively to the foreground. Justice is followed by two aides. Humanity points out the refugees to Justice and emphasizes the contrast between the two groups of children. Justice dispatches her aides to summon the nations to the cause of Humanity.

They go out on either side of the foreground and return immediately, ushering in the nations of the world, who advance from either side, making an obeisance to Justice and Humanity. They take their stand on either side of the entrance, at the back of the scene, forming an aisle. The music becomes more martial in character, and the symbols of modern warfare, the Warrior, the Red

Cross, the War Loan, Food Supply enter and proceed in the front of the stage, pausing before Justice and Humanity.

At this moment there is a loud blast of a trumpet or horn; Humanity and Justice each step to one side of the stage, and the symbols of war group themselves beside them, the Warrior and the War Loan standing beside Justice, and the Red Cross and Food Supply beside Humanity. While the band plays the audience sings the "Star Spangled Banner" and Freedom enters, followed by two aides, who carry as a background for her a large American Flag. Freedom advances to the center of the scene, through the aisle made by the various nations. When she has reached the foreground the various nations break their aisle formation and take their position on either side of the stage immediately behind Freedom, the Symbols of War, Justice, and Humanity. They raise their flags and all join in singing the "Battle Hymn of Republic," which completes the pageant.

At the close of the pageant the various characters should be arranged in the following order:

Freedom, her aides holding the American Flag immediately behind her, in the center of the stage. On one side of her and in a curved formation are the Red Cross, Food Supply, Humanity, and the Happy Children; on the other side are the warrior, War Loan, Justice, and the group of refugees. Immediately behind this first line and also arranged in a semicircle, are the nations of the world, with those representing the principal allies, the United States, England, France, and Italy, in the center. If it is found advisable to have the actors march off the scene, Freedom should lead the way, followed by Justice and Humanity and the symbols of war, and then by the nations.

#### Costumes.

The picture is entirely symbolic and all costumes should consist of loose classic draperies. They are simple and easily made. No gauze or cheesecloth should be used, as these are among the needs of the Red Cross, and should therefore be conserved. It is possible to obtain equally good effects with muslin or other inexpensive material. The garments can be home dyed. Care should be taken to have colors harmonize with each other.

#### Humanity.

A girl garbed in a blue gown ornamented here and there with slight touches of red and white. She is a light and happy figure. The children who accompany her are dressed in soft colors (pink and blue).

#### Refugees.

A group consisting of one old man, two women, and four children, dressed in ragged gray robes.

#### Justice.

A man or woman clad in a purple gown, and carrying the symbolic scales of justice in one hand and a sword in the other. The two aides of justice are dressed also in purple or in mauve trimmed with purple.

#### Warrior.

A man in a robe, symbolizing an ancient warrior, carrying a shield and sword.

#### Red Cross.

A girl in a white gown with a large red cross upon her tunic.

#### War Loan.

A man or woman dressed in green, carrying two money bags.

#### Food Supply.

A girl dressed in yellow, carrying a sheaf of wheat in her arms.

#### Freedom.

A tall woman dressed in a white robe. Immediately behind her come two aides, also in white, who hold behind her, as a background, a large American Flag.

#### The Nations.

Girls dressed in white classic gowns, each having the flag of one of the nations. If the community has a foreign group not represented among the allies, but in sympathy with the United States in the war, such a group might appropriately be represented among the nations. The following is a list of the allies:



United States	Japan	Nicaragua
England	China	Montenegro
France	Belgium	Brazil
Italy	Serbia	Liberia
Russia	Greece	San Marino
Panama	Roumania	Siam
Cuba	Guatemala	Portugal

The following is a list of foreign peoples which might be included if they are represented in the community and desire to express their loyalty to the cause of freedom:

Finns	Hungarians	Croatians
Swedes	Armenians	Dalmatians
Danes	Lithuanians	Dutch
Norwegians	Poles	Spaniards
Assyrians	Czechs-Slovaks	
	(Bohemians)	

It adds to the value of the pageant if a nation can be presented by a native member of its group in the community.

In working out a pageant of this sort it is suggested that the chairman of the celebration committee avail himself of the advice and aid of the local librarian or school-teacher, or anyone in the community having special experience or talent for this sort of work.

## "Give Boy Farmers An Honest Chance"

(By Frank B. McClain, Chairman Pennsylvania Agricultural Labor Service Committee.)

The U. S. Boys' Working Reserve as a source of farm labor gives promise of good results; in fact, it promises to be by far the best agency for relief in the existing farm labor shortage. In a few sections of the Commonwealth some farmers take a very narrow view of the proposition. \* \* \*

Agricultural preparedness is just as necessary as military preparedness, and unless the boy volunteers are given training and a chance to show what they can do this season, there may be a serious shortage, yes, a much more serious shortage of farm help and farm production next year than exists this year. If the United States within the next two years is, as high military authorities say, destined to furnish an army for service abroad of from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 men, many farmers' sons—many "regular" farm boys who thus far have been exempted from the draft—will necessarily later on have to respond to the call for troops. And it is, therefore, the part of wisdom, and as well a patriotic duty on the part of farmers, to give these young volunteer helpers a chance and thuswise prepare for future contingencies.

### Boys Will Learn Readily.

Of course, the city boy, fresh from school, cannot handle horses and mules with all the proficiency of a boy who has been brought up to that kind of work. Of course, he doesn't know how to handle a team, or how much a team can stand, but he can learn, and he will learn if he is given a chance. Naturally, the highschool boy cannot operate the various kinds of farm machinery now in use with all the efficiency of a veteran. But if he is given intelligent instruction, he will learn how to operate it in much less time than will an inexperienced man of twice his age; because boys at the age of sixteen to eighteen are naturally inquisitive and acquisitive in all such matters.

I will hazard the prediction that those farmers who today belittle the value of the Boys' Working Reserve and protest against their wearing a semi-military uniform while at work, will next year, should the war continue and the farm labor shortage grow more acute, change their mind, and they will be eagerly inquiring where and how to get some of this particular kind of help.

"It's a lot better for the whole of us to be eating American oats, or rice, or corn or barley, or Irish-American pertatoes than to have the Kaiser feeding us German crow at the point of a sixteen-inch gun," says Mrs. O'Flaherty.

## Business As Usual Must Give Way More and More

### War Cannot Be Won with Men, Money and Materials Left Over, and Industries Essential to the Success of the Cause Must Be Supplied with Fuel

(By Evans Woolen, Member State Council of Defense and Federal Fuel Administrator for Indiana)

The people of the State of Indiana are yielding to the Fuel Administration as they are yielding to all other governmental instrumentalities ungrudging support. It is important to have that ungrudging support and the people of the State will continue to yield it if only they understand the reason for a fuel administration and the methods of the fuel administration. Briefly, then, why a fuel administration? There are two reasons. One of them is debatable, perhaps. The other is not debatable. The first is that in times of extraordinary conditions such as those under which we are living prices ought to be controlled by the Government and indeed it may be said that coal last winter at fifteen dollars a ton would have added greatly to the difficulties of living. On the other hand it may be contended that price-control tends to repress production. The question is academic, because price-control is the established policy of the Government and it becomes us not to debate the question but to accept the policy of the Government and to do each his utmost in the administration of that policy.

The other reason, the undebatable reason, is that in time of fuel shortage the distribution of fuel must, in the presence of war, be controlled. The significance of that statement applied here is just this: In a community where there is a shortage of fuel the toy factory and the pleasure-vehicle factory must not have coal that is necessary to keep the canner of food in operation. This undebatable reason assumes a coal shortage. Why this assumption of a coal shortage?

We know, of course, that the supply of coal beneath the soil of Indiana is sufficient to meet any demand that may be put upon it. Why, then, should there be any shortage? In one word, transportation. The fact which controls the fuel situation is that bituminous coal can be produced only as the empty car is at the tippie. The empty car can be at the tippie only as the railroad can bring its motive power to bear upon the movement of the car from its supply of empties. It was transportation which limited the supply of coal last winter, is limiting it now and will limit it next winter in greater measure possibly than last winter.

The reason I mention this is that a year ago in this state we were engaged in an agitation with reference to the coal supply. Prices were mounting. We were in the midst of a buyer's market, a market in which buyers contended each against the others to get coal out of an insufficient supply. In the course of that agitation we, you and I, did an unfair thing that we are prone to do. We assumed to judge our fellow citizens in the coal business not as individuals, some good and some bad, but as a class we denounced the class as wholly bad. It is unfair, it is unintelligent to attribute our coal problem wholly to the shortcomings of any group of our fellow citizens. I wish there were time to go into the consideration of the unavoidableness of the effect of transportation conditions on the coal problem. This morning, a half hour ago, I was told that we shall probably not get until December our first deliveries out of the one hundred thousand coal cars that have been ordered by the railroad administration and that the first deliveries of new motive power into Indiana will be not earlier than January. Conditions next winter with reference to transportation, you may depend upon it, will be unsatisfactory and perhaps more so than last winter.

What can we do towards remedying this situation? There are three remedies. The first is the zoning system, which is designed to promote efficiency of transportation. By way of illustration, two million tons of Pocahontas have normally gone into the Chicago market after a haul

of some six hundred miles. None of that Pocahontas will go into Chicago this year. In its place two million tons will be supplied from the Illinois mines with an average haul of some three hundred miles. The saving in transportation facilities will be sufficient for the movement of 150,000 tons of coal.

The second remedy is the storage of coal now. Transportation, as you all know, steadily decreases in efficiency with the coming of cold weather. The efficiency of motive power, I am led to understand, declines not less than one per cent. per degree of temperature decline. Accordingly, we can help by enlarging the movement of coal during those months in which it can be moved most efficiently. That means that each of you should supply himself during this spring and summer with the coal that will be needed to take care of his industry throughout the forthcoming season.

The third remedy is in the recognition, as we have not yet recognized in this country, that business cannot go on as usual in the presence of this war. Our greatest trouble today is that we have been trying during the year since we entered the war to do at once three things the doing of all of which at once is beyond our capacity. We have been trying to carry on the normal business of a people active in industry and commerce. We have been trying to do within a few months in preparation for war that which our enemy has been doing through thirty years. And we have been trying to carry on our part in the greatest of wars.

The three things are too much. They are too much for the available supply of men and material. Business as usual must more and more give way. If we have business as usual in this country we cannot win the war. The war cannot be won with the men and the materials that are left over by business as usual. Business must have only the materials and the labor that are left over by the war. That means, applied to the coal problem, that those things which bear directly and inevitably and essentially upon winning the war must have coal. The things which do not bear similarly upon winning the war must if necessary be deprived of coal.

I do not need to say that it is the duty of the fuel administration to exert itself to the utmost that the activity of none of our industries be impaired by the lack of coal, but you must help. You must help in the way I have pointed out. You must regard it as the dictate both of business prudence and of patriotism to store coal now and not to depend on the fact that you may be on the list of preferred consumers. \* \* \* It is essential towards the winning of the war that the morale of our people be maintained and to that end the homes of the country must be warmed. They must be warmed even though the canners do not get coal. The railroads must run. They must get coal even though the canners do not get coal. The hospitals must be warm. The cantonments must be warm. The navy must be supplied and so on. There is a very considerable list of consumers nearer the top than canners. Accordingly I suggest that in the interest of yourselves as well as in the discharge of your patriotic duty, it behooves you to do each his utmost in supplying himself under the present favorable conditions with his next winter's supply of coal.

While labor is short farmers must fight shoulder to shoulder, neighbor by neighbor, where the battle is thickest.

If you eat contrary to the Food Administration's request, the Kaiser's representative and your boy may fill the vacant chair at your table.



## Special Training for Women War Workers

Courses in Home Economics at Purdue University and Social Service at Indiana University.

Miss Mary L. Mathews of Purdue University, chairman of the Home Economics committee of the Woman's section State Council of Defense, announces a course in war work for women to be held at Purdue University under the direction of the Home Economics department from June 17 to 22.

The course is planned to give assistance along the lines of helping women who are anxious at this time to carry out to the best of their ability the regulations regarding food substitution, to do canning, drying and preserving, and so to manage their households that more time may be devoted to outside activities such as Red Cross work, French Relief work or other war activities.

The course includes canning, drying, and preserving; war time cookery; "make-over" garments, (this including the problem of buying textiles, removing stains, cleaning and dyeing material for "make-over" purposes, suggestions for clothes economy); demonstration work, home nursing, and general lectures on war work in Indiana.

Community work of various kinds that should be carried on, or helped by women, will be discussed by various leaders of the different movements in the state. During the week, talks will be given by Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, chairman of the Woman's section, Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator, and others of prominence.

This course will be of special value to women interested in council of defense work, food administration activities, or other organizations aiding war work, or to the home-maker who desires to use to the best ability her resources at home.

The cost for the week, room rent, board, and incidentals, amounts to eight dollars.

### Social Service Summer Course.

The attention of women interested in war work is called to the announcement of the summer course offered by the Social Service department of Indiana university under the direction of Miss Edna Henry. The lectures and classes will be held in the building of the School of Medicine, 102 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis. The case work will be done both from the branch office of the department in that building, and from the main office in the Robert W. Long hospital. The course will comprise lectures, classes, and acquaintance with both dispensary and hospital work, the study, and making of records, observation of the work of co-operating agencies and actual helpful case work with the patients of the Indianapolis city dispensary and the Robert W. Long hospital who are brought to the attention of the department.

"This course is offered for the reason that there is an increasing demand for both professional and volunteer social workers. At this time, when the Red Cross is placing its ever growing burden upon the shoulders of volunteers, there is no lack of people ready to serve it, but there is a lack of people properly equipped to serve," says Miss Henry. "The public demands a proper education of these helpers, an education of all social workers, of all who deal with many men."

"This course commends itself to all who are interested in Council of Defense work."

### Rooster Week, June 3 to 8.

June 3-8 was designated by the Food Production and Conservation Committee as "Rooster Week" in Indiana, and farmers and back yard poultry keepers in Indiana had an opportunity to "swat the rooster" as an aid in the food production campaign.

Figures compiled by statisticians show that the loss from fertile eggs, caused by roosters being with laying flocks in hot weather, is approximately \$1,000,000 a year in Indiana.

Indiana poultry producers market annually around 60,000,000 dozen eggs. Under war-time conditions every one of these \$20,000,000 worth of eggs should be good eggs. Government estimates say that 17 out of every 100 are unfit for food by the time they reach the consumer, an annual state loss of over three million dollars.

This big loss in food and money to the producer could have been prevented had the roosters been killed, sold or penned up during the summer. Every farmer in the State was asked to kill, sell or confine his roosters during the first week of June, keeping only the best for breeding purposes next fall.

## Necrology

Charles Warren Fairbanks, former Vice-President of the United States, United States Senator from Indiana, and a member of the Indiana State Council of Defense, died at his residence in Indianapolis on the evening of June 4th. He was 66 years of age. His death followed an illness of several months.

Mr. Fairbanks, until his enforced absence while in California, where he went last winter for his health, was an interested and active member of the Indiana State Council. He was chairman of the Committee on Public Policy and as such gave the council and the commonwealth the benefit of his wisdom, judgment and experience. He was a national figure, and the nation shares with Indiana the great loss in his death.

Carolyn R. Fairbank, of Ft. Wayne, the original woman member of the Indiana State Council of Defense, died at her home June 1st, after an illness of a year's duration. Mrs. Fairbank was forced to resign her position on the council because of her health before she had been able to enter actively into the duties of the position. She was a prominent club woman, a leader, and widely beloved.

## Silo Campaigns Are Meeting With Success

Maurice Douglas, state leader of the silo campaign, says that one of the most important aids in establishing a profitable livestock system is the silo, and that this is being forcibly demonstrated in the silo tours over the State each day.

Special meetings and silo tours were scheduled for the first week in June in Benton County, Allen County, and Whitley County. Tours scheduled for the second week in June are in Marshall, Grant, Fulton, and Greene Counties. It is reported from various parts of the State that farmers are placing their orders for silos rapidly in order to insure early delivery.

It is being shown in the various counties that upon practically all livestock farms the silo has become indispensable. The increased income enjoyed by livestock farmers is illustrated in Pulaski County. Livestock men there are receiving six times as much for their labor as their grain-growing neighbors. Each of these livestock farmers feeds corn silage.

The average forty-bushel corn crop will make eight tons of a palatable, succulent feed that is keenly relished by livestock. It has been found, using eight years' cattle feeding data from the Purdue Experiment Station, that the acreage needed to grow feed for a two-year-old steer for 150 days could be decreased from 20 to 40 per cent by the use of silage in the ration. In feeding a carload of twenty steers it required approximately 38½ acres to grow the feed needed for 150 days when corn, oil meal, oat straw and stover was fed. When corn and clover hay was fed it required 35 acres, and when corn, cottonseed meal, clover hay and silage was fed only 24 acres were used.

## Demand for Boys to Do Productive Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

store with an impending shortage in harvest labor on Indiana farms. Every reserve director and school superintendent and principal is charged with the responsibility of urging upon all able bodied boys to accept employment on farms in order that the Reserve may accomplish its primary object—stimulating food production.

### This Is the Life.

Those who doubted the practicability of sending city boys to farms will be interested in the following letter, one of many received by the State Council of Defense which so clearly portray the patriotic spirit with which every red-blooded American boy is filled today.

"Not until one follows a plow along what seems endless acres of ground does he know the stuff that makes a man out of him. When I came here I thought it would be a cinch, but oh, boy, the farmer makes me step. We have everything planted and have spent the last few days repairing fences and posts, and yesterday we patched the roof on the barn. The feed they put out here is great. All the pancakes you can eat for breakfast along with home-smoked sausage or bacon, and a big feast for dinner and on Sundays—chicken.

"I have acquired a coat of tan that makes me look like some Fiji Islander and I bet I can lick a half dozen of those same islanders with my right arm.

"The farmer has a 'tin Lizzie' and we drive to town on Saturday evening for supplies. The nearest town has a population of about 600, but it has one drug store where they put out good 'cokes.' A coco-cola is a diversion after fresh milk, but I can't say that it is any healthier. I don't believe I would want another job elsewhere after these few weeks here because this is the life."

### Principle—Honesty—Decency.

"In ordinary times the farmer gets what the city leaves over. Tramps and loafers have made up the greater part of the harvest labor supply in the past," said Mr. Straus, State director. "The Boys' Working Reserve comes along and offers clean, intelligent, strong, willing young men who have all the qualifications excepting a knowledge of practical farm work. Even so, the Reserve boy will learn more in a month than the average loafer will learn in a life time—and he can be trusted much farther. In all sincerity, a decently-raised, clean, conscientious, ambitious young man with an education is worth a half dozen such men.

"They are the finest types of average American boys. The majority of them are sons of men and women who were reared on farms. That probably accounts for the fact that when put to the test, they soon measure up to the splendid standard set by the country-reared boy. The great thing about them is that they possess principle—honesty—decency. And the farmers are quick to recognize it as one wrote: 'The boy I hired from you is surpassing my expectations. I am thankful for the service of the Boys' Working Reserve. This co-operation on the part of the council of defense and the young men in the cities is certainly on the right road at a time like this.'"

### Schoolhouse Gatherings.

"In these schoolhouse gatherings we are to find a great deal of comfort, because we are beginning now to share the sorrows of war. Your boys are there, more of them are going, and one of the sources of goodness in this evil of war is the fact that suffering brings sympathy and that we are drawn closer to each other—elbow to elbow and heart to heart—touched by common suffering in sympathy. We will derive great strength and mutual support by this gathering together of communities, carrying out our old New England town meeting idea into every remote district of the country."—Dr. J. A. B. Scherer, representing the Council of National Defense.



It is the supreme task of civilization to put an end to Prussianism. To listen to proposals for a Prussian peace, to compromise with the butchers of individuals and of nations so that they would by agreement gain a benefit from their crimes, would be to compound an international felony, which this Republic will never do.—ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.



# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JUNE 14, 1918

Number 44

## Council Hears of Conservation Plans

**Dr. Barnard Says Beef Must Be Saved and Pork Used Instead—Other Matters.**

Announcement was made of the purpose of John H. Winterbotham to bring to Indianapolis, June 17th, C. R. Keiley, Secretary of the Virginia State Council of Defense, for the purpose of investigating the organization and the activities of the Indiana State Council of Defense, and "to let him see a real one," at the meeting of the Indiana State Council June 12th, by the reading of a communication from Mr. Winterbotham. The Council will welcome the visit of Mr. Keiley, and endeavor to convey the information desired.

The report of E. M. Wilson, of the Committee on Military Affairs, in reference to recommending an official war photographer, was opposed to making any such recommendation. The council learned from Mr. Wilson that it is inconsistent with the policies of the War Department and the several training camps and cantonments to permit the taking of photographs therein, as was proposed by Herbert Eiler, of Indianapolis. The latter requested that he be recommended as official photographer for the State of Indiana. The council concurred in the recommendation of the committee.

H. H. Friedley, State Fire Marshal, presented for the consideration of the council a resolution having for its object the protection of stored grain by fire-proofing elevators along railroad rights of way. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Transportation, with the suggestion that it consider a recommendation to the Council of National Defense that it take up this proposition with the Director-General of Railroads.

Evans Woollen, Federal Fuel Administrator for Indiana, in response to the question as to whether Indiana thrashermen would be obliged to use Indiana coal during the thrashing season, stated that no other coal will be available, and a statement to this effect will be filed with the chairman for the information of thrashermen and others who have made inquiries on the subject.

William V. Rooker presented to the council a statement of his position relative to the proposed permanent improvement of roads leading from Indianapolis to Fort Benjamin Harrison. The council referred him to its previous action in reference to the Pendleton pike question, and invited him to submit any other matters pertinent for the council's consideration.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, presented to the council a statement of the serious developments in reference to the meat situation, and the plan of the administration to effect, where possible, the substitution of pork and pork products for beef. Dr. Barnard also discussed the growing seriousness of the sugar situation, and the necessity for restricting further the allotment to manufacturers, especially of non-essentials, and individuals. He stated that the fifty-fifty rule in reference to the use of wheat flour and wheat products would probably continue indefinitely, notwithstanding the prospects for an enormous wheat yield in Indiana and the nation. Dr. Barnard asked the support of the council in these conservation measures, and was assured that the same would be forthcoming.

The importance of providing facilities for grain storage was emphasized, and the recommendation of the food administrator that the council continue its appeal to farmers to anticipate this need was indorsed.

I. D. Straus, federal state director of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, reported the offer of financial assistance from the U. S. Department of Labor for the establishment of a training camp for boys who expect to do productive labor. Mr. Straus described his experience at the State College of Pennsylvania, where he said 1,000 boys are being trained in the rudiments of agricultural work. The question of establishing a similar camp in Indiana has been deferred, he said, pending a decision of his advisory committee as to the timeliness of undertaking the work this year.

Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle inquired as to the position of the council in reference to the encouragement of thrift and economy on the part of individuals. She said that her organization of women in Indiana desires to avoid any conflict or duplication of the plans of the State Council, but that she felt this work deserved attention. After a discussion, the council authorized Mrs. Carlisle to proceed with her program, which she declared involved a retrenchment of the individual's expense for clothing and incidentals not actually needed.

Charles Fox reported an arrangement to have copies of the Indiana Bulletin mailed to representatives of labor unions in Indiana, from whom, he said, he had received requests. The council approved the arrangement.

The Speakers' Bureau reported a tentative plan whereby it hopes to assign a patriotic speaker to each of the ninety-two county institutes to be held in Indiana before the opening of the next school year. The bureau is now at work enrolling speakers for this purpose, more details of which will be available later.

The chairman then read to the council a letter from Governor James P. Goodrich, calling attention to the anticipated increase in prices for thrashing grain in Indiana, which letter appears elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin. The action of the chairman in securing reports from county councils of defense on thrashing price schedules was approved by the council, as was also his statement that he considers this a very important and serious business, and "that he did not propose to permit the people of Indiana to be imposed upon by any unfair practice on the part of thrashermen." He added that he would expect an explanation for the large discrepancies discovered in the prices proposed for thrashing in adjacent counties.

## Appearance of Glass.

Corn flour under the microscope shows many hard, flinty pieces of the endosperm (germ), which have a very glassy appearance. When baked in a quick oven some of these particles retain their glass-like appearance, though in the ordinary process of baking this appearance is lost, is the explanation given by experts employed by the international union of bakers and confectionery workers.

In bran flours, a nervous person might easily fancy that particles of the hard outer husk were glass. And dextrine sometimes solidifies into a hard, transparent mass which might be mistaken for glass.

The natural conclusion is that most of the people who reported having found glass in their bread were deceived by the appearance of the new materials.

## Best Wheat in History Of Indiana Is Located

**Cutting Has Started in Counties Bordering Along the Ohio River—Plan to Increase Yield Next Year.**

Farmers, millers, bankers, grain men and every one concerned in the campaign to maintain the present wheat acreage next year and increase the yield are showing the best co-operation possible with the representatives of the Purdue Extension Division, who are waging the drive under the auspices of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation.

These men started more than a week ago in Southern Indiana locating the best fields of wheat free from disease and from which seed will be taken for the sowing next fall. From six to a dozen such fields have been located already in counties in the south part of the State and farmers in these counties will be informed shortly where and at what price they can obtain the seed. Men locating these fields are working with the county agents, and expect to keep a week ahead, at least, of the threshers.

Cutting has started already in some of the counties bordering the Ohio River, and some of the best wheat in the history of the State is being found.

Following the selection of the seed fields, the best methods of tillage will be urged. Then use of fertilizers containing large amounts of phosphates will be advocated. With chances given every farmer to obtain good seed, and every man knowing the importance of good tillage and proper fertilization, it is hoped that the yield will be higher next year than this and that the present acreage will be maintained.

State Food Director G. I. Christie urges all farmers to order their fertilizer now for this fall, because after the wheat crop starts moving, which will be by the middle of July, the car shortage threatens to become acute and all shipments will, of course, be subject to delay.

## Silo Campaign Meetings.

A silo will be given away in Cass County to the farmer drawing the lucky number at a special booster meeting held in Spencer Park at Logansport. The Executive Committee of the Better Farming Association, and the County Agent, hope to secure an aeroplane from the Dayton aviation school as a special attraction. It has been announced by the management that the date for this unusual silo meeting will be either June 20th or 27th.

Other special silo meetings will be held the week of June 10-15 in Benton, Greene, and Marshall counties. The next week large meetings are planned for Allen and Fulton counties.

John J. Lawler, of Jasper County, is one of the largest cattle feeders in Indiana. He says: "In my twenty-five years of cattle feeding I have found no method as profitable as I have with the silo." He is the owner of twenty-eight hundred acres of land in Jasper and Newton counties, feeds about three thousand head of cattle every year, and during 1918 his buying on the Chicago market averaged five thousand head of cattle per week. On his Indiana ranch there is a battery of seventeen silos, the best proof in the world of his faith in this institution.

(Continued on Page 8)



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Allen County.**—The Allen County Council of Defense has arranged to take a complete census of all persons in the county over eighteen years of age. The purpose is to obtain a complete report of property owned by aliens who may be located in this or other counties, also to learn what amount of voluntary support each individual has given to the government. . . . C. M. Niezer is organizing a committee to arrange a "real old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration," keeping in mind particularly the importance of interesting foreigners in the day and its significance. . . . The Ft. Wayne Federation of Labor is co-operating with the Ft. Wayne school board in establishing courses in vocational education. The organization will work in conjunction with the instructors in endeavoring to supply the demands of the federal government for skilled workmen. The Ft. Wayne schools have a first-class equipment and a teaching staff believed equal to the task of furnishing Allen County's share of the State's quota of skilled workmen needed for war emergencies.

**Adams County.**—The Washington Township Council of Defense is increasing its membership, activities and interest. The total enrollment now approximates 100. Fred Busche is chairman, William Faurete is secretary, and district chairmen have been appointed as follows: Frank Heiman, Grant Owens, Phillip Carper, C. O. McKean, Freeman Walters, J. D. Engle, Homer Raubach, Roy Runyon and Harvey L. Smith. Schoolhouse meetings are being conducted with much success, and the programs at these meetings consist of patriotic discussions and practical suggestions as to what can be done to assist the government in successfully prosecuting the war.

**Bartholomew County.**—The Fear and Cooper county line roads, the construction of which was considered by the Indiana State Council of Defense, will not be built until after the war is ended. The county commissioners have reached this decision, which has met with the approval of a large majority of the taxpayers of both counties, notwithstanding the fact that the roads have been in serious need of repairs for a period of five years. The Decatur county commissioners voted to let the contract for the improvement, but the protest of the Bartholomew County Council of Defense was sufficient to delay action until after the State Council had made an investigation and recommended deferring the work.

**Clay County.**—Representatives of seventy-five food clubs met at the Brazil high school recently. C. W. Culbertson, county food administrator, recommended the "dinner pail" plan for the threshing season. Mr. Culbertson suggested that every workman, except members of the threshing crew, carry his own lunch, which arrangement, he said, would not only save a great quantity of food, but would relieve the farmers' wives of much of the drudgery incident to threshing. The county food clubs expect to hold regular monthly mass meetings, at which an effort will be made to secure speakers of special qualifications. . . . Superintendent C. P. Keller has compiled a report showing that Clay County teachers bought \$8,840 worth of Liberty Bonds and War Certificates, and the pupils bought \$28,330 worth. In addition to these subscriptions, the teachers show 100 per cent Red Cross membership and 100 per cent subscription to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. funds.

**Dekalb County.**—A number of Dekalb County farmers were called before the County Council of Defense for not contributing to the Red Cross campaign drive. Their reasons not being satisfactory, they were given a lecture as to what constitutes their patriotic duty, and in each instance the contribution was forthcoming. A number of others against whom reports of disloyalty had been filed with the county council were called in and placed on probation with the warning that a repetition of their offense would mean the presentation of the facts to the United States district attorney at Indianapolis.

**Delaware County.**—Girls are being instructed by the Central Union Telephone Company at Muncie how to put in telephones and telephone equipment. Men workers now travel about the country on motorcycles, but for the present the girls who are to do the same work will use traction cars in making trips outside the city. Women already have largely taken the places of men in clerical and supplies departments of the Muncie Central Union plant on account of the need of man power.

**Dubois County.**—A. L. Gray, secretary of the Dubois County Council of Defense, has issued the following public notice: "At a meeting of the county defense council, May 27th, it was ordered that full publicity be given to all slackers, and this means those who refuse to contribute to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. C. or any war need, as well as to subscribe for Liberty Loan Bonds, or buy War Savings Stamps. Full reports are being made to the county defense council and this step has been taken that all many know who our friends and supporters are."

**Elkhart County.**—County Agricultural Agent G. E. Metzger is enrolling 150 men to help in the wheat harvest. The manufacturers of Goshen are co-operating to the extent that sixty of their employees have offered two weeks each of their time during the vacation period for work as assigned.

**Fayette County.**—Thirty young women of Connersville have been banded into a unit known as the Joans of Arc. These young women will be schooled in the fundamental principles of squad and company drill, such as is being taught to four hundred Liberty Guardsmen. Forney L.

Behymer, Second Lieutenant, Company B, Liberty Guards, has been elected to act as instructor. . . . L. A. Frazee, chairman of the Fayette County Council of Defense, has announced that there will be no more "kid glove" methods in handling alien enemies, pro-Germans or their sympathizers. He cites the modified espionage act as indicative of his authority to deal with all German propaganda, and says he will promptly arrest and turn over to the federal authorities any one found guilty of violating the provisions of this law. The effect of Chairman Frazee's public declaration has been very salutary.

**Floyd County.**—The organization of thirty-two food clubs has been completed in New Albany and Floyd County by the women in various neighborhoods and the work of forming other clubs still in progress, the purpose being the conservation of the food supply. The slogan, "Join the Nearest Food Club," was originated by Mrs. Wm. J. Reecever, township chairman for New Albany Township, and was adopted by the state conservation committee and is now used on posters that have been distributed among all cities of the State. Mrs. Reecever has prepared a list of the names and addresses of the chairmen of the thirty-two neighborhood food clubs with whom women may enroll as members of the organizations.

**Gibson County.**—The Gibson County Council of Defense has issued a warning to all loafers that they must find some useful work or face prosecution. The council has enlisted its offices to enforce the ordinance recently passed by the Princeton city council, which provides a penalty for idlers and loafers. Such persons are expected to find some useful and productive work. . . . A committee headed by Henry A. Yeager, and including a representative of each township in the county, is making arrangements for a county-wide celebration of July 4th. This is in line with the suggestion which came from the State Council of Defense and from the National Council.

**Howard County.**—The Howard County Council of Defense has assumed a form in which it is felt it will be able to serve most efficiently as a central body for carrying forward all branches of local war work. The membership has been considerably increased, so as to give every department of local war endeavor individual representation. The personnel of the council as it now stands is as follows: President, Lloyd McClure; secretary, Mrs. Nellie Dawson; representative of Liberty Loan, Henry C. Davis; representative of Red Cross, Mrs. James C. Patten; representative of Food Administration, Mrs. Geo. E. Bruner; representative of Fuel Administration, W. H. Turner; representative of Labor, James Burrows; representative of War Stamps Organization, J. E. Fredrick; representative of Knights of Columbus, League, O. H. Buck; representative of American Protective Union, J. W. Johnson; representative of Jewish Welfare Society, J. S. Levi; representative of Y. M. C. A., Geo. W. Landon; representative of Chamber of Commerce, W. H. Arnett; representatives of Howard County as a whole, C. S. Wadman, Russiaville; J. D. Haworth, Greentown; H. O. Lybrook, Ervin Township; C. B. Tudor, Oxford. . . . The County Council of Defense has gone on record as favoring the proposition that the grocers and general merchants reach an agreement under which a half holiday can be observed each week. This action is taken along the line of conserving the manpower of the county, with the belief that with the recreation secured merchants can lend themselves the more ardently to helping in all war tasks which fall to their lot. . . . Mrs. W. G. Kitzelman, child welfare chairman, has completed the work of registering and measuring children under six years in Kokomo. Up to date more than 600 cards have been returned, and many more are expected. Plans are being considered for a meeting of mothers, especially at some later date when an authority on the care of babies will be brought to the city to speak. The evident interest of the mothers of the community makes the step worth while. Mrs. Kitzelman is well pleased with the results of her six weeks of work.

**Huntington County.**—B. H. Hurd, of Huntington, has been appointed by the county council of defense to organize an Americanization committee. This committee will endeavor to further the education of foreigners in the English language, and particularly as relates to questions of government and national ideas. . . . Miss Grace Walkup has been commissioned by the county council of defense to co-operate with local organizations in furthering the policy of economy, particularly as applied to household management. The county council of defense has issued notice "that every man, woman and child should at once begin to practice economy. Not every one can fight at the front, but every one can fight against waste at home."

**Jackson County.**—Officials of this county, one of the smallest in the State, recently made an appropriation of \$30,000 from the general fund of the county as a start toward caring for the Red Cross and other war relief work of the county. . . . John E. Hunnacker has arranged to have a survey of Jackson County highways made in conformity with the bulletin received from the Indiana State Council of Defense, asking the appointment of a highways transport committee and outlining its purposes. The county engineer, E. B. Douglas, expects to recommend the Jackson County link in the proposed South Bend-Jeffersonville road, which is said to be a part of the government's program for military purposes. Arrangements are being made also to provide for the proposed motor mail route between Indianapolis and Louisville.

**Johnson County.**—Johnson County has a 100 per cent record in the organization of United States food clubs. This distinction is shared with only two other Indiana counties, Posey and Allen.

**Knox County.**—Miss Clementine Weisert has been appointed county statistician for the Knox County Council of Defense by Miss Holland, secretary of the defense council.

Miss Weisert's duties will consist in enrolling all Knox County men in government service, and to keep letters and diaries pertaining to the county soldiers and sailors. The material will be used for future reference, and is expected to prove of value in years to come. . . . The Vincennes school board has arranged for a summer school for vocational training of men wanted by the federal government for radio and buzzer work. The school will use the equipment furnished earlier in the year by the federal government. Ray Price, railroad telegraph operator, has volunteered to instruct the students. Arrangements are being made also for the continuation of other vocational work in line with the desires of the federal government.

**Kosciusko County.**—Farmers have organized a wolf drive. An animal recently killed is believed to have been responsible for serious depredations on live stock.

**Lake County.**—An appropriation of \$1,200 has been made for the employment of a stenographer by Mrs. Jennie Wheeler, secretary of the Lake County Council of Defense. . . . The appointment of a deputy United States marshal for Lake County is asked in a special resolution passed by the Lake County Council of Defense. This is due to the increasing need for the presence of a federal official in this community, the council says. Many arrests have been made recently, and more are expected since the passage of the amended session law. . . . Township councils of defense have been asked to investigate reports of hoarding on farms. . . . The appointment of a county agricultural agent has been recommended by the council of defense as a war measure. . . . The strict enforcement of the "work or fight" order recently promulgated by the Provost Marshal General is expected to assist the peace officers of this community in relieving the streets from a number of chronic loafers. The Council of Defense is co-operating in this movement.

**Lagrange County.**—The Lagrange County Council of Defense has succeeded in organizing township councils of defense, and is now ready to respond promptly to all demands that come from the state and federal government, having to do with the prosecution of the war. Following is the complete county personnel: County Council of Defense—Frank J. Duntan, chairman, Lagrange; LeRoy A. Foster, secretary, Lagrange; Charles S. Nichols, treasurer, Howe; Claud Smith, Monroe; Dr. S. M. Eash, Shipshewana; John H. Yeager, Wolcottville; Mrs. Alice D. Ballou, Lagrange. Township Councils of Defense—Lima: A. S. Atwater, Howe; Roy McKinzie, Howe; Mrs. Curtis Miller, Howe. VanBuren: Fred Boehmer, Howe; Emmet Hagerty, Howe; Mrs. E. B. Hagerty, Howe; Edna: John W. Priest, Topeka; Henry Herald, Topeka; Mrs. Venona Meroney, Topeka. Newbury: C. W. Freedy, Shipshewana; John J. Farver, Shipshewana; Mrs. Effie Hunn, Shipshewana. Clearspring: Dale Sigley, Topeka; John Hoak, Lagrange; Mrs. Edith Hilderbrand, Topeka. Johnson: Dr. Dea McDonald, Wolcottville; Charles Rowe, Valentine; Mrs. Viola Smith, Wolcottville. Springfield: Howard G. Helwig, Lagrange; C. R. Vall, Lagrange; Miss Hilda Hughes, Lagrange. Milford: Dr. C. W. Dancer, Stroh; Ambrose Logue, South Milford; Mrs. Crossie Wible, South Milford. Greenfield: Harvey O. Plank, Howe; Frank McMahon, Orland; Mrs. Fred Smeltzley, Howe. Bloomfield: James Billman, Lagrange; Clarence Robinson, Lagrange; Mrs. Hiram Norris, Lagrange. Clay: Ed Zimmerman, Lagrange; Thomas Seaney, Lagrange; Mrs. A. H. Bogue, Lagrange.

**Laporte County.**—The Laporte chamber of commerce, through a committee consisting of Sam Steinberg, H. G. Phillips, E. H. Speece and Secretary L. M. Vaughn, are making a canvass of the business and professional men of Laporte in a campaign for 200 men who will volunteer to assist in the harvest fields. A survey of the county indicates a need of that many additional men, and no other source of supply is available. The pledges are for days' work beginning the middle of June and continuing until about the first of August. The plan is in line with the suggestion made by the Public Service Reserve.

**Madison County.**—James H. Larmore, chamber of commerce director, is heading a movement among Anderson business men to spend their vacations working on farms instead of idling away time at the lakes. The following have agreed to adopt Larmore's plan: R. O. Bright, president Arvae manufacturing plant; Edward C. Toner, editor Anderson Herald; E. R. Stilson, president Ward-Stilson Regalia Company; F. H. Brock, Charles D. Smith, Nathan Speier, William Pollak, Maurice Weslow, Edward A. Smith, Percy Williams, Lester Bing, Earl Berkebile and Glen Gates, leading merchants; Joseph Essington, city clerk; and George H. Marshall, physical director of the Anderson Y. M. C. A. . . . Strong resolutions were adopted by the Madison County Council of Defense, directed at persons who are considered as shirking their fair share of the burden of financing war activities. A list of persons who have contributed to war fund campaigns and who have bought Liberty Bonds, and of those who have failed to do so, is being prepared. The council is considering a recommendation to the county commissioners that an appropriation be requested from the public funds to meet all future demands for war relief work. The council will meet twice a month hereafter. Dr. Underwood has accepted the chairmanship of the committee on morals, and D. O. Teasley, county food administrator, has opened an office with the county agricultural agent on the authorization of the council.

**Montgomery County.**—Red Cross work in this county has been reorganized. In all departments hereafter requisitions are to be made and materials furnished entirely from the division supply house. The work has been allotted and plans made for enlisting new workers. An announcement to the several chapters in the county states, "In accordance with the enormous number of men now being hurried to the front, our quotas are large. Our products must supply not only the departments of military relief among our own soldiers, but are for the use of the French and Italian



relief commissions as well. Definite quotas will be given out in turn to the several county auxiliaries, and it is hoped that every one who possibly can do so will rally to the call. More workers will be needed in all departments than have ever before volunteered. . . . The Brown Township Council of Defense has reorganized as follows: Dr. K. K. Straughan, president; R. H. Hodkin, vice-president; Dr. B. M. Harbeson, secretary; Mrs. U. G. Vail, treasurer. The duties of the organization, whose membership consists of persons from all parts of the township, are advisory and supervisory of all war work within Brown Township. After discussion it was the unanimous opinion of the council that patriotism and the best interests of the community would be served in keeping the stores open of evenings during the rush season on the farm.

Noble County.—C. J. Munton, county director of the Boys' Working Reserve, has issued a notice to farmers asking that they indicate as nearly as possible their probable labor requirements. Mr. Munton announces his purpose to assist in every way possible in preventing a serious labor shortage, and urges the farmers to co-operate by reporting immediately what help they will need and when they will need it. Up to date no requests have been filed for boys.

Orange County.—The Orange County Council of Defense has appropriated money for the compilation of a permanent record to be made and kept at the office of the county clerk, containing the names of all young men who have gone from this county into the federal service. The record is intended to show men who have been drafted, and volunteers, and the branch of the service they have entered. The council expects to have the record become a part of the Orange County archives, and special pains will be taken to see that the record is accurate and complete.

Perry County.—An indignation meeting was called by Chairman Shallcross, of the county council, and H. M. Clemens, manager of the Red Cross campaign in this county, following the discovery of crepe on the door of the Red Cross shop at Cannelton. Indignation was expressed by every one present, and \$87.71 was contributed as a fund to be spent in detective work to apprehend the guilty person or persons. J. C. Shallcross, J. T. Hay, H. M. Clemens and T. J. Trumpy were appointed a committee on safety to guard against any further manifestations of disloyalty. The people of the community are thoroughly aroused, and are determined to weed out all disloyalty.

Pulaski County.—The Pulaski County Council of Defense has purchased 210 lantern slides from the United States Committee on Public Information. These have already been shown to a large number of people. Speakers have volunteered to give their services to the purpose that these pictures may be shown in every school building in the county. . . . Clarence Paul announces the completion of the organization for the silo campaign. Township committee men have been named and are acting. Mr. Paul has spoken before twelve public gatherings. Each week the testimonials of silo users are run in the local papers. By persistent letters, circulars, and personal visits, it seems now that Pulaski County will far exceed her quota of 139 silos.

Randolph County.—Through the efforts of Dr. Charles Botkin an organization of the American Defense Society is being started here with very encouraging results. Following are a few things for which the society stands, and every true and full-blooded American should at once become a member: To arouse the 100 millions of Americans to a full realization of the German plan of world domination and the subordination of all peoples; the German character and philosophy as reflected in its laws of war; the German campaign of inhumanity and frightfulness; Germany under alien—which stops at nothing; to emphasize the imminence of our peril unless we win this war—and that speedily; to dispel the lethargy of our people; to awaken every citizen to the fact that this is his war; to warn against the danger of temporizing with the "enemies within our borders." That the administration be asked to raise and send an overwhelming force to France. To intern alien enemies and enemy sympathizers whose conduct imperils or impedes the war. That Congress be asked to declare that a state of war exists with Bulgaria and Turkey. To enact a law providing for the universal military training of Americans between the ages of 18 and 21. That it be recommended to the various authorities to forbid the publication of newspapers and magazines in the German language during the war, and to forbid the compulsory study of German in the public schools.

Ripley County.—Arrangements have been made for the examination of all children of this county under six years of age, by competent physicians, June 12 to 15, from 2 to 5 daily, at the Batesville high school building. Parents have been asked to co-operate in this work, which is under the direction of Mrs. A. E. Wachman. Mrs. Wachman has endeavored to make it clear to all mothers that this is a work intended primarily for the benefit of the children themselves, and is being done at the request of the State and National Councils of Defense as a conservation measure.

Rush County.—Persistent reports of food hoarding in Rushville are being investigated, and the promise is made that the information will be turned over to the United States district attorney for his consideration, unless the situation improves. . . . The county council appropriated \$2,000 for the use of the County Council of Defense, and \$875 to assist in paying the expenses of a county agricultural agent, whose employment is considered vital to the success of Rush County agricultural activities, which have greatly enlarged for the period of the war. . . . A. L. Stewart is making a canvass of Rushville citizens who will agree to assist the farmers of the county during the harvest.

Scott County.—Will Storen, cashier of the Scott County State Bank, and member of the County Council of Defense,

has been selected as secretary to succeed Paul Fishback, who resigned because of his accepting a position with the Polk Canning Co. Mr. Storen is active, energetic and capable of filling this important position.

Shelby County.—William Blakely, scout executive of this city, has offered thirty scouts for any kind of work that the State Council of Defense wants them to do in the United States Boys' Working Reserve. In reply to Blakely's offer, answered by C. B. Fritsche, assistant state director of the Boys' Working Reserve, he states that the boys can not be used at the present time unless there is a shortage in strawberry pickers, although he assures the executive that his thirty young patriotic lads will be used some time during the summer, as there will be a serious shortage of labor at harvest time. Blakely is now prepared for a call at any time, as he has all the essentials of a camp for thirty boys, and he knows how handle them with his experience on the Manistee bean farm while executive of the scouts at Manistee, Mich.

Starke County.—Carrying out the suggestions of the State and National Councils of Defense, that every county arrange a model Fourth of July celebration this year, L. E. Bernethy, chairman of the Starke County Council of Defense, has appointed the following committee to make plans for a fitting observance of this memorable day in North Judson: Rev. A. C. VanRie, Rev. W. B. Collier, Rev. Wm. Heine, C. A. McCormick, Chas. Hruska, Joe Dolezal, G. N. Peterson, Melvin Bybee, Ben Donchin and Miss Lois C. Foust. This committee will organize and select auxiliary committees.

St. Joseph County.—Miss Ada Hillier, representing the home economics section of the state food administration, told the fourteen-minute women of this county that the food situation is increasingly critical, and that special efforts should be made to arouse the housewives to its importance. Miss Hillier urged that the local speakers devote themselves to a campaign having for its purpose the encouragement of the consumption of perishable produce wherever possible, in substitution for staples. A recently organized motor corps will assume responsibility for transporting produce from the farms surrounding South Bend, and a clearing-house will be established, perhaps at the high school. Women volunteers will can any surplus after each day's market. A corps of high school girls has volunteered to assist in harvesting local produce. . . . Sixty per cent of the children registered in Green Township were pronounced physically perfect. Chief defects among the remainder were found to be affected tonsils and adenoids, which will be corrected on the physicians' recommendation to the parents. In one case treatment of the eyes was recommended, and this will be supplied. Mrs. Charles Byers, township chairman, believes the registration and examination has been of great value, and she is particularly well pleased with the spirit of co-operation manifested by the mothers of the township. . . . The South Bend motor corps, composed of young women, is organizing. Miss Catherine Oliver is acting as chairman of the local corps. Both regulars and volunteers must furnish their own cars and must bear all expenses necessary to keep the cars in running order. Already the young women are answering many calls in connection with the baby registration now in progress, and in the future will be allied with all local war campaigns, will aid in the transportation of supplies about the city, and will assist farmers in delivering their products to city consumers. Those who have joined the regular corps are: Miss Catherine Oliver, Miss Geraldine Robertson, Miss Madeline Shidler, Miss Josephine Sullivan, Miss Mary Russ, Miss Mildred Duttera, Miss Hazel Hanch, Mrs. J. M. Stephenson, Miss Helen Lower, Miss Mary Leeper, Miss Jane Smith, Miss Helen Houghton, and Miss Frances Hager. Miss Mary Boles will have charge of the organization of a corps in Mishawaka which will work under the supervision of the South Bend Corps. Miss Esther Fulton has volunteered her services as a typist to work in the office of the corps.

Switzerland County.—This county of 9,900 inhabitants is believed to hold the record for patriotism in Indiana. One out of every thirty-three of its population is now in the service. If the same record prevailed throughout the United States, Uncle Sam would have an army of more than 3,000,000 men. During May a war chest organization was perfected. It had been hoped to raise \$12,000 for the year, but when the reports from solicitors were all in it was found that the fund subscribed amounted to more than \$25,000. The city of Vevay went over the top in the War Stamp drive two weeks ago, and was the first county seat in Indiana to exceed its quota for the year. In the W. S. S. drive during the latter part of May the county exceeded its quota for the week \$1 per capita. In the Third Liberty Loan drive Switzerland County exceeded its quota 150 per cent.

Tippecanoe County.—Not even a remote section of the county was missed in the inspiring series of war conferences held, and great enthusiastic gatherings of people enjoyed the spirited addresses. There were twenty meetings in all and the county council of defense, which had arranged the programs, saw to it that no community was neglected and that some of the most fluent speakers in this section of the State were available. Special music was provided for every meeting, some of the musical organizations appearing before two or three audiences during the course of the day. . . . The Franchise League took charge of the War Savings Stamp sale and made it a success after the original organization had failed. Mrs. F. Wm. Greve, Jr., co-operated with the township councils of defense, and distributed a total of \$109,842 worth of stamps.

Tipton County.—E. W. Teeter, of near Goldsmith, has agreed to make an inspection of all threshing machines in Tipton County. This is a part of the Food Administration's program, which has for its object the saving of wheat heretofore wasted through defective threshing machines and careless handling of the grain. There are thirty-

two registered threshing machines in Tipton County, and all will be examined and placed in good condition before the threshing season starts.

Vandeburgh County.—William Elmendorf and Dr. Sidney Eichel were named a special committee by the County Council of Defense to consult with the mayor of Evansville and the city attorney, on the enforcement of the city ordinance against loafing and vagrancy. The council expressed itself as of the opinion that immediate action should be taken, and that every able-bodied man should either go to work or go to jail. . . . Clinton F. Rose and Frank Laughlin were nominated to organize a Fourth of July executive committee. . . . The council will appeal to the wives of farmers to refrain this year from a waste of food in connection with the harvest. Attention is called to the words of Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, indicating the need of conservation and economy, and requesting that the usual extravagant dinners that have marked threshing days heretofore be abandoned this year, and that only sufficient food be provided.

Vigo County.—Co-operation of the women's auxiliary motor corps and the public schools delivered in one day to gardens in the vicinity of Terre Haute 175 boys, who began picking the largest pea crop ever grown in the county. The gardeners appealed to John S. Ahlgren, federal food administration, for help when the recent warm weather matured the crop and threatened heavy loss unless picking was done at once. Boys who volunteered to work were excused from school and the women called out motor cars to convey the workers to the gardens. With more volunteers enrolled for the remainder of the week, it is said today that the entire crop will be harvested without loss. . . . Members of the local union of butchers and meat cutters tonight voted to give their Thursday afternoons to the Vigo County national war fund association, the community war chest. The half holiday was made possible by the agreement of merchants to close meat stores at noon Thursdays during June, July and August. . . . The recently passed espionage law and its application to local conditions was discussed at a called meeting of the Indiana Patriotic League. Any known violation of this act should at once be reported to the executive committee of the league, which consists of John J. Cleary, Homer Williams, Lee R. Whitney, John Carmack, Earl Houck, Judge A. L. Miller and Frank E. Scott.

Wabash County.—Acting in accordance with directions received from the State Council of Defense, Thomas A. Penbody, as local chairman, last week had the hedge of domestic barberry removed from the property of William Pearson. Miles Clark, as soon as it was found that a part of his was of the objectionable variety, promptly removed it. One bush was found on the campus at Manchester College, and it was removed. This accounts for all the objectionable kind of barberry that has been located.

Warrick County.—The threshers of Warrick County were called together at Boonville. Some sixty threshers were present. Plans and methods of saving grain and of co-operating with the farmers were discussed. These men are already organized in what is known as the Southern Indiana Threshers' Association and in their constitution and by-laws they have pledged themselves to see that their machines are working and that no grain shall be wasted due to them. They are further pledged to interest the farmers in every possible way and instruct them in the best methods of handling their grain. The following committee was appointed to handle the threshing situation: Louis Schaber, Boonville; Tom Hull, Boonville, a member from the County Council of Defense, Dorsey Reed, Food Administrator, and Geo. X. Reed, County Agent. The following threshers were appointed to act as the county chairman might see fit at the season advances: Wm. Tooley, Chas. Wiggers, West Cannon and J. W. Winsett.

Wayne County.—The Richmond Commercial Club has appointed a war garden committee, consisting of E. M. Campfield, Harry Gilbert, Leo B. Nushbaum, E. B. Harris and C. W. Jordan. There are 4,520 war gardens in Richmond. This organization has also appointed an Americanization committee composed of the following members: Dr. M. F. Johnston, W. Z. Carr, Charles W. Jordan, J. T. Giles and J. H. Bentley. The county council appropriated \$7,500 for the use of the Wayne County Council of Defense. L. S. Bowman has succeeded Denver Harlan as a member of the council. . . . A Red Cross training course has been added to the summer school curriculum at Earlham College. This action was taken in response to a request from the Wayne County Red Cross Society. Instructions will be given in first aid, home care of the sick, and dietetics. Miss Elsie Marshall, professor of home economics at Earlham, will have charge of the dietetics course, and Red Cross nurses under Miss S. M. Erb, of Reid Memorial Hospital, will give instructions in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick. The course continues for five weeks.

White County.—An appropriation of \$1,000 has been made by the county council for the use of the county council of defense. The action was taken on the recommendation of the county commissioners, who pointed out that the classification of the counties by the State Board of Accounts authorizes White County to appropriate up to \$8,750 for this purpose.

Whitley County.—Capt. S. N. Markley and County Agent Hummel are taking a census of business and professional men who will agree to help the farmers of this community care for their crops. Their action is with the full endorsement and approval of the Columbia City Commercial Club, which has made a special appeal to its members to join in this work. Pledges are being taken from every man able to perform farm labor, to go where assigned, and accept such compensation as the farmer himself considers fair and reasonable.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 44

## Attention, County Councils

General Bulletin No. 156.

June 10, 1918.

## To County Councils of Defense:

We are advised by the Council of National Defense that the Committee on Public Information has requested the mayors of all cities of over 20,000 population to form committees of foreign-born citizens for the purpose of organizing and holding loyalty celebrations on the Fourth of July, in accordance with the President's communication of May 28, which was quoted to you in the enclosure with Bulletin No. 152.

The State Council of Defense has been requested to ask the County Councils of Defense in counties having cities of the size above mentioned to co-operate, either directly or through their Township Councils of Defense, with the mayors of such cities and this committee of foreign-born citizens. In this connection it will be important to bear in mind that the foreign born should control and manage their part of this celebration, all others merely cordially assisting.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

General Bulletin No. 157.

June 11, 1918.

## To County Councils of Defense:

The "Work or Fight" order of Provost-Marshal General E. H. Crowder becomes effective July 1, 1918. The local draft boards have full instructions regarding and are responsible for the enforcement of this new order.

The State Council of Defense has been called on to enlist the service of County and Township Councils of Defense in bringing to the attention of the local draft boards all registrants who are idlers or who are engaged in the non-useful occupations, specified by Major-General Crowder as follows:

- Persons engaged in the serving of food and drink, or either, in public places, including hotels and social clubs;
- Passenger elevator operators and attendants, and doormen, footmen, carriage openers and other attendants in clubs, hotels, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and bath houses;
- Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied in and in connection with games, sports and amusements, excepting actual performers, in legitimate concerts, operas, or theatrical performances;
- Persons employed in domestic service;
- Sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Shipments of sugar from Cuba to the United States are scarcely 5 per cent below last year's shipments for the corresponding time in spite of the serious shortage of ships. About three-fourths of our sugar imports this year have been from Cuba.

## Readable War Books, Old and New

Any of the following may be borrowed from the Indiana State Library by any citizen of the State. Ask your local librarian to apply for them, or if there is no library in the town, write to the State Library for registration blanks. The only expense is that of transportation.

Aldrich, M. Hilltop on the Marne.

Aldrich, M. On the Edge of the War Zone. (Experiences of an American woman whose home in France was on the edge of the great battlefield of the Marne.)

Bairnsfather, B. Bullets and Billets. (Told with humor and illustrated by some of the author's famous cartoons.)

Barbusse, H. Under Fire. (Translation of a famous French book depicting war life with unrelenting realism.)

Davis, R. H. With the Allies. (Davis had a narrow escape from being shot by the Germans as a spy. His story-telling gift makes his account of it seem more like fiction than the too serious fact that it was.)

Empey, A. G. Over the Top.

Empey, A. G. First Call. ("Over the Top" is a story of personal experience. "First Call" is a "guide book to the trenches.")

Gerard, J. W. Face to Face with Kaiserism. (German conditions and characteristics as seen by our ambassador.)

Gibbs, P. Battle of the Somme. (Vividly written description of the great campaign on the Somme and the first use of tanks.)

Hay, I. First Hundred Thousand.

Hay, I. All in It; "K I Carries On." (Humorous accounts of the adventures of a typical regiment of "Kitchener's Mob" from its training to its service in France.)

Latzko, A. Men in War. (By an Austrian officer. Fiction, but, like Barbusse, almost too realistically presented. Full of the horror and hatred of war.)

Palmer, F. My Year of the Great War.

Palmer, F. My Second Year of the Great War. (Two fascinating books describing events from the beginning to the battles of the Somme.)

## U. S. Public Service Reserve

Bulletin No. 25.

## To All U. S. Public Service Reserve Enrolling Agents:

We discover that in certain parts of the State there is a feeling predominant that the Farm Labor Reserve is not practical and that the farmers are skeptical of using their city brothers in saving the crops. We feel that this is due largely because the proposition has not been thoroughly studied by those who have been entrusted with its working and that it has not been properly presented to the citizens of the towns and the country.

There is probably no justification for any county in Indiana not organizing and having ready a Farm Labor Reserve for this summer. The State Farm Labor Help Specialist, Mr. Brumfiel, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture have studied this proposition very carefully and recommend it as being a splendid emergency farm labor plan. They know that the men from the towns are not going to make as good a class of help as the farmers have previously had. They also know that many of the men will not be capable of doing a full day's work, but the situation they find to be this: we are reaching a stage, on account of the war, where we cannot expect anything to be as it formerly was. If there is a shortage of help at the harvest time and any of the crops are not harvested and allowed to spoil it would be a blow to our plans to defeat Germany. Therefore, every county in Indiana should organize the Farm Labor Reserve along lines set out for you in previous bulletins. The responsibility for this depends upon you and you should not allow your county to fall down in this movement. It may be that in many counties the Reserve will not have to be called on to any extent, but you have the

satisfaction of knowing that you have it ready and also next year it will undoubtedly be needed far more than this, and we should get accustomed to it by the time that we need it so badly.

The proposition will be easy to handle with proper organization. You must get whatever help necessary to put this over from prominent citizens in your town. Use either your commercial body or some other organization.

If you feel the need of a competent speaker to outline this proposition to the farmers of your county and others so that they will know what it is, and so that they will not through ignorance of it fail to call on it, we will be glad to furnish such a speaker. You will please get in touch with the Speakers' Bureau of the State Council of Defense, Room 80, State House, Indianapolis, stating what date you can arrange a meeting of those who should be interested in this, and the Speakers' Bureau will supply you with a speaker. We suggest that it may be hard at this time to get a great number of farmers to attend any public meeting, but this meeting is to be held in their interest and you can arrange to get several representative farmers from townships in your county to attend such a meeting. When these farmers are told the story they will pass the word on to their neighbors. Therefore, if your meeting only has fifty or sixty of the right kind of men it will serve the purpose. We do not ask you to hold a meeting unless you think it would be of benefit to you, but we do ask if you do want a speaker that you communicate at once.

You are placed in a responsible position in the matter of this Farm Labor Reserve and you should not fail to organize it because you do not personally believe in the plan. If you fail to organize it, it should only be after you have upon conference with many farmers and others come to the place that you know that your county will not have to have the Reserve this summer. If the situation goes bad in the county this summer because of lack of farm labor next fall your failure to do this well reflect upon you. Many of the most progressive counties in Indiana are going after this proposition with a vengeance and we venture to say that they will not suffer any loss of crops this summer.

Very truly yours,

N. E. SQUIBB, State Director,  
U. S. Public Service Reserve.

## High Prices in Belgium.

The high cost of living in Belgium under German rule is shown in the following list sent by Mrs. Brand Whitlock a fortnight ago:

An egg .....	\$0 25
A lemon .....	50
A spoon of thread .....	50
A pair of gloves .....	3 00
A linen blouse .....	30 00
A pair of shoes .....	50 00
Milk (when can be found) qt. ....	1 50
Meat, per pound .....	1 70
Chicken, per pound .....	6 00
Dried beans, per pound .....	1 60
Cheese, per pound .....	2 50
Ordinary fish, per pound .....	1 50
Coffee, per pound .....	6 00
Tea, per pound .....	10 00
Wool, per pound .....	87 00

## Women Slackers.

One can't help wondering what will be done with the "women slackers"—the girls who pace the streets aimlessly, day after day, without producing anything for the good of the world? The men loafers have been called slackers and the law has even taken them in hand. If no fight—work! Some one suggests that the girls who gad about might be put into a sort of tread-mill arrangement whereby Red Cross supplies could be produced while they tread. The mother of one girl-gad-about appeared recently in a store and sat down—nearly "tuckered" out from scrubbing and working about the house. At the same time her daughter was heard planning an eighteen-mile "hike" with apparently no purpose in mind, other than pleasure.—Decatur Democrat.



## Woman's Section

Bulletin No. 68.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 6, 1918.

To the Woman Member of the County Council of Defense:

Dear Madam—Some counties have already organized their motor corps to work with the Woman's Section of the County Council of Defense, but as yet some have not been heard from in this connection.

If you have a motor corps kindly communicate with me and I will tell you how to proceed to put it under military regulations. If you have not already started a corps will you kindly take steps to organize at an early date, and communicate with me?

Hoping for an early reply, I remain,

Very truly yours,

HELEN DEAN,  
State Commander, Motor Corps.

## Patriotic Press Comment

Stamp It Out.

Daily we read of pro-German vandalism in America—poisoned food, fires, German propaganda and so forth. Occasionally we read of a hanging by parties of enraged citizens. But still we don't wake up. Only recently a railroad shop in Lima, Ohio, was burned—fired in three places, the water turned off and the fire hose cut in two places. Locomotives and freight cars and coaches, ready for shipment to France, besides other needed supplies, were destroyed. In Kentucky recently 750 artillery horses were poisoned. In Kansas City the nurses in a hospital were poisoned through German access to the kitchen—and one of these nurses is a Spencer girl. A Gospel preacher threatened twice by anonymous letters and then poisoned by candy. Four of our Owen county boys dead in this war against the German beast. And still we sleep. And still we sleep.

The County Council of Defense is enlarging its force by creating township councils of seven members. There's one thing these councils must do and do thoroughly—stamp out the pro-German sentiment in every community. An American in Germany could not cheer his flag and get by with it; not for a minute. And we must put a stop to German sympathy in America.

In proceeding against pro-Germanism or disloyalty, a sworn statement is necessary. Folks hesitate to make affidavit because they fear to "hurt someone's feelings." In God's name! What do you care for their feelings? These Germanites don't hesitate to burn your factories, poison your children, dynamite your homes. They have no consideration for your feelings; why should you consider theirs? Get busy in your community; go after every red-handed devil in your neighborhood who dares to whisper German sympathy.

We need more of the spirit that was shown recently at Worthington when a doctor had the spunk to take a Holy Roller preacher by the throat and choke his tongue out. We need more people who will thrash the everlasting daylights out of the flippant chap who speaks disparagingly of the government as was done last week at Freedom. It's up to the individual to report anything that he hears; back it up with affidavit and get action. Pro-Germanism must be stamped out in Owen county.—Owen Leader (Spencer, Ind.)

Bond Shavers.

Quite a number of men of means in Pike County are reported as saying that they have not bought Liberty Bonds at par on account of wanting to keep their money to buy the bonds at a shave from the poor devils who have bought fifties and hundreds, who are not able to buy them. We wonder what the boys who are now in the trenches will think of these fellows when they come home. Will they recognize them or will they turn up their noses at them? The boys who quit their jobs at \$5 a day to work for Uncle Sam at \$30 per month and left their homes and

staked their very lives to boot will not feel like associating to any marked degree with the men who are disposed to feather their nest during the war at their expense.—Winslow Dispatch.

## Bugle Call to Boys!

With the approach of harvest season, the demand for boy labor on farms is rapidly increasing. During the past week applications from farmers have been received by the State Council of Defense at the rate of fifteen to twenty each day. From present indications, at least 5,000 boys will be needed to help harvest the splendid crops which are thriving under the favorable weather which prevails this season. County agents in many counties report that clover and hay harvest, wheat cutting and corn plowing will all confront the farmer at the same time this year, there being strong indications in certain sections of the State that wheat will ripen two or three weeks earlier than in ordinary seasons.

"To be prepared to meet any emergency, should be the slogan of all directors and members of the Boys' Working Reserve," says Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director. "There must be no shortage of labor to harvest the bumper crops with which it is now apparent our country will be blessed. All directors of the Reserve are urged to get in touch with their boys in order to know where to turn to secure those who are available. Boys who are not already engaged in productive employment should not hesitate to give up some soft snap in order to answer the call of the farmer and Uncle Sam to the harvest fields."

## STATE OF INDIANA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 11, 1918.

Hon. Michael E. Foley, Chairman, State Council of Defense, State House:

My Dear Sir—My attention has been called to the fact that there is a movement on foot in Indiana to increase the price for thrashing grain nearly one hundred per cent in certain communities in the State. In some of the fine agricultural counties of the State the thrashermen have met and have decided upon the following rates for thrashing: Oats, five cents; wheat, ten cents; rye, twelve cents.

These rates are, I think, clearly too high, and steps ought to be taken at once to secure more reasonable prices for thrashing grain to the farmers of our State. I am advised that the above rates are suggested in many of the leading agricultural counties of the State where roads are good, the crops large, and where the machines will thereby be enabled to show a large return each day.

In other counties of the State, not any more advantageously situated, I am advised thrashers are only asking two and one-half cents for oats, six cents for wheat, and seven cents for rye. The government has limited the price that the farmer can charge for his wheat. This in a way affects the price of other food products raised on the farm, and while I realize that the thrashers of the State are entitled to an increase sufficient to take care of their added cost of operation, interest on their investment and fair depreciation charges, but no advantage should be taken of the war situation to exact more than a reasonable return for the services rendered.

It occurs to me that a committee from the State Council, acting in conjunction with the thrashers and various farmer organizations, might be able to work out this problem so as to secure the farmers of our State a reasonable price for the thrashing of their grain.

Very truly yours,

J. P. GOODRICH,  
Governor.

The above communication was read by Chairman Michael E. Foley to the Indiana State Council of Defense, at its meeting June 12, 1918. The chairman's announcement of his purpose to act in conformity with the Governor's suggestion was approved by the Council.

## Red Cross Activities

Indiana Red Cross chapters during May gave assistance to 1,186 families of soldiers, according to the May report of James L. Fieser, Lake Division Director of Civilian Relief.

Red Cross Home Service Sections in the Lake Division in May spent \$17,338.18 in giving the financial assistance to dependent families and in assisting soldiers and sailors in emergencies. Of this amount \$13,591.92 was spent by Ohio chapters, \$2,926.54 by Indiana chapters, and \$819.72 by Kentucky chapters.

Mr. Fieser's report points out that 96 per cent of Indiana chapters are organized for Home Service work.

The Red Cross Lake Division News says \$12,598,873 is the Lake Division's subscription in the second war fund to June 3. Of this sum Indiana's figures follow:

Quota.	Subscribed.	Over-subscribed.	Per Cent of Quota.
\$2,100,000	\$2,706,353	\$606,353	128.8

During the first five days of the Red Cross campaign to enroll nurses for military service, 206 nurses have been enrolled by Lake Division chapters. Of the 206 reported, 54 were Indiana nurses. Indiana has been asked to supply 423. Chapter reports indicate that the Red Cross is securing a large number of young women to enter nursing training schools and that a large body of home defense nurses is being recruited.

The Red Cross is now prepared to act as intermediary in three classes of communications between residents of the United States and residents in enemy countries and American soldiers in Europe. The Bureau of Military Relief for the Lake Division, American Red Cross, has just placed full explanation of the communication service in the hands of secretaries of the 355 chapters in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

The three classes of communication service are: communication with residents in enemy countries, communication with prisoners of war in Germany and casualty communications.

The work connected with this Red Cross service is to be conducted locally, either by the chapter secretary or under the secretary's direction. The secretary will receive messages to be transmitted and will forward them to the division bureau of military relief.

## Threshing Prices Asked.

M. E. Foley, Chairman of the State Council of Defense, has addressed a questionnaire to the chairmen of the County Councils of Defense asking them to report figures at the earliest possible time on prevailing quotations for threshing wheat, rye, oats and barley.

Chairman Foley suggests an immediate inquiry, including an interview with thrashermen, and where an organization exists an interview with the officers.

"It is my purpose to get a reply from every county in the State, and then undertake to put this service upon a reasonably fair basis. I want the men who own the machines to have a good compensation for their services, but I do not want them to impose on any one by charging excessive prices," says Mr. Foley's letter.

## Indiana in the Third Loan.

Indiana subscribed a total of \$70,822,450 for Liberty Bonds on the third drive, recently completed, according to the final statement given out by the state headquarters. This is 131.71 per cent of the original minimum allotment for the State. The figures show a falling off from those announced at the close of the campaign as reported by the county chairmen to the state headquarters. A total slightly in excess of \$73,000,000 was reported by the county chairmen.



### The German Menace in Indiana

William Wirt, of the Gary schools, brought out an important point in the discussion, the other evening, whether German language teaching should be ousted from the high schools. Mr. Wirt, it may be stated, is against ousting German from high schools if students desire it, because colleges have not waived foreign language requirements, and he points out that we cannot fight smallpox by shutting our eyes. In his studies of the language question in France, Germany and England, Dr. Wirt found that where we have one student perfecting himself in other tongues those countries have ten, and Germany has specialized in English as France has specialized in German. To know the German ideals better and to realize the murderous aspect of them, Dr. Wirt says we must know the German language.

Wirt is a firm believer in having high school and college students study German in order that this country may be able to compete with others in the trade revival that will follow this war. He is against German language teaching in the grade schools and insists that where German is taught that it be by American teachers and not by German teachers, most of whom are the propagandists of the kaiser system.

Whether one agrees or disagrees with Dr. Wirt, his statement that the agitation against German in the public school is the work of pro-Germans and that they are shrewdly taking advantage of well-meaning Americans to cover up the real issue is worth investigating. This real issue, Dr. Wirt holds, is that 2,000,000 school children in this country attend common schools, parochial ones, where German or some other language is used to teach spelling, arithmetic, reading and other studies. In Gary one school, the German Lutheran, employs the Hun language to teach young Americans, he says, and in Fort Wayne nearly half the children go to schools that use Hun text-books instead of those printed in the English language.

That means that nearly one in every five children in America's schools are taught in the Hun language, and that is something very serious. It is a real issue.

The National Educational Association has recommended that federal and state legislation be initiated toward prohibiting all foreign languages in grade schools; and in Indiana the State Council of Defense has named a committee to suggest legislation.

Whether it is the German, the Polish or the Slavonic language, these foreign tongues should not be used in text-books in American grade schools, regardless of what church or private institution conducts them. Over two years ago the new archbishop of Chicago, Dr. Mundelein, stopped the use of German, Polish and other foreign language text-books in Chicago's Catholic schools, prescribing that English, the language of America, be employed. That was one of the greatest steps toward Americanization ever taken in Chicago.

When Indiana's Legislature meets, if the national Congress has not acted in the meantime, it should move to prohibit the use of any foreign language text-books in the public or parochial schools of common grade in this State. The children are Americans, not of this or that foreign nationality, and it is high time to realize this. Every school that uses foreign language text-books to teach common school subjects is not wholly American and far from desirable.—Lake County Times.

The maximum price at which farmers may sell cattle for slaughter in Switzerland has been fixed at 23 cents per pound on the farm. Maximum prices for meats have also been established.

All private stocks of olive oil in Italy in excess of actual family needs have been requisitioned by the government.

Shipments of rice from China to the United States increased greatly during 1917 and, according to present indications, will break all records this year.

## Elkhart County Council of Defense Issues Information for Townships

### General Bulletin No. 1 Sets Forth the Purpose and Duties of the Local Organizations That Have Been Recommended by the State and National Authorities as Necessary to an Effective War Program

In the promotion of effective township councils of defense, the County Council of Defense of Elkhart County has issued a General Bulletin No. 1, of "Official Information," that is suggestive and helpful. It follows:

#### Township Councils of Defense and Their Connection with the General Organizations for Assistance in War Work.

The Council of National Defense, created by Act of Congress, has its headquarters at Washington, D. C., and is composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor. Walter S. Gifford is Director, and Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Secretary, who are respectively Director and Secretary of an Advisory Commission acting for and under the National Defense Council.

State Councils of Defense, or bodies acting as such under this or similar title are in active duty in the 48 states and some dependencies, and are formed to carry out the instructions from the National Council, and correlate them to the varying conditions existing, besides working out local war problems. Michael E. Foley is Chairman, and John V. Wilson is Secretary of the State Council of Defense of Indiana, headquarters, State House, Indianapolis, Indiana.

County Councils of Defense were formed in Indiana shortly after the declaration of war, in each of the ninety-two counties, and are composed of seven or eight members in each county, together with various advisory heads, committees, and committee chairmen.

The Elkhart County Council of Defense is composed of: I. O. Wood, chairman; W. C. Peters, secretary; S. F. Spohn and Mrs. J. A. S. Mitchell, of Goshen; Judge J. L. Harman, F. E. Smith and James H. Calkins, of Elkhart; Frank Coppes, of Nappanee. Mrs. A. H. Beardley of Elkhart is chairman of the Elkhart Division of Woman's Committee.

The Township Councils of Defense of Elkhart County are composed of from seven to thirteen or more members in each of the several townships, with the exception of the townships in which Elkhart city, and Goshen city are situated, their activities being looked after by the County Council itself.

At this date, May 10, 1918, it is expected that all the Councils of Defense will shortly be duly legalized as such and strict assertion of their duties and powers set forth. Their standing at present is clearly, though informally recognized in all the several states.

Appointments of a Federal Character are made upon the direct recommendation of the Councils—State and County—and in a general way such appointees are answerable for their conduct to the recommending bodies.

State Councils trace their membership to the appointment by the Governors; County Councils by the Judges of the Circuit Courts; Township Councils by the County Councils.

#### TOWNSHIP COUNCILS—Their Duties and Standing

In their important position locally, the Township Councils of Defense are charged with handling the war matters and problems in their several jurisdictions, as instructions are given them from time to time by the State or County Councils of Defense. Generally speaking, all these bodies are seeking in the most active and intimate ways possible to assist in everything bearing upon the victorious ending of the war. This in itself outlines clearly Township Councils' duties.

1. Universal patriotism. Practice it. Preach it. Stand up for Loyalty, first, last, and to the end. Stamp out every vestige of disloyalty, sedition and treason.
2. Assist in recruiting for army, navy, and civilian war work. Lend your aid to soldiers' and sailors' welfare movements, and the welfare of dependents left behind.
3. Help the maintenance of all branches of an intelligent labor bureau or clearing house. Primarily, assist the National Government in obtaining the necessary civilian labor needed from time to time. Secondly, give your ablest assistance in solving labor problems of all character in the county and township.
4. Assist food production in every way in your power. Add your effort to National, State and County Food Production representatives' activities. Initiate home movements to increase food production of a direct neighborhood character.
5. Conserve food. Urge all to conserve. See that the laws and rules of the Food Directors are lived up to on all sides. Report violations, but more particularly seek the saving of food by example and patriotic effort; you know the necessity—explain it to the careless or indifferent; and turn the disloyal food waster over to the County Food Director through your County Council.
6. Officially and individually lend your fullest assistance with or without specific invitation to Liberty Bond sales, Red Cross drives, and Y. M. C. A. Fund campaigns. Usually these movements are conducted by specially appointed individuals. Help them in the ranks and side lines. They have their own official heads.
7. Particularly give your heartiest assistance to all branches of woman's war activities. Your woman member or members constitute the leadership of this branch. Encourage them. Knitting, sewing and Red Cross hospital supply materials are keenly needed.

#### EACH TOWNSHIP COUNCIL MUST ORGANIZE

If your Township Council has not already fully organized, hold a meeting at once. Select the following officers, committees, etc.:

Chairman. Secretary-Treasurer.

Finance Committee of three members; your Township Chairman may be the Finance Committee Chairman.

Protection Committee of three members to investigate all cases of disloyalty in the township or locality.

Woman's Committee of not less than three members. Your woman member to be chair-



man, or to choose their chairman if there are two women in your Council, adding one or more members from the men of your Council to the committee if you wish.

### MEETINGS

Meetings should be held once a week or at least once in two weeks; oftener when occasion demands, and upon call of the Chairman and Secretary. Meetings must be called when two other members so request of the Chairman.

The Chairman as official head shall preside.

The Secretary is expected to provide a simple but permanent book for minutes of all meetings. The minutes may be brief and informal, but must show roll-call; action on matters discussed, besides accurate information as to Committees' activities from time to time.

Bulletins from State and County Councils should be read at succeeding meetings, and action thereon reported to the County Council promptly by the Secretary.

Eliminate red tape. Action and understandable reports are all that is necessary.

Keep your membership roll full. If a member removes from the township, fill his place promptly. Let no capable member resign on the plea of "being too busy." Nothing is so important as this war, and the work entailed upon all of us. We are each of us "called to the colors" and each must do his full share.

Council members from the lowest to the highest work without any compensation whatever. Remember it is all for the good of the cause, and what we do for our country we do for ourselves.

While it is expected that the personnel of the various Township Councils of Defense shall remain unchanged for the period of the war, the County Council of Defense reserves to itself the right to make such changes in the membership, officers, etc., of the various Township Councils as may be deemed necessary from time to time. This rule is in accordance with instructions from the State Council.

A directory of the fourteen township councils is appended.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

(This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers wishing to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.)

### Menus For Wheatless Days.

"The only question for every true-hearted American today is: What can I do to help win the war? The only answer: Give instantly the service needed. That service now is, until the harvest, for you to share your wheat with your comrades across the sea—for you who can afford it to give your whole share to them."

Every household should on certain days each week, give up wheat. In some households it may be possible to do this every day and where this plan is practical it should be followed.

The planning of wheatless meals is sometimes a difficult task for the woman who has always been accustomed to using wheat breads, cakes and pies. A wheatless meal should as far as possible be planned without the use of wheat in any form. This means eliminating breads, pastry, cakes and breakfast foods containing wheat and the substituting of other cereals in these products.

Yeast breads, as a rule, must be made with part wheat flour, therefore on wheatless days quick breads, which are entirely wheatless, will have to be employed.

Crackers and wafers made of whole wheat, graham or wheat flours should be avoided.

Cake should only be used in the menu when furnishing a portion of the required food value, and on wheatless days cakes containing no wheat should be used.

Pies should only be used in meals where the added food value is required and the crusts should be wheatless.

Wheat breakfast foods should be eliminated entirely from the diet except in the case of children or of invalids.

The following menus may be helpful in working out plans for wheatless days. Recipes for the dishes suggested may be found in the Food Emergency Leaflets, which are "Use Less Sugar," "Liberty Breads," "Menus for Meatless Days," "Substitutes for Meat," "The Use of Fish," may be obtained upon application to the Department of Agricultural Extension, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Menus suitable for families where members are doing hard manual labor or work out of doors in winter.

#### First Day.

##### Breakfast.

Fruit.

Omelet.

Creamed Rice.

Barley Muffins.

Coffee, Tea, or Cocoa.

#### Dinner.

Meat Loaf with Brown Sauce.

Baked Potatoes.

Lettuce with Salad Dressing.

Rye Bread (Without Wheat).

Apple Sauce.

Oatmeal Cookies.

#### Supper or Luncheon.

Cold Sliced Meat Loaf.

Potato Salad.

Rye Bread.

Prune Whip.

Oatmeal Cookies.

#### Second Day.

##### Breakfast.

Oatmeal with Cream.

Rye Bread Toast.

Eggs if desired.

Coffee, Tea, or Cocoa.

#### Dinner.

Roast Beef.

Baked Sweet Potatoes.

Cabbage Slaw.

Cornmeal Bread Sticks.

Syrup, Jelly or Jam.

Apple Tapioca with Cream.

#### Supper or Luncheon.

Polenta.

Rye Bread.

Fruit Salad.

Fruit Cup Cakes.

#### Third Day.

##### Breakfast.

Shirred Eggs.

Creamed Hominy.

Rye Bread Toast.

Coffee, Tea, or Cocoa.

#### Dinner.

Fried Chicken and Gravy.

Mashed Potatoes.

Buttered Beets.

Barley Muffins.

Cornmeal Apple Dumplings.

#### Supper or Luncheon.

Cold Fried Chicken.

Potato Cakes.

Green Onions.

Rye Bread.

Jelly, Jam or Marmalade.

#### Fourth Day.

##### Breakfast.

Fresh Fruit.

Cream of Rye with Cream.

Eggs if desired.

Virginia Batter Bread.

Coffee, Tea, or Cocoa.

#### Dinner.

Meat Pie with Potato Crust.

Green Beans.

Rye Muffins.

Jelly, Jam, or Marmalade.

Blushing Apples with Orange Sauce.

Oatmeal Cookies.

#### Supper or Luncheon.

Rinktum Ditty on Rye Toast.

Cucumber and Potato Salad.

Cornstarch Pudding with Cream.

Oatmeal Cookies.

Menus for families doing moderately active work, such as office work, school work or light muscular work.

#### First Day.

##### Breakfast.

Cream of Rye with Raisins.

Cornmeal Muffins.

Coffee, Tea, or Cocoa.

#### Dinner.

Corned Beef.

Boiled Cabbage or Kraut.

Barley Muffins.

Lyonnais Potatoes.

Norwegian Prune Pudding.

#### Supper or Luncheon.

Oat Coffee Cake.

Fruit Salad.

Tea, Cocoa, or Milk.

#### Second Day.

##### Breakfast.

Oatmeal and Cream.

Stewed Prunes.

Rye Toast.

Coffee, Tea, or Cocoa.

#### Dinner.

Flank Steak with Carrots and Potatoes.

Hominy Bread.

Lettuce Salad with Dressing.

Apple Tapioca.

#### Supper or Luncheon.

Potato Salad.

Rye Bread.

Jam or Jelly.

Fruit.

Buckwheat Drop Cakes.

#### Third Day.

##### Breakfast.

Omelet.

Rye Toast.

Coffee, Tea, or Cocoa.

#### Dinner.

Hamburg Steak.

Escalloped Tomatoes.

Boiled Diced Potatoes.

Cornmeal Muffins.

Banana Salad.

#### Supper or Luncheon.

Creamed Rice.

Rye Bread.

Jam.

Fruit.

Fruit Cup Cakes.

#### Fourth Day.

##### Breakfast.

Stewed Apricots.

Sauted Cornmeal Mush.

Corn or Maple Syrup.

Coffee, Tea, or Cocoa.

#### Dinner.

Meat Stew.

Green Beans.

Virginia Spoon Bread.

Chocolate Cornstarch Pudding.

#### Supper or Luncheon.

Green Bean Salad.

Rye Bread Sandwiches with Cheese and Peanut

Filling.

Strawberries and Cream.

Oatmeal Cookies.



## Food Administration

Plans for a state-wide conference of United States food club presidents, county and township, are being perfected by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, and his assistants.

Indiana threshermen are responding in a very satisfactory manner to the food administration's appeal for the conservation of the 3½ per cent of the wheat usually lost because of defective machinery or careless handling. The threshing committees are being named in the grain growing counties, and full co-operation is being pledged the food administration in this important conservation campaign.

No new bakery licenses will be issued by the United States Food Administration until after August 1st. No baker will be permitted to sell his license with his business. In case of sale he must surrender his license and the purchaser apply anew.

A new campaign of education and for the conservation of garbage has been inaugurated by the food administration. Housewives are being asked as a patriotic duty to refrain from including substances such as broken pottery, which should go to the trash box, in their garbage pails.

Indiana hotels and restaurants have been directed by the United States Food Administrator, Dr. Harry E. Barnard, to refrain from placing on their menus or serving boiled beef for more than two meals weekly, beefsteak for more than one meal a week, and roast beef for more than one meal a week. Householders are asked under no circumstances to buy more than one and one-fourth pounds of beef per week clear, or one and a half pounds with bone, for each member of the household. The use of pork and pork products in substitution is urged. The rule is expected to hold until September 15th.

For making a false affidavit that they had not purchased any sugar on contract, the establishment of Zarafonitis Brothers, of Clinton, Ind., has been ordered closed by Dr. Barnard. The firm was found to have 2,000 pounds of sugar in transit from a Chicago wholesale house when it made application for an allotment of 9,100 pounds for ice cream and candy making purposes. Dr. Barnard directed Wm. C. Wait, Food Administrator of Vermillion, to close the place, post an order of suspension of business and to warn the firm that its members would be prosecuted for perjury on a repetition of the offense.

## Child Welfare Campaign Is Succeeding in France

In connection with the child welfare campaign, in Indiana, which has for its object the saving of nearly 3,000 babies who under ordinary conditions would die from preventable causes—a part of the first great national reconstruction effort—the experience of Dr. William P. Lucas, head of the American Red Cross infant welfare work in France, is timely and interesting. In the Red Cross Bulletin for May 20th, Dr. Lucas writes, in part, as follows:

"The first of the year, in co-operation with their Public Health Service, in their Department of the Interior, and with the National Infant Mortality Association, and the Red Cross—a sort of triangular association—we have entered upon an infant mortality campaign, not because infant mortality is so high in France, but because every baby in France, precious though it has always been, is twice as precious now as in normal time. The birth rate has fallen, as it has in each of the belligerent countries, and has fallen tremendously in France. The death rate is somewhere between 80,000 and 100,000 a year. Our cry is that we want to save at least 50,000 this year. That is the thing we are trying to do.

"The infant mortality work has three or four

phases. One is directly through our centers where the public comes for preventive work. France was the first country that started preventive work for infants, and has the best organization where the doctor meets the mother and child. But there is no organization for home visiting, and we are assisting to create schools to train women in the home visiting work, taking the best type of women with the training they have had and giving them tuberculosis, children's work, and practical home visiting courses. We have four schools at the present time of that type, at Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles—all four in connection with the tuberculosis work of the Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation.

### Lyons Surpasses Philadelphia.

"Two months ago we started an educational campaign with a traveling automobile—simply a Ford car with a good infant welfare exhibit. The first town we opened in was Chartres and the success there and the general interest and the questions asked and requests for permanent work were immense. We immediately started work and organized the most successful infant welfare exhibits I have ever seen. The best American record was one in Philadelphia, in 1912, when a nine-day baby show was visited by 67,000 people. In Lyons our infant welfare exhibit was visited by 71,955 in the same first nine days. We had at that exhibit much more than at any infant welfare exhibit in this country. We had kindergarten work, recreational, playground, food exhibits, moving pictures, lantern slides, demonstrators washing babies. That is the type of work we are doing.

"On August 11th we had eleven in our bureau. When I left we had 400. We started in one room and when I left we were occupying one whole floor of a rather large building. This is our Paris office. We have an office in Marseilles and another in Bordeaux, growing very rapidly.

"The best thing we are doing, the biggest we are doing, comes through that intangible contact with the spirit of the French, that opportunity which gives us a closer and better understanding of their fine spirit.

"How does it affect the soldier in the trenches, this women's and children's work—for what we are really trying to do is to win this fight. It has a very definite effect. We try to get in touch with the father of every child we take care of. We let him know everything we are doing. He sees us. For instance, at the Lyons exhibit we had a poulu come in. We saw him examining the food exhibit and writing down the food best suited for a child between the ages of four and five years. Our demonstrator was interested and upon questioning him found that he had come to the exhibit through all the rain to see if there was anything of use to him. He had seen the food exhibit and was writing it down.

"When the war started, he said, he had seven children and now he had but three left. He said the four who died probably died through lack of proper feeding, and he was writing down the proper food to save his wife the trouble, for he intended to bring his wife to see the exhibit when it ceased raining. Three days later, when the weather cleared up, he came with his wife and three children."

### Comparative Sugar Prices.

During the first year of the war the United States consumed more than four million tons of sugar. The wholesale price of refined sugar in this country at the present time is \$7.30 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$9.15 last August. The regulated wholesale price of sugar in various foreign countries makes an interesting comparison:

	Per 100 Lbs.
United Kingdom .....	\$12 59
France .....	12 28
Italy .....	26 30
Canada .....	8 07
United States .....	7 30

An increase of one cent per pound in the price of sugar in the United States would take at least \$82,185,820 out of the pockets of American consumers in one year.

## Committee on Construction

The following report was adopted by the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting, June 12th:

Indiana State Council of Defense:

Your Committee on Proposed Construction respectfully recommends:

1. That the letter of the city attorney of Gary, dated June 8th, be answered as follows: "The Council approves the practice by the city of Gary of engaging in such construction only as is 'absolutely necessary', and inasmuch as the proposed widening of Washington street is not necessary, but only desirable, recommends postponement thereof until after the war."
2. That the Vanderburgh Anti-Tuberculosis Society be advised to proceed with a referendum vote this autumn, but on condition that there be no building until after the war.
3. That, on the representation of the Cass County Council of Defense that the Swayzer ditch will bring four or five hundred acres under cultivation, its construction be not opposed.
4. That the Wallace road in Clinton County be not improved at this time.
5. That no objection be interposed to the construction of two miles of road near Newburgh, which is under contract, and, in the opinion of the Fuel Administration, is needed for the utilization of coal from several Warrick County mines.

Respectfully,

(Signed) EVANS WOOLLEN.  
CHARLES FOX.  
J. L. KEACH.  
GEORGE ADE.

### Lumber Agents' Authority.

In reply to an inquiry as to the authority of agents who are buying oak and walnut timber in Indiana, representing that they are commissioned by the federal government, the Indiana State Council of Defense has received the following from the Ordnance Chief of the War Department, which he asks be given widespread publicity:

"You are informed that the government does not purchase walnut or oak lumber directly, but that it is endeavoring to assist certain contractors who have contracts for the manufacture of gunstocks or other parts, in obtaining the lumber necessary for their purposes.

"It is entirely a mistake, however, to say that the government has commandeered lumber of this description, nor has it issued any orders which might induce the holders of timber to dispose of it under coercion or under a threat to seize the same. You are advised that such acts are entirely without authority and can only be due to excessive zeal on the part of lumber cruisers, or others.

"This Department will appreciate being advised of any conditions of this nature."

## Best Wheat in History Of Indiana Is Located

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Lawler expects to erect several more this year, in addition to the four he put up last season.

The advice of one of the leading cattle feeders in the State, and surely one of the most successful, regarding the silo should not pass unregarded by any man who has just entered the business, and even the most experienced cattle feeder might well take note.

Moderate shipments of wheat and flour are being made from Australia to the Pacific coast of the United States.

In spite of scarcity of implements and shortage of farm labor, England, Scotland and Wales have all increased their acreage of wheat.



"This, the most appalling and dreadful thing that has come to humanity since the dawn of civilization, is to me the outstanding creation of German militarism."

—HERBERT C. HOOVER, Federal Food Administrator.



# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JUNE 21, 1918

Number 45

## Report of Committee Defining Policy As To Pro-Germanism and Pacifism in State

### Indiana Has a Program for the Extension of the Work that the Council of National Defense Regards As Imperative to Creating a Unified Spirit of Loyalty

After a discussion and unanimous indorsement of the recommendations contained therein, the Indiana State Council of Defense, at its meeting June 19th, agreed that steps should be taken at once to carry out and follow up the proposals of the committee appointed to define a policy relative to combating the pro-German and pacifist arguments "that are met with every day."

The committee's report, in full, follows:

To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

The memorandum minutes of the Council show that on February 13, 1918, Mr. Stout, of the publicity Department, "called the attention of the Council to the necessity for some steps being taken by the protection department of the Council, and patriotic citizens, to combat the pro-German and pacifist arguments that are met with every day, citing instances."

Your committee now reporting was appointed to recommend a policy to the Council on the subject.

The scope and the importance of the field of your committee's report are obvious. The complete eradication of the spirit which supports the cause of Germany in the present struggle offers a complex problem, the solution of which throughout the country would materially simplify the task of our government in the prosecution of the war. The problem has a two-fold aspect. First is the case of those who actively or passively sympathize with Germany, hoping that she may win the war and impose such a peace as she desires. Second is the case of those who, without intentionally favoring Germany, yet because of cowardice, indolence or indifference, fallacious social or religious views, low mentality, or other cause, are blind to the primary duty of citizenship, and by failure to sustain or by indirect attempts to weaken the cause of the United States and her allies do in fact give aid and comfort to the imperial German government.

Some facts with relation to the proportion of our population, that is, of foreign birth or immediate foreign descent, and particularly of Austrian or German birth or immediate descent, are of interest in connection with the general question.

According to the United States census for 1910, of the total Indiana population of 2,700,876 the native population was 2,480,639 or 91.8 per cent, and the foreign-born white population was 159,322 or 5.9 per cent, leaving the total non-white population 60,915, or 2.3 per cent of the total population.

Of the native white population, 2,130,688, or 78.9 per cent of the total population, were of native parentage, that is, both parents were born in the United States; 159,322, or 5.9 per cent, were of foreign birth; 211,008, or 7.8 per cent, were of foreign parentage, that is, both parents were born abroad; and 139,543, or 5.2 per cent, were of mixed parentage, that is, having one parent native born and one foreign born. The total number of those of foreign parentage, mixed parentage and foreign birth was 509,873, or 18.9 per cent of the total population. The Official Census Report for 1910, after stating that a comparison with the results of the 1900 census,

indicates "a slight increase in the relative importance of the native whites of native parentage," says:

"In most of the counties, the proportion of whites of foreign birth or of foreign or mixed parentage is small. There is, however, one county (Lake) in which the foreign born whites constitute more than one-fourth of the total population, and six counties in which the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage exceed that proportion."

The six counties referred to are Lake, Porter, Laporte, St. Joseph, Allen and Vanderburgh.

Of the total white population of foreign birth or foreign parentage, already stated as 509,873, Germany is accredited with 264,198, or 51.8 per cent, and Austria with 17,835, or 3.5 per cent, making the total for the two countries 282,033, or 54.3 per cent of the entire population of foreign birth or parentage, or 10.4 per cent of the total population of the State.

Taking the country as a whole, the white population was 88.9 per cent of the total population, but the white population of native parentage was only 53.8 per cent of the total population, while the population of foreign or mixed parentage or foreign birth was 35.2 per cent of the total. In fourteen of the States less than 50 per cent of the white population was of native parentage, and in half of these States, including Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, less than 40 per cent was of such parentage. In two States—Minnesota and North Dakota—less than 30 per cent of the white population was of native parentage.

Considering only the white population of the country, 60.5 per cent was of native parentage, 23.1 per cent of foreign or mixed parentage, and 16.3 per cent of foreign birth. Considering only the white population of Indiana, 80.7 per cent was of native parentage, 13.3 per cent of foreign or mixed parentage, and 6 per cent foreign born. In other words, considering only the white population, 60.5 per cent the country over was of native parentage, while in Indiana alone 80.7 per cent was of such parentage; or, stating the same facts in another way, 39.5 per cent the country over was of foreign or mixed parentage or of foreign birth, while in Indiana alone 19.3 per cent was of such parentage or birth.

Comparing the white population of Indiana with that of its immediate northern neighbors, the results are as follows:

	Native Parentage	Foreign or Mixed Parentage	Foreign Born	Total Foreign or Mixed, Native and Foreign Born
Indiana .....	80.7	13.3	6.0	19.3
Ohio .....	65.2	22.0	12.8	34.8
Illinois .....	47.1	31.1	21.8	52.9
Michigan ....	44.0	34.6	21.4	56.0

In 1910 the total foreign white stock of the United States was 32,243,382, or 35.2 per cent of the total population, of whom 13,345,545 were foreign born and 18,897,837 were of parents one or both of whom were born abroad. Of the entire foreign white stock, 2,001,559, or 6.2 per cent, were of Austrian origin and 8,282,618, or 25.7 per cent, were of German origin, making the total of Austrian or German origin 10,284,177, equal to 31.9 per cent of the foreign white stock, or 11.1 per cent of the total population.

Comparing Indiana with its immediate northern neighbors with respect only to those of Austrian or German birth, results are as follows:

	Austrian or German Born. Numbers.	Per cent of Total Population.
Indiana .....	74,010	2.7%
Ohio .....	247,982	5.2%
Illinois .....	482,224	8.5%
Michigan .....	262,620	9.3%

A safe conclusion from these and other figures contained in the census report is that, so far as the existence of pro-German sympathies depends on foreign birth or foreign or mixed parentage or birth, Indiana is confronted with no such an acute or extensive problem as are a number of the other States of the Union. This statement is not, however, to be taken as meaning that the problem does not exist in the State, or that it does not require serious thought or careful attention.

Your committee has endeavored to ascertain the extent to which actual pro-German sympathy exists in Indiana. Besides resort to the usual sources of information, confidential reports have been received from many county councils of defense of the State. Your committee has been aided also in its study of the broad problem by the hearings before the sub-committee of the Committee on Judiciary of the United States Senate on the bill to repeal the act to incorporate the national German-American Alliance, by investigations and reports of other state councils of defense, and by numerous addresses, magazine articles, and other publications.

It is clear that at the outbreak of the war in 1914 the sympathies of the great bulk of the so-called German-Americans went at once to the central powers. These citizens accepted the explanation by the imperial German government of the causes of the war. They regarded the war as defensive on Germany's part. They viewed the conflict as forced on Germany by the machinations of covetous powers envious of her growth and success. They were attached to Germany by ties of the deepest sentiment. To them Germany was still the Fatherland of old—the home of their ancestors and the source of customs, art, music, literature, science and learning, in which they felt a just racial pride.

The German government, adroitly and sedulously through every means of affecting public opinion, fostered these beliefs and feelings. As a result, the invasion of Belgium, the unwarned sinking of the Lusitania and other ships, the bombardment from sea or air of practically defenseless towns and cities, and the many other violations by the German government of the rules and principles of international law were widely accepted by German-Americans as mere incidents of the war, sad and unfortunate incidents to be sure, but yet justified by the laws of war and of no more than sentimental concern to the United States. It is doubtless true that many German-Americans were profoundly shocked by some of the extreme measures which Germany adopted, but it is equally true that, generally speaking, the explanations and justifications officially put forth by the German government were accepted as incontrovertible. To people thus believing and thus feeling, the formal entry of the United States into the war came both as a tragedy and an awakening. It was difficult for men and women of German descent to lay aside at once the predilections of a lifetime and to discard carefully formed views as to what the war was about and where the duty and interest of the United States lay, and to recognize the fact that the country of their adoption and that of

(Continued on Page 7)



## Patriotism in Indiana

(County Councils of Defense whose activities have not been noted in the INDIANA BULLETIN are urged to report them to the Publicity Bureau, Indiana State Council of Defense, Room 81 State House, Indianapolis, Ind. Every county council should charge its publicity committee with responsibility for seeing that the INDIANA BULLETIN has a full and complete record of all activities.—Editor.)

**Allen County.**—Chairman Scheiman, who with others, accepted the assignment from the state council to deal with the highway transportation matter, reports that the committee met and with the aid of Mr. Grosvenor, county surveyor, has prepared a map showing good and bad roads. Mr. Scheiman said the failure to build good roads was due to the township trustees. He advised referring the matter to the township councils of defense, with instructions to build up the connecting links as a war necessity. In cases where the stretch of bad roads extends into other counties, he advised reporting the facts to the state council with the suggestion that it bring to bear its full power of authority upon the other township trustees to make their ends of the bad stretches of road passable at all times and in all weathers. The council approved the report, and adopted the suggestion. The request of Food Administrator George Haffner for assistance in providing speakers in the interest of food conservation at public meetings, picnics, etc., was referred to Mr. Smalley, county agricultural agent, with power to act. Chairman Scheiman reported that the entertainment given by the Federation of Industrial Clubs of the Y. W. C. A. showed a net return of \$314 for French orphans. The matter of a canteen organization of some kind for soldiers passing through was referred to C. T. Lane, chairman of the civilian relief committee. The council approved an arrangement with George Chenoweth for supervision during the summer of the Boys' Working Reserve—salary and expenses not to exceed \$100 per month. Grocers and other persons in the city and county who are displaying posters advertising the third liberty loan, the Red Cross campaign, and other drives that have been carried to completion are thanked by the council of defense and asked by that body to remove them, in order that they will not be before the public eye any longer, and when a new drive is inaugurated fresh signs may be posted and the public advised of it. Bill posters will be asked to remove the large signs from their boards also.

**Boone County.**—The Boone County Council of Defense held its regular meeting Tuesday, several of the township chairmen and all of the committees being present. A resolution concerning thrashing was passed, as follows: "That it is the sense of the council of defense, after careful investigation, that the prices for thrashing in Boone County ought not to exceed 4 cents for wheat and 8 cents for rye." This conclusion was based on reports submitted as to prices for thrashing in other counties in this district. The Independence Day celebration was also discussed and Mayor Paul O. Tauer will be asked by the council to request all local merchants to close their places of business on the afternoon of the fourth.

**Clay County.**—Judge Rawley, chairman of the Soldiers' Welfare League of Clay County, recently invited all the attorneys of the county to join the league and donate their services to soldiers and their dependents needing legal advice. Every member of the Clay County bar accepted the invitation. No fee will be charged for legal service for any Clay County man in the federal service, by members of the league. A suggestion that the business houses of Brazil close for a certain period each week during the harvest season, in order that their employees may help with the harvest, is being considered by the business men of Brazil. The suggestion was made by J. D. Martin, who believes that the addition of a couple of hundred men to the Clay County farm labor forces would help greatly through the emergency.

**Crawford County.**—The Crawford County Council of Defense has ordered an investigation as to why there is so much waste land in this county. Each owner of a field that is not planted in something useful will have an opportunity to explain, and the explanation, together with the name of the owner, will be filed with the council of defense.

**Davess County.**—The committee appointed by the Davess Council of Defense to serve on a board to look into all disloyal acts and to take up all cases where citizens have failed to respond to the call of the government to support the war work in all its phases, has been active and has found much to do. The board meets every Friday at the federal building in this city. Edward C. Faith is chairman, F. A. Seal acts as attorney, Grand Keith as advisor and E. E. Forsythe is secretary. Many cases have been before the board where citizens have failed to meet the government call for war funds. The committee has shown no favorites and has made it plain that every one must do his part or suffer the consequences. In bringing the parties before the board for its hearings the committee has seen fit to give them notice to appear voluntarily, and so far it has never been necessary to send for any one. In every case, too, the recommendations to each party summoned have been met. It has been found that in most cases these parties lacked an understanding of just what had been expected of them.

**Decatur County.**—Thrashermen in this county have adopted the following prices for this season: Oats, 6 cents a bushel; wheat, 9 cents; barley, 7 cents, and rye, 10 cents.

**Delaware County.**—More boys are wanted for the Boys' Working Reserve in Delaware County. Charles Van Matre, in charge of the Boys' Working Reserve in this county, has places for twelve boys on farms but is not able to fill one of them. Through the efforts of the reserve, several farmers have been given help this year and with the close of the city schools it is expected that more places will be filled. Mr. Van Matre met with the Men's War Service Club and enlisted the aid of that organization in helping to find boys for the farm. The Men's War Service Club is organized to give temporary help to farmers and much work along this line has been done, but the assistance given is only for a day or two. The Boys' Working Reserve is placing young men on the farm for the full summer's work. The last day of the six-day baby welfare campaign in Delaware County will be one to be long remembered by all who attended. The banner baby exhibition was held at the Commercial Club. Mrs. E. W. Barrett made a talk on the progress which baby welfare has made in the county. Following this, the names of the forty babies' mothers were read by Mrs. Blackburn, chairman of the child welfare committee, and the mothers brought the banner babies forward and stood them on the large table in the lecture room. Of the lucky children, three were awarded prizes of Thrift Stamps, which had been donated by one of Muncie's patriotic mothers. The lucky three were Ralph Butler, Mary Lewellyn Sims and John Ernest Bingan. One coincidence in the scoring of the babies was noticed. Mrs. Sims, the mother of Mary Lewellyn, also had another banner baby to show, her little son, which is the only case where two children in the same family were pronounced banner babies. The trustees of the Muncie schools have arranged to comply with the government's recent request for the continuance of vocational training classes for emergency war work, during the summer months. Muncie expects to furnish 100 radio operators. The present school equipment will permit of the training of a school of about 85, and more than 80 are now enrolled. The class meets Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Instruction is given by Chester M. Fields of the Postal Telegraph Co. A vocational director is making a special appeal to registered men. Two hundred hours of concentrated work are said to be necessary for the training of a radio operator capable of handling twenty words a minute. Center Township canning clubs are now being organized, the work being done in connection with the garden project. This is a movement having for its purpose the saving of food and the school boys and girls are to be encouraged in this as a war measure. The common school graduates are especially urged to attend the meetings and become members of the canning clubs. No more patriotic move could be made by our boys and girls to serve their country. All can join whether they have a garden or not. W. F. Rutledge is club leader of Center Township.

**Elkhart County.**—County Agent G. E. Metzger announces that G. L. Burkholder, who is sent out from the experiment station at Lafayette, Ind., will be in Elkhart soon to make a thorough investigation regarding the hatching of the second brood of the codling moth, an insect which causes the fruit to drop.

**Fayette County.**—Every Fayette County farmer who averages thirty or more bushels of wheat on any five acres anywhere on his farm this summer will receive a medal. The county agricultural agent conceived the plan and a local board has agreed to provide the medals.

**Floyd County.**—Notice has been issued by the Floyd County Council of Defense, C. D. Kelo, chairman, regarding the taking of a census of idlers in New Albany and vicinity. After setting out the classifications of Provost Marshal-General Crowder's "work or fight" order, the county council adds: "The county council of defense intends to pay particular attention to those persons who are now swarming about the places where gaming is carried on and especially the places where the Louisville race horse gamblers assemble and carry on their occupation and trade in violation of the law."

**Fountain County.**—Dan C. Reed, chairman of the Fountain County Council of Defense, has met with a committee of thrashermen and the following prices have been agreed on: Wheat, 6 to 8 cents a bushel; oats, 4 to 5 cents, and rye, 9 cents. The county agricultural agent has asked that all thrashing machines be inspected before thrashing begins.

**Fulton County.**—A committee consisting of E. E. Murphy, Charles Bailey, John Hoover, County Agent Binding and Bernard Clayton is listing every man in Rochester and Fulton County who is willing to give at least one day's labor during the coming harvest to farmers who are in need of help. John Barr, L. R. Binding, Charles Copen, Perry Hill and W. H. Bright have been named to co-operate with the Food Administration's program directed against the loss of wheat either through defective thrashing machinery or careless handling. The county council of defense is co-operating with Rev. A. S. Warriner in an effort to accumulate a coal supply for use in emergencies next winter. Rev. Warriner appeals especially, he says, in behalf of the poor, who are likely to be the greatest sufferers in the event of extreme cold weather, such as obtained last winter.

**Gibson County.**—Warning to all loafers to seek useful employment was issued by the Gibson County Council of Defense following complaint that there were a number of men in Princeton and other towns of the county who had no visible means of support. The resolution adopted by the defense council declares that unless the warning is heeded drastic steps will be taken to put the men to work. A Liberty Guard company was organized by the citizens of Patoka Wednesday night with a membership roll of fifty-six. The officers elected were: Owen J. Roberts, captain; J. L. Turpin, first lieutenant; Homer Adams, second lieutenant. The company will drill each Tuesday evening and

on Sunday afternoons. Meetings will be held in every town in Gibson County, of business men, laboring men and farmers, for the purpose of perfecting plans toward lending assistance to the farmers in harvesting their wheat crop. County Agent Marshall has perfected a plan and a representative from his office will be in attendance at every meeting.

**Huntington County.**—The county council of defense suggests that the grass that has grown along the highways of the county and in the vacant lots of the city be mowed. Blue grass is especially good as feed for horses and cattle. It is needed and it would be wrong and wasteful to waste it. Those in charge of the work of cutting it should get permission of the owners of the adjoining land and lots. The appearance of high grass both along the highways and in the vacant lots in the city is a detriment to the property, and it would beautify the land and avert fires which might occur. It has been estimated by the county council that 100 tons or more of the grass could be utilized by the method that they suggest in Huntington County.

**Johnson County.**—Merchants of Franklin have been asked to volunteer for work in Johnson County harvest fields. The County Council of Defense has arranged for the taking of pledges, and Miss Edith Hitz is in charge of the work. A committee consisting of R. M. Miller, Garrie Tilson, G. W. Wyrick, P. T. Casady and Prof. C. A. Deppe will canvass the entire business district of Franklin, and employers will be asked to release men for half-day periods where it is impossible for them to give an entire day. Grocers of Franklin have already agreed to close their stores on Wednesday afternoons, and spend the time where most needed under the direction of County Food Administrator Blizzard.

**Knox County.**—An agricultural executive board, with Jos. H. Barr as chairman, was appointed by the Knox County Council of Defense, to provide a means of preventing waste of wheat after thrashing. A survey of the county disclosed only 35 per cent of the required storage facilities, and it is expected that shortage of elevators and car capacity will make necessary immediate relief measures. The county council has appealed to all farmers and warehousemen to co-operate, in order that no wheat may be lost. Lumbermen are considering an appeal to join in the construction of large temporary bins.

**Lake County.**—Attorney Hoy D. Davis has been appointed chairman of the legal advisory board for the Lake County Council of Defense. Chairman Davis will name a number of Gary attorneys as members of the legal board and that body will, without fee or other compensation, take care of the rights of women whose husbands or other near relatives are in the war. Similar boards will be established in every city and town in Lake County, it being the purpose of the county council of defense to put a stop to the practice of attorneys who have been charging for such services. Chairman Davis and his board will take care of all legal services in assisting the wives of soldiers to secure their rights under the allotment and insurance laws enacted for their benefit and this will be done without cost to them.

**Marion County.**—The National Council of Defense is encouraging a plan inaugurated by the wholesale trade division of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, for improving merchandise transportation out of Indianapolis. Merchants, even in nearby cities, have been handicapped by delayed deliveries ranging from two to thirty days. It is estimated that from 100 to 400 automobile trucks enter Indianapolis each day. A majority of these carry live stock, and about 90 per cent of this number have been returning to surrounding towns empty. Under the new plan, an office has been established at the Indianapolis stock yards, for the purpose of encouraging truck drivers to take loads of freight out of the city instead of returning with empty trucks. These trucks will be listed, and arrangements made with the wholesale houses and other shippers for their use. R. A. Smith is in charge of the office.

**Marshall County.**—Reports received at the meeting of the woman's section of the council of defense indicate that the Red Cross, registration of women, and child welfare work is progressing satisfactorily. Mrs. Cordick, of the foreign and domestic relief work, will spend six weeks of the summer at Cleveland, Ohio, studying problems pertaining to this work. Arrangements have been made for the appointment of a chairman of the department of education, and provision will be made for the preservation of historical documents. All present agreed that the food problem is the most vital question of the hour, and with this thought in mind, in the immediate future most intense interest and effort will concentrate on this line of work. As the best means of securing results, the organization of food clubs in every community in Marshall County will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch. Three trained food demonstrators have offered their services free of charge.

**Montgomery County.**—Fuel Administrator Thomas Mathews has issued the following warning to the thrashmen of Montgomery County: "This is to warn you to lay in your supply of coal for thrashing purposes at the earliest moment possible. Do not delay it a single day. There may be a further scarcity of coal when you most need it for thrashing. In some localities in Montgomery County there is a quantity of coal now available for thrashing purposes. To conserve your time and have the proper fuel supply please secure the supply now." Thrashermen are urged to warn the farmers to have available a supply of fuel themselves so there may be no interference during the thrashing season.

**Owen County.**—Flag Day was observed in Jackson Township by the raising of a large flag at the Bunny farm. A pole erected on one of the highest points in the neighborhood can be seen from many points. The committee in



charge was Dennie Lehr, Dr. J. A. Ralston, Wm. Lehr, James Smith and Dan Neese. Visitors from Indianapolis attended.

Rush County.—Orange, a little town on the Rush-Fayette county line, is organizing a Liberty Guard company. Residents of Noble Township in Rush County and Orange Township in Fayette County are being accepted for membership. Weekly drill is held on Monday evenings. W. R. Phillips is captain of the company; William McKee, first lieutenant, and Morris Young, second lieutenant. The company expects to appear shortly in uniforms and equipment.

St. Joseph County.—Events of the past week have shown very clearly the fact that the Mishawaka battalion of the home guards is a very valuable organization for the city. While most everyone knows that the guards were helping the police in the search for the man who committed a murder last Sunday, it is perhaps not generally known that inside of three-quarters of an hour after the call was issued the guards, fully seventy-five men in uniform, fully armed, had moved from the armory under the direction of their officers. This is an extremely fine showing, particularly in view of the fact that the call was not issued until around half past five on the afternoon of a holiday, so that a great majority of the men were away from home with their families or friends. L. company, which is being organized under the command of Capt. H. W. Gillis, who is without question one of the best officers in the regiment, has room for about thirty more members.

Tippecanoe County.—A movement is now on foot to have all of the attorneys in Lafayette close their offices for a week and go into the fields and assist the farmers in the harvest. No wages will be charged and all that will be required of the tillers of the soil is to furnish the meals for the workers.

Vanderburgh County.—Mrs. F. M. Hostetter, chairman of the woman's section of the county council of defense, is organizing a motor corps of women. The purpose will be to assist the men's organization in emergency cases, and particularly to encourage the marketing of home-grown produce.... Henry B. Walker, director of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, reports a total enrollment of 1,650, more than half of whom are available for farm work. County Agricultural Agent Ross N. Atkinson is enrolling volunteers from among business and professional men of Evansville for emergency farm work, as suggested by the public service reserve.... The Vanderburgh County war mothers Thursday afternoon unanimously voted to nationalize their organizations, inviting all organizations of mothers of soldiers and sailors all over the country to become a part of a united war mothers of America. Mrs. Alice Dodd will be the honorary president of the national organization, with the local mothers as the head of it. The local association of mothers was formed within a few days after the men of the first draft were sent to Camp Taylor, early last fall.

Vigo County.—The Vigo County Council of Defense announced a schedule of prices Monday for thrashing wheat for the season. This followed a conference with the farmers and thrashers. The following prices were agreed on: Wheat, 7 cents a bushel; oats, 4 cents; rye, 9 cents, and barley, 6½ cents.

Wabash County.—Notice has been given to owners of unused pasture land by Milo Meredith, chairman of the county council of defense, as follows: "I have been authorized by the federal government to investigate the matter of unused pastures and I find that approximately there are 50,000 acres of fine pasture land that is not being made use of in Wabash County. The owners of some of this land have no stock of their own to fatten on this grass, nor will they rent it to farmers who do own a lot of cattle that ought to be fattened on grass during June and July. I want to give such parties fair warning that the federal government will not permit your son or mine to be a 'slacker' in this crisis in the nation's history, neither will it permit any owner of fine pasture land to let it lie idle at this time when we need all the beef and pork we can produce to feed our soldier boys in this country and in France and our associates in this war. If any owner of beef cattle cannot obtain enough pasture for his stock from any owner of such land without sufficient stock to occupy the pasture and refuses to rent said pasture to the owner of beef cattle, will give me the facts, I will investigate the case, and, if found correct, I will, in the name of the federal government at Washington, commandeer such pasture and the owner will have to accept reasonable rental for such pasture. We want no 'slacker' land in Wabash County."

Wayne County.—The Richmond Commercial Club is co-operating with the county agent in the organization of a farm labor reserve. The organization has been given the name of the Wayne County Shock Forces. An especial appeal is being made to the men employed in cities who have had farm experience, but the organization will not be restricted to this class.... Center Township Registered Men's Club has organized and appointed the following committees: Wheat Saving Committee—Clarence Rohe, chairman; Emory Bowman, Earl Stevens, Bert Skinner and Linley Morgan. Silo Building Committee—Charles Pike, chairman; Earl Medaris, Harry Teelogue, Clarence Brumfield and Frank Teelogue. Live Stock Committee—Carl Petro, chairman; Clayburn King, Frank King, Walter Williams and Russell Pierce. Other committees appointed to look after the work of the registered men's club in this township are as follows: General Committee—Elmer Jackson, chairman; Orville Daily, Gaar Eliason, Clinton Russell and Fred Demoss. Finance Committee—John F. Townsend, chairman; Albert Higgins, Ora Bell, Wayne Stanley and Howard Mathews. A committee was also appointed to co-operate with the farmers in Center Township in an effort to secure labor. Following is the committee: Clinton Crull, chairman; Tony Walker, Oscar Russel, Stanley Campbell and George Pinnick.

Wells County.—D. M. Lowdermilk, chairman of the Wells County Thrashers' Association and vice-president of the Indiana Brotherhood of Thrashers, announces the adoption of a scale of prices for thrashing in Wells County this year. This list has been submitted to the State Council of Defense and will be the scale followed unless the state council makes some changes. The prices adopted as the maximum are as follows: Oats, 3½ cents per bushel; wheat, 6 cents; barley, 5 cents; rye, 7 cents; clover seed \$1.50 per bushel from machine, and \$2 re-cleaned.

White County.—Some time ago the county council of defense made a request of the county commissioners for an appropriation from the county funds for their use in the work that came before them. When the county commissioners met for their regular June session this particular allowance was taken up and acted upon. After some discussion it was voted to ask the county council for an appropriation of \$1,000 for the use of the county council of defense. This is for the remainder of the year or until January 1.... All men subject to draft in White County were called to Monticello in order to organize an auxiliary county council of defense, and perfect township organizations. The members constitute an active committee on all war business, and will hold regular monthly meetings at the Round Grove headquarters.

## Red Cross Activities

The output of Indiana chapters of the American Red Cross received at the Indiana warehouse, 342 Massachusetts avenue, Indianapolis, in the month of May, 1918, as reported by C. S. Bacon, director, follows:

Surgical dressings .....	552,223
Hospital garments .....	47,790
Hospital supplies .....	2,166
Articles for soldiers—	
Knitted articles .....	17,300
Miscellaneous .....	61,198

## THERE'LL BE NO OTHER!

Threshermen have announced that they would be unable to operate this season unless they were permitted to secure other than Indiana coal. In this connection the following self-explanatory letter is of interest:

### UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

Indianapolis, June 12, 1918.

Mr. M. E. Foley, Chairman,  
Indiana State Council of Defense,  
State House,  
City.

Dear Mr. Foley:

Referring to your request today for an expression by the Fuel Administration in the matter of coal for threshing, I beg to advise you that the Fuel Administration in this state is unable to do anything toward procuring non-Indiana coal especially for threshing purposes.

Yours truly,

EVANS WOOLLEN,  
Federal Fuel Administrator  
for Indiana.

## Keiley on Inspection.

C. R. Keiley, executive secretary of the Virginia State Council of Defense, accompanied by John H. Winterbotham, of the Western division, State Section of the Council of National Defense, with headquarters in Chicago, spent Monday, June 17th, inspecting the Indiana State Council of Defense plan of organization and personnel. Mr. Keiley has undertaken to reorganize the work in Virginia and expressed himself as well pleased with the information and inspiration secured in Indiana. His visit is the third of the kind that has been made to Indiana, on the recommendation of the Federal defense officials, who point out the Indiana Council as a model.

"Make your acres tote double," says the progressive farmer.

Horse flesh is included among the meats now rationed in England under the card system.

# Priority Policies As Affecting Industries

## Statement Communicated to County Council for Their Guidance During the War.

A statement of the priority policies of the War Industries Board affecting industries, has been received by the Indiana State Council of Defense, and communicated to the county councils of defense for their guidance in matters pertaining to fuel, transportation, supply and distribution of raw materials, finished products, etc. The War Industries Board announces it will give preference treatment with respect to new construction in the following order:

### Ships.

Including destroyers and submarine chasers.

### Aircraft.

(blank.)

Munitions, Military and Naval Supplies and Operations.

Building construction for Government needs. Equipment for same.

### Fuel.

Domestic consumption. Manufacturing necessities named herein.

Foodstuffs for human consumption, and plants handling same.

Feeding stuffs for domestic fowls and animals, and plants handling same.

All tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for production, harvesting and distribution, milling, preparing, canning and refining foods and feeds such as seeds of foods and feeds, binder twine, etc.

### Food and Collateral Industries.

Products of collateral industries, such as fertilizer, fertilizer ingredients, insecticides and fungicides, containers for foods and feeds, collateral products.

Materials and equipment for preservation of foods and feeds, such as ammonia and other refrigeration supplies, including ice.

### Clothing.

For civilian population.

### Railroad.

Or other necessary transportation equipment, including water transportation.

### Public Utilities.

Serving war industries, army, navy and civilian population.

(Note—From Ships to Public Utilities, inclusive.—Including all necessary raw materials partially manufactured parts and supplies for completion of products.)

The board calls attention to its resolution discouraging all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, material and capital, "notwithstanding they may be of local importance and of a character which should in normal times meet every encouragement. The board declares it will withhold from all such projects priority assistance, without which they may be found impracticable. The board announces it has not undertaken to classify any legitimate industries as "non-essential," but adds that only through the exercise of priority directions can it insure war industries with 100 per cent of their requirements.

## Women Are Its Source.

Sacrifice is the spirit of England today. If such a trivial word can be pardoned—it is the fashion. The women of England are the source and the force of it. Before the world's great struggle for freedom can be won it must become the spirit of America as well.—John Russell.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 45

## Speakers' Bureau

The following report of the Speakers' Bureau for May, 1918, was approved by the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting June 19th:

## Financial.

Paid by the Indiana University Extension Division—

Salaries:	
Mr. Cavanaugh .....	\$165 00
Miss Evans .....	67 50
Miss Siegel .....	72 00
Mr. Pettijohn, one-quarter time.....	65 00
Traveling Expenses:	
Mr. Cavanaugh and Mr. Pettijohn..	12 00

Total .....\$381 50

Paid by the Indiana State Council of Defense—

Salaries .....	\$7 15
Postage .....	52 30
Telephone and telegraph.....	184 21
Stationery, printing and supplies.....	8 20
Traveling expenses .....	517 26

Total .....\$769 12

Note: The \$7.15 salary is a per cent of the telephone operator's salary that was formerly charged to the administration, but is now prorated among all departments. Traveling expenses include expenses of speakers.

## Speaking Activities.

Miscellaneous dates .....	111
Speakers .....	97
Calls not filled.....	6
Cancellations .....	5
Red Cross Dates, May 12 to 16 and after...	151
Total number Red Cross addresses.....	224
Cancellations .....	10
Total number of addresses made.....	335

## Out-of-state speakers:

Rep. Charles B. Timberlake.  
Hon. Albert C. Moulart.  
Private Thos. C. Henry (Canadian Army).  
Private Harry Wickey (Canadian Army).  
Lieutenant Lait (Canadian Army).  
Private Pearce (Canadian Army).  
Private Maunders (Canadian Army).  
Private Button (Canadian Army).  
Lieut. Robert Renard (French Army).  
Dr. A. W. Wishart.  
Private Louis P. Bonee (American Army).  
Private Schuyler Mower (American Army).  
Private Harry Novak (American Army).  
Congressman C. C. Dill.  
Miss Kathleen Burke.

## Publicity and Literature.

Mailed 2,200 briefs of Red Cross speech to ministers of State.  
Mailed 400 pamphlets Red Cross "Speech Stuff."

Mailed request for Red Cross speaking service to all speakers on our list.

Mailed announcement to all Red Cross chapters of bureau's willingness to send speakers during campaign.

R. E. CAVANAUGH,  
Acting Director.

Attention,  
County Councils

General Bulletin No. 15r.

June 18, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The chairman of the National War Savings Committee has requested, through the Council of National Defense, the assistance of the State and County Councils of Defense in the intensive thrift campaigns now in progress or about to be launched in those counties that have not made up their quotas in Thrift and War Saving Stamps.

The object of these campaigns is to make every individual in the United States an owner of Thrift or War Savings Stamps and pledged in the future systematically to purchase as much as he can. This is directly in line with the campaign for thrift and economy which was advocated by the Council of National Defense in its resolution of May 6, enclosed in our Bulletin No. 144.

It is anticipated that the campaign will culminate on Friday, June 28, which has been designated as National War Savings Day.

If you have not already done so, please confer with your County War Savings Chairman, arranging to give him every possible assistance along such lines as will harmonize with his plans.

We are enclosing for your guidance and use a copy of the President's proclamation of May 29.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

President Wilson has issued the following:

This war is one of nations—not of armies—and all of our one hundred million people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict. The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our army and navy. Thoughtless expenditure of money for non-essentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farm, mines, and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes.

The great results which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of every member of the nation, young and old, in a national concerted thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the practice of thrift; to serve the Government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war; to conserve food and fuel and useful materials of every kind; to devote their labor only to the most necessary

tasks; and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency; and that the people, as evidence of their loyalty, invest all that they can save in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. The securities issued by the Treasury Department are so many of them within the reach of every one that the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us. To practice thrift in peace times is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times; with the desperate need of the civilized world today for materials and labor with which to end the war, the practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity.

I appeal to all who now own either Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps to continue to practice economy and thrift and to appeal to all who do not own Government securities to do likewise and purchase them to the extent of their means. The man who buys Government securities transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States Government until after this war, and to that same degree does not buy in competition with the Government.

I earnestly appeal to every man, woman, and child to pledge themselves on or before the 28th of June to save constantly and to buy as regularly as possible the securities of the Government; and to do this as far as possible through membership in War Savings Societies. The 28th of June ends this special period of enlistment in the great volunteer army of production and saving here at home. May there be none unenlisted on that day. (Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

May 29, 1918.

## Indiana's Contribution.

*"The contribution that Indiana has made toward the cause of Winning the War is a large one, and is one that you may all feel specially proud of. It is the writer's great pleasure to quote what is being done in such states as Indiana when he goes back to New England—not that they are not doing well there, but I regret to say they travel so little that it is a surprise to them to learn how much is being done and how splendid the spirit is in the western and middle western states."*

*"Faithfully yours,  
"UNITED STATES FOOD  
ADMINISTRATION,  
"States Administration Division.  
(Signed) "William Arthur Dupee."  
To Dr. Harry E. Barnard,  
Federal Food Administrator for Indiana."*

Food is sacred. To waste it is sinful.

The collapse of Russia was partly due to the lack of food supply for the Army and the people.

Governor Goodrich Says:—The Wheat Campaign  
Is Vital to This Country and Her Allies

June 18th, 1918.

Warren T. McCray, Chairman,  
Indiana Committee on Food Production  
and Conservation.

Dear Sir:

I wish to commend the state-wide campaign for more and better wheat, inaugurated by the Wheat Division of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, as a movement of the greatest importance as there is nothing more vital to this country and her allies than the supply of breadstuffs.

Indiana is harvesting one of the largest wheat crops in the history of the State, which is a direct result of the call for twenty-five per cent increase in the wheat acreage last fall. In addition to this, Indiana has been asked to maintain her acreage and at the same time increase her production.

No Indiana farmer can discharge his full obligation to the Nation, who does not exercise the greatest care in preparing for the 1919 wheat crop. As a farmer and grain dealer I realize the utmost importance of good seed, the proper use of fertilizers, and thorough seed bed preparation. The work of your committee is to be especially commended because it will show the Indiana farmer the way to make this increase which not only contributes toward winning the war, but contributes toward the permanent advancement of Indiana agriculture.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) JAMES P. GOODRICH,  
Governor.



## Shock Troops Form To Work on Farms

County Seat Dwellers Respond to Call of the Land for Harvest Labor.

Nearly three dozen county seats in the state responded to the call to enlist city dwellers for help during harvest and the movement has been taken up in dozens of smaller towns, according to advices reaching The State Food Committee from W. L. Brumfiel, farm help specialist from the department of agriculture. The work has been accomplished largely through the efforts of the Public Service Reserve and the Indiana State Council of Defense. It is expected and hoped that this plan will be taken up in every county so that the city men can be prepared to meet any emergency which may arise at any time this summer.

Some of the cities which have taken up the plan are Huntington, Crawfordsville, Connersville, Rushville, Evansville, Boonville, Muncie, Bluffton, Logansport, Richmond, Lafayette, Princeton, South Bend, Elkhart, Rensselaer, Washington and Wabash.

In these places, the county agent co-operating with the central commercial organization and the county director of the Public Service Reserve, has started the plan for enrolling men to devote a day or two a week or the evenings after office or working hours in the stores or factories.

In Boonville, the "Shock Troops" have been organized and one evening this week forty men went out and shocked the wheat on eighty acres which had been cut during the day. They will continue this work in Warrick County, the men being hauled to and from their homes by automobile owners. The same plan is being taken up rapidly in other counties.

The recent investigation of the labor situation in Randolph County reveals some striking conditions. One farmer had twenty-two acres of old corn standing in the field, which he refused to harvest and prepare the land for another crop. On June 12th the county council of defense ordered that the land be put to work. Through the Exempted Men's organization a large force was mobilized, the corn shocked, the ground prepared, and sowed to buckwheat. Thus twenty-two "slacker" acres were put to work.

On another farm the crops were very much neglected, livestock in poor condition, in fact, the hogs were about to die from starvation and want of water. A widow woman and two sons were supposed to be operating this place. Upon investigation, the neglect was directly traceable to a new automobile which had been run over thirteen hundred miles in the last five weeks; the difficulty being a lack of administration rather than a lack of labor.

The second farm down the road from this, was operated by a man and his daughter. At the time the investigating committee were there they were cultivating a seventy-acre field of corn. The man was driving a tractor hitched to a two-row cultivator, and the daughter handling a team and a double cultivator. None of the crops were neglected and no complaint was made by them concerning a labor shortage.

From the investigations in Randolph County it would seem that the labor situation is not as acute as the lack of intelligent farm management.

### Committee on Construction

The following report of the Committee on Proposed Construction was adopted at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense June 19th:

Indiana State Council of Defense:

The Committee on Proposed Construction recommends:

1. That the attached letter and a copy of the council's resolution of March 13th be sent to the county councils.

2. That Wells County Council of Defense be advised to oppose the construction of the R. M.

Caley road at this time unless it is convinced that the spirit of the resolution of March 13th will not be thereby violated.

3. That no objection be made to the reconstruction of a building for the general store and postoffice in the village eight miles east of Rensselaer on the Monon.

4. That the completion of the street in Wayne-town leading to the elevator and railroad station be not opposed.

Respectfully,

(Signed) EVANS WOOLLEN.  
JAMES L. KEACH.  
E. M. WILSON.

"County Councils of Defense:

"Again we ask your attention to the supreme importance of preventing new construction. It is not so much that the money should be saved as it is that transportation and labor and materials are desperately needed in doing the things and making the things necessary for the war.

"Permit us to suggest that you be on the alert to discover and discourage projected undertakings that would violate the national policy as stated in the accompanying resolution of March 13, 1918.

"We have a special committee composed of George Ade, Charles Fox, James L. Keach, E. M. Wilson and Evans Woollen that will be glad to be helpful to you in this matter."

### Food Administration

More than forty Indianapolis bakers, confectioners and restaurant keepers have been cited to appear before the federal food administrator during the past week for failure to make correct reports and for not conforming to the regulations as to the use of substitutes. Various excuses were offered and all were released on parole, on their promises to reform. Warnings were issued that further violations meant suspension of federal licenses, in all cases.

Licenses of Nickolas Prescan and N. K. Manolea, Indianapolis bakers, were revoked for their failure to make proper reports and not using the required substitutes on bread and rolls.

William Greisinger, a South Bend confectioner, was found to have made a false affidavit as to having purchased sugar on contract, and as a result A. E. Eby, St. Joseph County Food Administrator, was directed by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, to take charge of his business and not permit him to handle it until July 15th. The sugar secured through misrepresentation was seized.

Roast beef at noon Monday; stewed or boiled beef hash at noon Wednesday; beefsteak or hamburger steak at noon Thursday; stewed beef, boiled beef or beef hash at noon Saturday, with by-products such as ox tails, livers, tongues, sweet breads, hearts, kidneys, brains and tripe at any time, is Hoover's suggestion of a meat menu in order that beef consumption be limited to 1½ pounds per person per week. Hotels and public eating houses have been directed by the food administration in Indiana to fix some such arrangement and then refrain from advertising the service, in order not to induce an excess consumption on the days when beef is served.

To be wholly patriotic a Fourth of July celebration must not include iced tea or lemonade, or candy in which sugar is used in excess of the three pounds per person per month ration.

The sugar syruped sundae at soda fountains is prohibited in Indiana and county food administrators have been so notified. All special and fancy concoctions in which sugar syrups are used are also under the ban.

Sales of sugar have been limited to two pounds for city customers and five pounds for rural customers, with a maximum limit of 25 pounds for canning and preserving purposes. Purchase of sugar for the latter purposes must be on a sworn affidavit.

Manufacturers of non-essentials such as candy, chewing gum, etc., are no longer permitted to buy sugar in anticipation of their allotment for the three months following July 1st. No sugar sales are legal in Indiana except upon certificates and then proportioned as per the recently promulgated regulations.

No relaxation in the conservation rules that have enabled the United States to feed Europe out of a short harvest will be possible if a surplus is to be built up against a crop shortage next year or in 1920, says Herbert Hoover. The American people who have shown that they can save must conserve still further if the benefits already secured are to be permanent.

### Liberty Guards Lights

Company C, of the First Provisional Battalion at Connersville, Indiana, raised the snug sum of \$250.00 by leasing a local theatre building and presenting to the public the five-reel film drama, "The Re-making of a Nation." The film was obtained from the Committee on Publicity, Bureau of Films, No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., and was furnished free of charge (except the shipping charges) to the local organization. If any of the companies of Liberty Guards desire to enhance their company funds in this way, communicate at once with the Bureau and obtain the same courtesy shown to the Connersville company.

Four captains of the Indiana Liberty Guards, many of the lieutenants and hundreds of the membership of the Guard, have been called to the colors since this organization was started. Captain Black, of Albion, was called to take charge of the small arms practice at Camp Perry, Ohio; Captain Wall, of Worthington, was called to Washington to take charge of some form of guard duty in that city; Captain Iglehart, of Newberry, was called to take charge of supervising contracts at the Jeffersonville, Indiana, quartermaster's depot; Captain Mangus, of Ladoga, was called to Mussel Shoals, Alabama, as an inspector of construction there. The guard keenly feels the loss of these efficient officers, but the membership is glad to know that they can be of service in these important posts.

The adjutant general of Indiana has arranged with a manufacturer for a supply of "Crossed Rifles" and the bronze letters "I. L. G.," which are worn as lapel insignias of the Liberty Guardsmen. With the postage included, they cost 25c for a set of one each, and can be ordered thru the Adjutant General's office, accompanying the order with remittance.

### Elkhart Leader in Liberty War Gardens.

Mrs. Hortense Tapp Moore of Rockville, State chairman of the Food Production Committee, Woman's Section, Indiana Council of Defense, reports that Elkhart County is the banner county so far in Liberty Gardens. The county has fifty garden clubs, three thousand five hundred town gardens, one garden supervisor, and the agricultural agent has distributed fifteen hundred bulletins. Steps are being taken to overcome an anticipated shortage in labor by inducing men and boys to go out to the farms for the season, and getting women to take their places in stores and shops. The women of Elkhart County expect to try out a modified form of the Woman's Land Army, a movement that is having fine results in some of the eastern states.

One hundred seventy-five garden units are reported in Henry County, and Marshall County has six towns which have garden supervisors under whose direction vacant lots have been listed and distributed.

Greensburg, in Decatur County, has a city garden committee, the high school vocational department, superintendent of schools, the county agent and the home demonstration agent all co-operating in garden work.

In Putnam County, where there is already a shortage of labor, some farmers are using women laborers in light farm work, such as cultivating corn and driving corn planters.



## Training Camp for Boys of U. S. Reserve

### Patriotic Youth of Indiana to Receive Instructions for Productive Work.

Under the direction of the State Council of Defense and financed by the United States Department of Labor, an agricultural training camp for members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve will open at Purdue university Monday, June 24th, and continue for two weeks.

One hundred boys apportioned on a basis of at least one boy from each county in the state, will attend the first camp. These boys will be chosen by the local director of the Boys' Working Reserve by and with the advice of the chairman of the local county council of defense.

Candidates, who are notified of their acceptance, will present themselves to the office of Dr. Stanley Coulter, dean of the school of science, at the university, on Monday morning, June 24th, before the noon hour. Transportation to and from the camp must be paid by the candidate. All other expenses will be defrayed out of the appropriation provided by the United States Department of Labor.

#### Cash Deposit Required.

Each candidate will be required to deposit with the registrar of the camp, a sum of money equal to the actual railroad or interurban fare from his home to Lafayette, Indiana, plus \$1.00. This money will be returned to the boy when his two weeks' course of training is completed, thus providing him with the cost of transportation to the farm on which he will be employed. He will be required to present a certificate signed by a physician or a competent physical director, also stating that he is physically sound.

#### Faculty and Supervisors.

Dr. Stanley Coulter will be in charge of the camp. Professors and instructors from the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station will train the boys in the rudiments of farm work.

It is planned to have officers from the United States Army Vocational School at Purdue instruct the boys in school of the squad and school soldier, this military discipline being provided in order to aid in the development of the boys physically.

The Y. M. C. A. will provide an experienced boys' work secretary, who will safeguard them morally and provide for recreation.

A competent physician will be available at all times to administer to any boys who might become indisposed.

#### Housing and Food.

Through the generosity of the Greek Letter societies at Purdue the boys will live in five fraternity houses, twenty boys to each house, each group of twenty boys being in charge of a mature man of good character and proven ability. Inasmuch as these houses are provided with beds and bed clothes, the boys will not need to bring anything with them but wearing apparel.

Meals will be provided by a very capable woman who has been conducting one of the most popular boarding houses for Purdue students for years. The food will be wholesome and diet will be carefully selected in order that the boys may be well nourished for the duties for which they are training themselves.

#### Outfit Required.

Each boy will be expected to bring with him towels, sweater, pajamas, changes of underwear, socks, swimming tights, laundry bag, toilet articles and plenty of old clothes. It is recommended that each boy bring an extra suit of heavy woolen underwear.

No regular camp uniform is required. However, it is recommended that each boy provide himself, if possible, with a cheap pair of khaki colored breeches, which can be purchased for about \$1.25; a pair of canvas leggings, which will cost about \$1.25; two blue chambray shirts, which can be purchased for about 90 cents each,

and a blue shop cap costing about 50 cents. However, this clothing is not a requirement for admission to the camp.

Athletic equipment, as well as a camera, and musical instruments, may well be brought. Any boys who can play instruments used in a band are urged to bring them.

#### Qualifications.

In order to qualify, candidates must be over 16 and under 21 years of age; five feet five inches or over in height, barefoot, and must weigh 120 pounds or over stripped. They must be of good character—preferably boys who have at least finished the 8th grade; they must pass a physical examination as prescribed below; they must not be engaged in agricultural work at this time, inasmuch as it would be a mistake in any way to disturb any labor that is now profitably employed on farms; they must have consent in writing from their parents, permitting them to engage in food production or conservation for a period of at least four weeks following the completion of their course at Purdue.

County and city directors of the Reserve are urged to send to Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director, 83 State House, Indianapolis, the names of at least three local boys chosen and qualified for these camps in order that the personnel of succeeding camps may be selected early.

#### Indiana Honored.

In recognition of the activity of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve in this State, which from all reports has lead other States and has been referred to by Wm. E. Hall, National Director, as a model organization, Indiana is the first State in the Union to be honored with a federal appropriation for the conduct of an agricultural training camp. Pennsylvania, Maine and Massachusetts are conducting similar camps financed by the state funds. It was planned to secure a state appropriation in the event a special session of the Legislature was held in Indiana. As soon as Mr. Hall learned that this special session did not materialize, he promptly offered the financial assistance of the U. S. Department of Labor, stating that the influence of the establishment and conduct of a successful training camp in Indiana might be felt nationally.

## Woman's Section

Wayne County's Food Production Committee reports a garden acreage double that of last year. This county has also an increased acreage of sorghum. In one township, a sorghum mill has been established. In another township, a Boys' and Girls' Club is making an especial effort to raise pigs and poultry. Several talks have been scheduled on the necessity of growing more and better vegetables, allowing absolutely no waste in what is produced, trying to induce everyone to produce better laying strains of poultry, thereby increasing egg production during the winter months. An effort is also being made to establish a parcel post system between country and city people. Articles on "Why Sorghum Should be Grown" and "Save Eggs and Help Your Neighbor Save," were published in the local papers.

The Home Economics Committee of Wayne County reports that two meetings have been held to organize a "Better Homes Association" to further the work of the Woman County Agent.

During the last week in May and the first week of June two thousand women in Cass County were reached by the Fourteen-Minute Women, who addressed these audiences on Food Conservation, Child Welfare, Thrift Stamps, Red Cross and general patriotic subjects. On Sunday, June 9th, an address was given by a Fourteen-Minute Woman in every church and Sunday school in Cass County.

In Wayne County there were thirty-four calls in May for Fourteen-Minute Women as speakers at township patriotic meetings. Two speakers went to each meeting, sometimes accompanied by

a Four-Minute Man. The talks were on Child Welfare, Red Cross, Food Clubs, etc.

Miami County reports eighteen speeches in May by Fourteen-Minute Women on Red Cross, War Chest, Food and Child Welfare at lodge, W. C. T. U., missionary, parent-teacher, and other meetings.

#### Bulletin No. 71.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 12, 1918.

To the County Chairman of the Registration Committee:

Word has come to us that in a few instances people who have no right to the information on the registration cards have asked to use these cards.

We feel that we cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that our registration cards are not to be used by any one but our Registration Committee. You, as chairman of this Registration Committee, are responsible for these cards, and no one but you and those whom you appoint shall have access to them. I would suggest that you be rather careful not to give information to anyone unless you know he has a right to it.

Our State Registration Committee will in the near future work out a plan for making use of the patriotic service which has been offered.

Assuring you of my appreciation of the good work which you and your assistants have done, I remain,

Very truly yours,

ANNA STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,  
Chairman Woman's Section  
State Council of Defense.

#### Bulletin No. 72.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 15, 1918.

To the Woman Member of the County Council of Defense:

We find that sending the bulletins of the various committees to the woman member of the county council to be distributed has not been a success, as we had hoped. In some counties the woman member has delayed too long in getting the bulletins to the chairmen, and in some cases the bulletins have not been distributed at all, while in the balance of the counties the woman member has been most prompt. Sending the bulletins to one person to be distributed saves both postage and time in this office.

In future we will send four copies of bulletin direct to the chairman of the committee interested, and hold her responsible for the distribution of the bulletin as follows:

One copy to be retained for committee files.

One copy to the woman member.

One copy to the Chairman of Publicity.

One copy to the Chairman of the Fourteen-Minute Women.

Asking your co-operation in this matter until we see if it will bring desired results, I am

Very truly yours,

ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,  
Chairman Woman's Section  
State Council of Defense.

#### Important Recommendation.

"Here is a very important recommendation—that you coordinate within the State Defense Council, state-wise, county-wise and community-wise, all the various war activities—Fuel Administration, Food Administration, Red Cross, War Savings, Liberty Loan, Labor Bureau, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Smileage Book, etc.—combine all various war activities. It does not mean they surrender their identity but that there shall be that essential of all organizations if Democracy is to be made efficient—efficient team work that there shall not be waste or duplication. It does seem there are certain organizations so jealous of their prerogatives they consider the winning of the war but a by-product. We cannot have our little petty selfishness and ambitions. This is a time that tries men's souls and cannot tolerate that spirit. There must be co-ordination of all activities—co-ordination with the State Defense Council of permanent local institutions."—George B. Chandler, representing the Council: National Defense.



## Report of Committee Defining Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

their origin were enemies in a war which must be fought to a decisive victory. Your committee is nevertheless convinced from its investigations that the great mass of the German-Americans of Indiana have loyally accepted the situation, and are giving their hearty support to the Government of the United States in the prosecution of the war.

Change of view did not, however, come in a day. It was necessary to convince those who prior to April 6, 1917, had upheld the cause of Germany, not only that the United States could not longer refrain from becoming an active participant in the war without at the same time losing its self-respect and its standing in the family of nations, but also that the success of Germany would imperil the future of the United States. Many facts have come to light since the United States declared war which have powerfully affected the views held by former sympathizers with Germany. Even before that declaration the telegraphic directions addressed by the German foreign office to certain of its foreign representatives, commanding attempts to instigate war by Mexico and Japan against the United States, produced a strong revulsion of sentiment on the part of many who previously sustained the German cause. It will be remembered that so unbelievable did it appear that the German government should thus attempt to stir up war among friendly peoples that the extreme partisans of Germany bitterly denounced the United States Government for giving out what they pronounced to be clumsy forgeries. The mouths of these men were, however, soon closed by the admissions of the German foreign office itself.

Of the disclosures of consequence since the United States entered the war, one of the most important is the confidential memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky, German ambassador to Great Britain when the war began, which places the responsibility for the outbreak directly upon Germany. The reply of the former German foreign minister, Herr Von Jagow, is a virtual acknowledgment of Prince Lichnowsky's statements, and these are again confirmed by the account given by former United States Ambassador Morgenthau, himself a German by birth, of his conferences with Baron von Wangenheim, the German ambassador at Constantinople. In the light of all this cumulative evidence, even those who at the outset in good faith looked on the war as imposed on Germany against its will now accept as something more than mere rhetoric the statement of Maximilian Harden, the German journalist, written in October, 1914, only three months after the war began:

"Let us renounce those miserable efforts to excuse the actions of Germany in declaring war. It is not against our will that we have thrown ourselves into this gigantic adventure. The war has not been imposed upon us by others and by surprise. We have willed the war. It was our duty to will it. We decline to appear before the tribunal of united Europe. We reject its jurisdiction. One principle alone counts and no other—one principle which contains and sums up all the others—MIGHT."

Against the background of all that is now known of Germany's course in beginning and carrying on the war, the fact stands out distinctly that the Germany which is fighting the present war is not the Germany which Americans of Teutonic descent hold in fond reverence. Otto Kahn, of New York, a man of German birth and of service in the German army, has put the case clearly. He says:

"The Germany of today is not the Germany of old. It is not the Germany which men now of middle age and over knew in their youth. It is not the Germany of the first Emperor William, a modest and God-fearing gentleman. It is not the Germany, even, of Bismarck, man of blood and iron though he was, who often warned the nation in his old age against the very spirit which, alas! came to have sway over it, and against the very war which that spirit unchained. The Germany which brought the war upon the world and at whose deeds and doctrines the nations of the earth stand aghast started into definite being less than thirty years ago. I speak as one who has seen the spirit of the

Prussian governing class at work from close by, having at its disposal and using to the full practically every agency for moulding the public mind.

I have watched it proceed with relentless persistency and profound cunning to instill into the nation the demoniacal obsession of power-worship and world dominion, to modify and pervert the mentality—indeed the very fibre and moral substance—of the German people, a people which, until misled, corrupted and systematically poisoned by the Prussian ruling caste, was, and deserved to be, an honored member of the family of nations.

Less than thirty years ago a 'new course' was flamboyantly proclaimed by those in authority and the term 'new course' became the order of the day. That new course brought to Germany achievements in a material sense, and stimulated the qualities of efficiency, industry and enterprise to a degree and in a measure at which the whole world stood in admiration and to which there is no parallel in history. Germany was conquering the world by peaceful penetration, by its superior ability in organization, by its hard work and sustained effort, by its thoroughness and far-sighted planning, and no one stood in its way. It had free access to all the seas and all the lands of the world. It was rapidly gaining upon the British, even in their own colonies. The leading commercial houses throughout the world came more and more to be German. The country prospered outwardly and grew as none other. In its municipal administration and in various other respects it set models for the world to follow.

But for all these great and glittering attainments and benefits Prussianism asked its price, a fearful price—the soul of the German people. And the price was paid.

What induced Germany in a fateful moment to stake on the dreadful card or war everything it had already gained and everything which was bound to come to it by the pursuit of the same methods it had followed with such amazing success for the past thirty years? The answer is all too plain. With the 'new course' and from it and after it there came a new and false god, new prophets, a new philosophy, new ethics, a new mode of life and thought. There came an unholy alliance between the 'junkers' and capitalists and teachers of the nation's youth. There came a contempt for all the virtues of peace and for all the old-fashioned teachings of tolerance, forbearance and respect for the weak. There came a philosophy that everything is permitted to the strong and that no limits are set to the rights of those powerful enough to dictate their will. There came greed and lust and luxury and immorality and overweening arrogance and irreligion. There came a belief that nothing counted in the world but success. The old ideals and traditions were thrown in the scrap-heap, the noble sentiments of the fathers were smiled at with sneering indulgence and, what is worse, there came a belief that other nations thought and felt and meant to act as the German nation did. The evil which had crept into their own soul made them see nothing but evil in others. The poison which the Prussianized ruling caste had instilled into their hearts was eating away what was highest and noblest in them and left them, for the time being, the helpless victims of a veritable mania of materialism and power worship. History affords no parallel to the spiritual poisoning of a whole people in the incredibly short space of twenty-five years. Nor would I believe that such a dreadful phenomenon could take place were it not for the evidence of my own eyes and my own ears."

Recognition of the revolution in German spirit and ideals which less than half a century has brought forth has contributed greatly to the uprooting of pro-German sympathy among American citizens of German descent.

Your committee was instructed to report a policy for combatting pro-Germanism. The Council of National Defense has recently spoken on the subject by their bulletin No. 99, headed "Loyalty and Sedition," in which the Council says:

"The Council of National Defense is looking to the state and local councils of defense to arouse and sustain the loyalty and support of all citizens in the prosecution of this war. Upon this the ultimate victory depends.

In accomplishing this task, constructive methods must be utilized—the suppression of disloyalty must be achieved primarily through arousing loyalty. Coercive methods of forcing a show of patriotism defeat their own ends.

The state councils of defense have already undertaken extensive work to arouse loyalty. Through their speakers and the press they are carrying the message of the war throughout the State and through their local and community councils they are enlisting all citizens in the war work of the nation. But all citizens are not reached by a general appeal. Many have not yet had this war message brought home to them and many still stand apart from the fellowship of war workers. We ask the state councils to ex-

pand this work so as to reach the unresponsive and the unsympathetic.

The suppression of sedition, on the other hand, rests entirely with the Department of Justice. It is a technical and delicate task which outside agencies are likely to confuse and obstruct.

*The Council of National Defense therefore calls on you*

1. To conduct a vigorous and persistent campaign through publicity, through local organization and through personal contact to arouse the loyalty of each citizen; and to draw him into active participation in the war work of America, paying special attention to the apathetic and apparently disloyal persons.

2. To undertake no work for the detection or repression of sedition except such as is expressly requested or authorized by the local representatives of the United States Department of Justice and done on its behalf."

A carefully prepared program accompanies the bulletin in which the Council advises use of the following means and agencies to arouse loyalty:

(1) PUBLICITY. The Council advises the focusing of "the existing publicity machinery of the State Council of Defense upon those people who through misunderstanding, apathy or kinship with our enemies are subject to disloyal tendencies, or who foster unpatriotic discontent." The platform, the pulpit, the press, and other means of publicity are mentioned specifically.

(2) WAR WORK. It is advised that every member of each community be drawn into some form of war work.

(3) PERSONAL CONTACT AND PERSUASION. It is advised that all people of doubtful loyalty or known apathy be reached by personal contact through the supervised work of discreet and tactful persons.

(4) EXISTING AGENCIES. Mobilization of all available existing agencies, especially societies of the foreign born, is urged.

The general principles declared by the National Council are those which your committee understands have guided this Council and the county councils of the State in the loyalty work done throughout Indiana. That this work has been effective is clear from the confidential reports made to your committee from all parts of the State. We cite instances:

The report from one county having approximately 600 of German and Austrian birth says: "Before the United States declared war the larger part of this class I think were pro-German, or rather anti-English, but since the United States has declared war I think 98 per cent anyway are thoroughly in accord with the government."

A report from another county having approximately 3,500 persons of German and Austrian birth or parentage states that 3 per cent of this number are anti-loyal, and that "the 3 per cent, while anti-loyal, are keeping very still, do not commit themselves. There has been a marked tendency to change to loyal in the past six months."

Another county having about 150 persons of German and Austrian birth reports that "I would estimate at least 90 per cent of them as undoubtedly loyal, with the balance as either neutral or of uncertain loyalty. There are none known to me as anti-loyal. Before our declaration of war I am of the opinion most of them were pro-German in their sympathy, but they have quietly changed from that time to this to about the percentage given now."

Another county having approximately 8,000 persons of German and Austrian birth or parentage states that one per cent are anti-loyal, and that the changes in six months have been from passive loyalty to active loyalty.

The reports from practically all counties indicate important changes from indifference or disloyalty to loyalty during the past six months.

Your committee is in full accord with the policy outlined by the National Council in the bulletin referred to, and recommends the official adoption of such policy by this Council.

Your committee further recommends that the attention of the various county councils be called to the policy adopted, with the request that such councils actively undertake to carry out the program laid down by the National Council.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTI W. WADY,  
WILL G. IRWIN,  
H. R. KURRIE.



## Building of Hospitals May Be War Necessity

**Dr. Emerson Says Increase of Tuberculosis  
and Nervous Diseases Is to  
Be Expected.**

Following a discussion of the recommendations of the committee named to define a policy relative to pro-Germanism and pacifism, which appears in full elsewhere in this Bulletin, the Indiana State Council of Defense, at its meeting June 19th, authorized Chairman Foley to urge county councils of defense to give special consideration to the element of foreign born among their population in arranging Fourth of July celebrations. In connection with a suggestion from "one or two counties" that the council permit of an observance of Independence Day in some manner other than an entire day's celebration in order that the time be not lost to the harvest field, it was agreed that where such circumstances obtained, to permit local citizens and conditions adjust themselves. The council will make no modification of its Fourth of July recommendations already in the hands of county councils.

The inability of James Artman, a Marion County farmer, and his neighbors to secure service from public scales because they were buying coal direct and not through members of a retailers' association was referred to the fuel administrator of Marion County.

At the request of Dr. Chas. P. Emerson, head of the medical section of the council, the council delayed a definite or binding statement of its attitude toward the construction of county tuberculosis hospitals or provisions for the caring for the tubercular or nervously diseased civilians, whose number, Dr. Emerson said, would likely increase with the progress of the war. Dr. Emerson said the profession felt that it might be highly desirable that such hospital facilities be provided by counties where there is a disposition to anticipate such conditions. Dr. Emerson said he felt that the council might err in taking a radical opposition to such construction as a war-time policy, and it was agreed that the state charity and sociologic authorities should be called into conference before further action is taken.

A resolution urging greater precautions against fires in elevators along railroads, proposed by State Fire Marshal H. H. Friedley and referred to A. W. Brady of the Committee on Transportation, was reported back with slight modification by Mr. Brady, and on his motion adopted by the council. The resolution follows:

Whereas, The great struggle in which our country is engaged makes it necessary that we carefully conserve our resources, especially doing all within our power to eliminate the danger from fire in food warehouses; and,

Whereas, Many elevators and other warehouses located along railroad rights of way are covered with combustible roofings; and,

Whereas, Due to such coverings and the fact that railroads find it necessary in many localities to use a low grade of coal in locomotives, elevators and other warehouses on the rights of way are in great danger from fire; therefore, be it

Resolved by the State Council of Defense of Indiana, That it recommend that from and after this date there be embodied in every lease granted by a railroad company for buildings located along its right of way in the State of Indiana a provision setting forth that the lease is granted on condition that such building be covered with a non-combustible roof; and be it further

Resolved, That in as much as elevators are peculiarly susceptible to the lightning hazard, and as such hazard may be eliminated by completely covering the building with an approved grade of iron, we believe the iron covering for elevators is preferable; and be it

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Railroads with the request that he give the same proper consideration.

C. W. DeMiller, of the United States Employment Service, discussed the proposed extension

of his agency and its plans for the dilution and allocation of labor, especially skilled workers, to meet the war emergency. The council approved the suggestion that county councils be asked to designate a member who with the woman member of the council would co-operate with the service in working out the government's labor plans. Mr. DeMiller said every county in the State will be included in the organization, which will prevent, he said, the proselyting of labor, and assist farmers, manufacturers and others honestly and deservedly seeking help.

In this connection, on motion of J. L. Keach, the council adopted the following resolution:

June 17, 1918.

Whereas, The purpose of the Federal Employment Service is to unify and centralize all demands for labor; and,

Whereas, The Federal Employment Service is prepared to furnish farm helpers, and supply necessary labor to manufacturers of essential commodities, and when justified supply workers for manufacture of non-essentials; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Council of Defense ask the co-operation of farmers and manufacturers, together with all unemployed labor, with the Federal Employment Service, to the end that the needs of all may be best served, and labor distributed to the best advantage of the federal government.

H. H. Buskirk explained to the council how the United States Public Service Reserve works with the employment service, without conflict or duplication, in that it registers skilled men or men wanted for special purposes by the government to further the war program, who are enlisted in the established branches of governmental activity or referred to the employment service for assignment as wanted. Mr. Buskirk also discussed the Department of Labor's plan for the regulation of non-essential industries in the employment of skilled men needed for war work, and for the proposed standardization of wages which will serve to assist in the allocation of skilled workers.

A communication relative to the employment of loyal school teachers in Indianapolis was referred by Chairman Foley to the Marion County Council of Defense.

A request from the war mothers for funds was referred by the chairman to the woman's section.

Walker Winslow, Secretary of the Highway Transport Committee, read the following report of his activities:

Mr. Isaac D. Straus, Chairman Highways Transport Committee, State Council of Defense, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—A summary of the report given on another page, in detail, of the meeting of the States Highways Transport Committees, which was held in Washington, June 4th and 5th, with comments as follows:

The very seriously congested condition of the railroads and other carriers has very seriously embarrassed the administration in the prosecution of this war program and the alternative to this mode of transportation in an effort to find a relief has been designated, by the Council of National Defense, as highways transport. The committee which embraces this name is endeavoring to develop motor truck transportation in the form of return loads bureaus, which is designed to make the trucks now in operation 100 per cent efficient, and to encourage the further use and utilization of our great highways systems in connection with the motor truck to engage in this class of traffic exclusively.

The Eastern States have taken the lead in this respect and are securing some remarkable results in this direction. Representatives from these districts have stated that it has resulted in increased production, decreased carrying congestion and added very materially in the resumption of normal transportation conditions.

The first apparent objection and difficulty found in the inauguration of this system was the cost per mile. This was, however, found to be only apparent when the fact was taken into consideration that the commodity was taken from the door of the producer and delivered to the

door of the consumer, eliminating at least three transfers and handlings by various agencies or individuals.

The Council of National Defense has passed a resolution approving the widest possible use of the motor truck as a transportation agency, and requests the state councils of defense and other state authorities to take all necessary steps to facilitate such means of transportation, removing any regulations that tend to restrict and discourage such use. This program is further endorsed by the United States Food Administration, giving assurance that a greatly increased food production will result; by the labor administration, believing that many men will be left on farms which would otherwise necessitate frequent visits to the commercial centers in delivering and returning with supplies; by the truck operators, as enjoying a profitable and patriotic business; by the railroad administration, because of the tremendous relief it will give in short haul traffic; by the War Department, because of the increased facilities for delivering all munitions and supplies for war use, and by the French commission representing allied interests, which states that the establishment of highways transport has made possible the defense against great odds on the French front. Even the shipping board is taking advantage of the highways and motor trucks in moving their entire offices and equipment from New York to Philadelphia. Without exception each representative of the various departments at Washington endorsed and encouraged without restriction the essentiality of the efforts being expended by this committee.

Succeeding the evidence of attitude and policy of the government toward highways transport, a general discussion among representatives present was entered into for the purpose of exchange of ideas and developments, which would besiege the inauguration of such a program. It was the general opinion in many instances that the highways in their present state of repair would preclude the possibility of any extensive motor trucking on a commercial basis. And discussion was held at length concerning the effect that the road conditions as are now existent would have on the success of such a venture. It was the universal opinion that every effort should be expended to not only maintain roads which were now in serviceable condition, but to improve other main market highways which were essential to the transportation of various commodities. There was great insistence that there would be little encouragement for the prospective rural motor express operator in engaging in such a business without a foundation for his business to start on, and in this view a resolution was passed by these representatives calling upon the Council of National Defense to promulgate a definite policy toward highway improvement. This resolution was also endorsed by the Highways Transport Committee of the National Council of Defense and assurance given that immediate action would be taken by the National Council itself.

In addition, some suggestions were made as regards necessary publicity, and in support of this feature I cannot speak too highly. I feel that at regular intervals certain stories should be given to the press for publication, at no cost to them, and if a campaign of this kind is carried on for some length of time we can come more nearly impressing upon the public such advantage, and more particularly upon the merchants and shippers of small commodities, the possibility of motor truck transportation. In addition to this the Highways Transport Committee of Washington has prepared a moving picture film which is valuable, and this, with such additional present work and bulletins from this office, I believe the desired result may be accomplished to an extent that at least our transportation facilities may be embarrassed to a minimum.

Respectfully submitted,

WALKER WINSLOW.

All roads of "service" lead to France.

Bread is the staff of life, but very few Americans need a staff.

We'll substitute corn for wheat, and victory for defeat.



To save this country of ours and to save the civilized world from Prussianism has become the supreme duty of the American people and of all other peoples who love justice and freedom.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.



# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JUNE 28, 1918

Number 46

## Plans Announced for Handling Wool Supply

War Industries Board and Representatives of American Red Cross to Co-operate.

Following the recent announcement by the War Industries Board that the Government had taken over the entire wool clip of the country for the ensuing year, plans were announced for the handling of all available wool in order that the immediate military needs of the Government be satisfied.

Stringent methods for the conservation of raw wool for military purposes had become so necessary that a conference was called between representatives of the Wool Commodities Section of the War Industries Board and the American Red Cross. At the close of the conference the following joint statement was authorized:

"It is obvious that the first allotment of this wool must go to the military requirements of the Government, and that any surplus remaining will first be used for filling the requirements of the American Red Cross, as next in importance to the prosecution of the war.

"In view of the uncertainty in ocean shipping, it cannot be definitely known at this time as to what amount of wool, if any, will be available for Red Cross purposes, after the original military needs of the government are satisfied. It is believed, however, that unless unforeseen conditions arise, a moderate quantity of wool will be available for the Red Cross.

"Furthermore, in view of the probable scarcity of wool, it is earnestly desired that the use of wool yarns for non-essential purposes be discouraged in every possible manner.

"The War Industries Board will hold the Department of Supplies at National headquarters of the Red Cross strictly responsible for the release of any wool required by manufacturers for Red Cross purposes. The Red Cross is required to adopt a standard that will go farthest in supplying a good quality of worsted yarn suitable for war purposes. All contracts for this yarn must be made by the Department of Supplies at National headquarters for which the necessary wool will be released, on order from the Department of Supplies, by the War Industries Board as fast as it is obtainable in excess of the necessary requirements of the Quartermaster's Department.

"The Red Cross will place these orders for yarn to be delivered to the Red Cross divisions as fast as the Bureau of Development at National headquarters advises the number of articles the chapters at each division will be required to make."

The new plan will do away with the practice of Red Cross chapters buying yarn independently in the open market. The purpose of the ruling is to conserve yarn and stabilize its price. The custom of independent buying has resulted in chapters bidding against each other and thereby raising the price of yarn in some instances to exorbitant figures.

Chapters can procure their yarn only upon specific requisition through their divisional headquarters. To preclude the keeping of yarn at home by individuals, all wool must be accounted for in finished garments after each issue. This move will take all yarn in the army and navy colors from the public market so that none can be purchased and made up by individuals into gifts. This will stop the overlapping of efforts

so that a soldier or sailor receiving garments from the Red Cross will not also receive from one to a dozen duplicate garments as personal gifts.

### The Duties We Face.

By President Wilson.

There are two duties with which we are face to face. The first duty is to win the war. And the second duty, that goes hand-in-hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, showing the real quality of our power not only, but the real quality of our purpose and of ourselves.

Of course, the first duty, the duty that we must keep in the foreground of our thought until it is accomplished, is to win the war. I have heard gentlemen recently say that we must get five million men ready. Why limit it to five million?

I have asked the Congress of the United States to name no limit because the Congress intends, I am sure, as we all intend, that every ship that can carry men or supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry.

## Farmers Are Urged To Examine Fields

Frosts May Not Have Killed Vegetation, Says Open Letter of Warren T. McCray.

A killing frost occurred in Indiana June 23rd, damaging much of the vegetation. The damage is especially severe in the Wabash and Kankakee valleys. Investigations have revealed that the heart of the corn plant has not been killed and that the greater per cent of the corn will revive. The following letter, written by Warren T. McCray, chairman of the State Food Committee, has been addressed to the farmers in the State, urging that the frosted corn be given an opportunity to recover:

Indianapolis, Ind., June 25th, 1918.

To the Indiana Farmers:

The corn crop of the northern half of Indiana has received a serious setback from the recent frosts. Although considerable damage appears to have been done to corn and other crops, it is believed that much of the damaged vegetation will recover. In only a few sections has the damage been serious enough to warrant the conclusion that the corn has been killed. The weather conditions since the frost have been favorable to its rejuvenation.

After it has been definitely determined that the corn will not revive steps should be taken to plant other crops, as every acre in the State must be utilized for the growing of animal or human food. The use of "short crops" such as buckwheat, millet, or early maturing varieties of soy beans may be used. Ample time remains for the planting of corn to fill the silos. The State Food Committee strongly recommends that the farmers of Indiana give the corn an opportunity to overcome the frost before any other action is taken.

Very truly yours,

INDIANA COMMITTEE ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION.

(Signed) WARREN T. McCRAY,  
Chairman.

## Hall Sets Forth His Conception of Reserve

Federal Director Makes Clear Its Relation with the United States Employment Service.

Addressing a recent conference of state directors of the United States Public Service Reserve, William E. Hall, of the department of labor, who is the federal director, said, in part:

"The employment offices are charged with the duty of distributing labor. The public service reserve, which is an integral part of the United States Employment Service, is charged with the duty of recruiting labor to be distributed by the employment offices. The functions of the reserve are, roughly, as follow:

1. To furnish directly to the Army, Navy, and other governmental departments, men of specified training.
2. To recruit generally skilled and unskilled labor for war industries. In the districts where there are no employment offices, to both recruit and distribute labor under direction of the employment service.
3. To register men in specified trades in which we know that there will be a demand in order that they may be readily furnished when needed by the industries engaged in manufacturing war materials.
4. To assist in transferring men who are working in non-essential occupations to those industries which are essential.
5. Through its county directors and enrollment agents, to prevent ruinous recruiting among the war industries by reporting to the federal director of the State any wrongful methods employed in that respect, such as activities of private labor 'scouts.'
6. Through its agents, to report on request the condition of the supply of labor in any given community and to furnish information as to wages, hours and housing conditions.
7. Through its agents, to act as the promoter in organizing community associations of employers, employment managers, and representatives of wage-earners, to bring about a reduction of turnover of labor and the cessation of indiscriminate labor recruiting."

Mr. Hall said that he was opposed to any future general registration for a particular industry far in advance of the time when the men would be actually needed for that industry.

"Although it may be explained to a worker at the time of his enrollment that he is enrolling in a reserve, and may never be needed," Mr. Hall continued, "yet it creates a certain amount of unrest in spite of such warning, and the uncertainty of whether or not he is to be called leads to a loss of efficiency in his work.

"In the case of enrollment in particular trades without any specified industry in mind, however, such enrollment serves a useful purpose by enabling the employment service to reach men of particular training when needed without interfering with the worker's present status. For instance, suppose we knew that war industries would continuously call for welders. There would be a tremendous advantage of having a record of practically all the welders in the country who were engaged on less essential work."

If the American farmer doesn't furnish the food to win the war, the German farmer will.



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Allen County.**—Steps were taken immediately following the frosts of the first of the week to prevent the loss of the thousands of acres of liberty gardens. H. V. Knight, Ft. Wayne garden supervisor, called a meeting of those interested. A careful inspection was agreed upon before replanting should be undertaken. Where necessary the gardener will advise on what vegetables should be planted to replace those killed, in order that a crop may be realized before frost in the fall. Deputy Food Administrator G. Crouse issued a warning to all purchasers of sugar from out-of-town sources. Information of every pound of sugar reaching the city is brought to headquarters and all consignments of this nature will be seized. If repeated violations are found a severe punishment in the form of a prison sentence may be imposed. So hearty was the response of Allen County mothers that practically every baby in the county was registered in answer to the call of the government, during baby week. The few that by chance might have been missed will be the cause of additional effort on the part of those in charge of the work to attain as close as possible a 100 per cent record for the county.

**Bartholomew County.**—Under the direction of Miss Daisy Linson, appointed by the county council of defense, all material in Bartholomew County relating to the history of the world war will be preserved. Full directions for the work have been received by Judge Marshall Hacker, chairman of the defense council. The material will be gathered by Miss Linson and sent to the state library. Bartholomew County war mothers will see that their sons are remembered next Christmas. At a meeting of the war mothers at the chamber of commerce, plans were begun to buy and make Christmas gifts for every one of the sons of the members of the organization. The war mothers also planned at a recent meeting to see that their connection with the war history of the county is accurately kept. A committee of five was appointed, to be known as the historical committee, and this committee will act in unison with Miss Daisy Linson, who was recently appointed war historian for the county. The intention is to keep a record of all Bartholomew County men in the service, their transfers, their records in France, etc.

**Cass County.**—Marcus W. Collet, chairman of the Cass County Council of Defense, has received an appointment as governor of the national soldiers' home at Hampton, Va., and will take up his new duties as soon after July 1st as possible. The campaign for the registration of the babies of the county six years old and under has been extended and will continue to the end of the month, giving all the mothers plenty of time to have their babies registered. At the headquarters of the visiting nurse, Miss Hildegarde Crauel, in the Masonic temple, the following interesting record for the registration of babies has been made: For the first week there were registered 27 boys and 32 girls, a total for the week of 59. For the second week there were registered 91 boys and 83 girls, a total for the week of 174, and grand total since June 8 of 233. This record is for the nurse's headquarters only.

**Clark County.**—The Clark County Council of Defense has arranged that the following circular shall be placed in every home in the county: "How can I fight here at home? By conservation of clothing, food and fuel. Men, have that last summer's suit cleaned and pressed. Those partially worn shoes re-soled and heeled. That last year's hat cleaned and re-blocked. Wives and daughters, re-trim those cast-aside hats. Make over those last year's dresses. Re-foot those worn shoes. Place all winter garments in proper storage so that moths will not destroy them. Take care of every article of clothing so that you will not have to buy next winter. Everybody, lay in fuel for next winter; conserve in food and clothing; eat less sugar, flour and meat; use less fuel oil; cut out luxuries. With the money thus saved give to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., and buy Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds."

**Deatur County.**—Beefless harvest dinners and the use of chicken, mutton and spring lamb as substitute meats on dinner menus for men with wheat thrashing outfits will be the general rule in Deatur County, if the action of the Home Economics Club of Washington Township is generally adopted. Women of the organization, who have pledged themselves to abide by the wishes of the national food administration relative to food production and conservation, have adopted a resolution not to serve beef at thrashing dinners this season. The county council of defense has sent out the following notice: "There are some war funds solicited in various parts of the country through the chain-letter plan that have merit, but it is not advisable to encourage contributions to such funds. The motives that prompt enthusiasts to start the chain letters are not questioned, but it is difficult to credit our community in its liberality of giving, in the degree to which we are justly entitled, and besides this the mail service and transportation are being more or less unnecessarily burdened by such projects in these days when the government needs all the facilities." J. R. Crawley, director of the boys' working reserve, has an exceptional record for his organization, a recent canvass showing only 14 out of the 440 members enrolled not regularly employed in productive work.

**Dekalb County.**—The county and township councils of defense are aiding in the harvest labor situation by organizing volunteer workers to help on the farms of Dekalb County. Men from all walks of life are being enlisted, and a splendid spirit of co-operation is manifested.

**Delaware County.**—Every one of the forty-eight thrashing machines in Delaware County must be inspected and licensed before the thrashing season opens, according to an order from the U. S. agricultural department. The inspection committee for this county is composed of the following: D. T. Haines, federal food administrator for this county; J. F. Treasurer, county agent, and E. E. Elliott, grain expert. A uniform thrashing rate has been set, as follows: Wheat, 8 cents per bushel; oats, 4½ cents; barley, 6 cents, and rye, 10 cents.

**Dubois County.**—The County Council of Defense has decided that the county celebration of the Fourth of July should be held in Jasper, and the crowning event of the day will be the unfurling of the new county flag recently purchased by the board of county commissioners. The county council of defense is giving notice to the farmers that if they cannot harvest crops of clover and timothy growing along nearly all the highways in the county the defense body will make an effort to harvest them. When sold the proceeds will be given to the Red Cross.

**Fayette County.**—Dr. H. E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, has recently appointed W. D. Lewis to look after the part of the churches in whatever food measures are required, and O. M. Hempleman has also been appointed to serve in the same capacity for lodges. The county food administration, through Administrator Leiter, called all the meat dealers in Connersville together and informed them that after June 22d no beef whatever shall be sold, until further notice. Veal, mutton, pork, etc., are permitted. Hotels and boarding houses, if they get supplies of beef elsewhere, may be permitted to serve steaks and roasts once a week, not oftener, it is understood, but this must be done without waste. The intent is to stop, for the time, the slaughtering of beef. The Connersville chapter of the Red Cross has undertaken to see that all men who go from the Connersville factories into Fayette County harvest fields to make up for the shortage confronting farmers in Fayette County, shall ride to and from their work free and on time. Merle Broadbent is in charge of the transportation work.

**Fulton County.**—On the request of W. H. Deniston, chairman of the county council of defense, arrangements have been made respecting war aid in the conservation of food through the successful harvesting of the present crops of Fulton County. Edward E. Murphy, telephone No. 403, Rochester, Indiana, is chairman of the branch of the council of defense covering labor. To facilitate the furnishing of labor to the farmers of Fulton County in need thereof, during the period from June 25, 1918, to July 10, 1918, inclusive, the respective township chairmen of the county council of defense shall have the right to call phone 403, Mr. Murphy's law office, free of charge in aid of supplying farm help during the period above given. Mr. Murphy, or Bernice Ross, his office aid, shall also have free service with said respective chairman in aid of supplying farm help needed. This arrangement has been agreed to by the following exchange serving Fulton County: Rochester, Akron, Fulton, Kewanna, Macy, Leiters Ford, Talma and Whippoorwill. Township chairmen are as follows: Wayne, Harold Hendrickson; Union, George Calvin; Aubbeenaubee, A. J. Glnther; Liberty, George Black; Richland, Robert Shafer; Newcastle, Charles Jones; Henry, Ivan R. Godwin, and Rochester, Milton Smiley.

**Harrison County.**—A. G. Wicks of the county bureau of public information is sponsor for some extremely sensible publicity covering the food administration, State Council, Red Cross, and other activities connected with the war. It is concise, definite information covering pertinent matters on which every American citizen should be intelligently informed.

**Lake County.**—An exhaustive and complete survey is to be made of Lake County by the county council of defense for the purpose of ascertaining all churches and schools in which the German language is taught, and also, for the purpose of rounding up all slackers, idlers and persons engaged in non-essential work. This survey is to be made at once by a committee consisting of Capt. H. S. Norton of Gary, Frank Deming of Hammond, Fred Smith of Whiting and Fred Buse of East Chicago. The committee will be assisted in its work by the township councils for defense of Calumet Township and North Township and the members of these two councils for defense are expected to do much of the actual work and make reports of their findings, together with the names of schools where the German language is taught and also of the names of persons engaged in non-essential work, such as male employees of poolrooms and restaurants. The work is to be done as speedily as possible, and reports transmitted to the State Council of Defense within the next thirty days.

**Laporte County.**—Chairman Sutherland of the county council of defense called a meeting of the school community gardeners, home gardeners, market gardeners, representatives of different branches of war work, and the chamber of commerce, to discuss the present condition of the different gardens in the city, and to formulate plans to increase their productiveness. The meeting was largely attended, instructive talks were given, ideas exchanged, and plans made for additional meetings to further this good work.

**Marion County.**—In order that the State may do its share toward turning out physicians for the U. S. army and navy, the Indiana University medical school at Indianapolis has discontinued the vacation period. An unusually strong effort was made to encourage high school graduates to take up the study of medicine, as the supply of physicians is growing very low and additional calls are being made on the State by the war and navy departments. By discontinuing the vacation, the class which ordinarily would not be turned out until next June will be graduated in February. The fourteen men graduated from the department

this week have entered the navy. The navy wanting the internship and they will be given special training to take the place of the work usually done while serving in hospitals.

**Marshall County.**—Mrs. S. S. Stevens, chairman of health and recreation department of the women's section, Marshall County Council of Defense, has secured over two hundred books which the librarian at Plymouth has shipped. Several townships have sent in collections and others are reported on the way. Another shipment will be made soon, when it is hoped all the townships will be represented.

**Miami County.**—The council of defense has issued warning to Miami County farmers to carefully examine all fields before cutting grain. A specific instance was reported where apparently pro-German efforts had been at work and scores of galvanized steel wires, some of them more than a foot long, methodically arranged and standing upright, were found on a farm just west of Peru.

**Monroe County.**—Warning has been issued by the Monroe County Council of Defense against the sensational stories that are being circulated through the county by women and itinerant preachers, affecting the men in service. Reports say such gossips are visiting churches and schools and preaching an insidious doctrine, designed to create a feeling of doubt and unrest. The money collection is a conspicuous feature of the programs and the fakirs have been well paid for their agitation. The county council of defense urges that all such mountebanks be reported to the federal authorities for prosecution under the sedition act.

**Montgomery County.**—Byron R. Russell, chairman of the council of defense, has appointed the following committee to co-operate with the committee from the State Council of Defense on the Americanization of all foreigners: L. N. Hines, Henry Meister, Mrs. Ella Ballard, C. W. Coons, James R. Thomas, James D. Wilson, New Richmond; K. K. Campbell, Darlington; S. M. Davis, Waynetown; K. K. Strangh, Waveland; Dr. C. T. Broadnough, New Ross; W. W. Mc Spadden, Alamo; John Harsharger, Ladoga; David N. Puckett, Linden; W. H. Bundy, Bowers; W. F. Surface, New Market. A total of 1,200 boys and girls in the eleven townships of Montgomery County have been enrolled in some sort of club work this year by the model organization for club supervision which has been perfected here. These boys and girls are in pig, calf, canning, garden, sewing, baking and poultry clubs. A county club leader, L. R. Romine, a Purdue graduate and former vocational teacher at Mooresville, has been named county club leader. Working with him are eleven township club supervisors, one in each township, to oversee the work being done by the boys and girls. These township supervisors are vocational teachers, domestic science teachers or some one with experience of a similar nature. If a boy isn't feeding his pig to obtain the best and cheapest gains, isn't feeding his calf exactly as it should be, or isn't giving his garden the proper care and attention, the supervisors see that he changes his methods. At a meeting here last Saturday of about 600 boys and girls from over the county, state club leader Z. M. Smith and his assistants from Purdue University held up this county as the model for the State in the matter of club work. National speaker Otis E. Hall, state club leader in Kansas, and Miss Gertrude Warren of the department of agriculture declared this was the only county in the country where such an organization had been perfected and that club workers and club members in every State would watch with interest the results obtained here this season in the way of producing and conserving foods. The expenses of the county club leader and his salary are paid by the government, and part of the salary of the supervisors also comes from government sources, while the townships pay their shares. The club organization agent is a part of the county agent system and fits in with the work of County Agent R. A. Chitty.

**Ohio County.**—Lucien Harris is the new chairman of the county council of defense, and Miss Ellen C. Stewart succeeds Mrs. Thomas A. Cooper as the woman member. The council has appointed a committee of three, consisting of O. H. Pate, Hugh Anderson and John Wesler, to inspect thrashing machines and advise whether they are in proper condition to thrash according to the National Council of Defense requirements and inform owners as to what is necessary to bring them up to standard. The order is "no green straw stacks in September."

**Randolph County.**—The county council of defense is causing a twenty-two acre field on the A. R. Butler farm on the Huntsville road to be put in buckwheat. The preparation of the ground was under direction of County Agent Hodgson, assisted by Jesse Haynes, captain of the registered men of West River Township, with a number of tractors. The proceeds above expenses will be donated to the Red Cross.

**Rush County.**—Rush County patriotism has taken an unusual outlet this year and in co-operation with the supreme effort which agricultural residents are making, a decision has been reached whereby there will be no patriotic demonstrations of a public nature on the Fourth of July. Some time ago when the rules concerning proposed patriotic demonstrations were received from the state defense council office, the matter of a public demonstration here was looked upon with a disapproving eye by the executive committee of the defense council as well as the major portion of the rural residents, who stated that at that time the harvesting of the wheat and hay will be in full sway, and in addition the plowing of corn will be in progress. Rush County thrashermen have presented their schedule for the harvesting of oats, wheat and rye this summer, while for the thrashing of oats was 6 cents per bush; wheat, 8 cents, and rye, 9 cents. Although the prices which were fixed by the thrashermen are approximate, Marion Detrick, county agent, expects them to hold through the season.



Steuben County.—County School Superintendent Lyle Shank, on behalf of the schools of Steuben County, recently presented to the Helmer schools a beautiful American flag in size 5 by 9 feet as a reward of merit for selling the greatest number of War Savings and Thrift Stamps of any school in the county. The Helmer students sold \$6-130.50 worth.

St. Joseph County.—Announcement has been made by State Director J. D. Oliver that the St. Joseph County War Savings Stamp drive will be in charge of the home guards of South Bend and Mishawaka. They will take over the task of selling the War Savings Stamps during this campaign. In South Bend under the direction of Maj. Charles B. Calvert, in Mishawaka and the remaining parts of St. Joseph County under the direction of Postmaster Herzog of Mishawaka, who is the present county chairman of the committee. Mr. Herzog will be assisted in his work by the entire Mishawaka battalion. The drive proper will be to raise the quota which has been ascribed to St. Joseph County. In this work all citizens must help the government to raise the per capita assessment required, which is \$20 for each person. Miss Catherine Oliver, who has been acting as chairman of the St. Joseph County motor corps, has been appointed to organize similar corps in a district to include one-third of the State, the exact locality not having been announced. She will be given the rank of an officer, and another officer will be appointed to take charge of the local corps. A captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenants, sergeant and corporal will be appointed for the St. Joseph County corps within the next few days. A large number of women from the Elder school district, South Bend, have pledged themselves to introduce a wheatless diet in their households for a period of two weeks, and at the expiration of this time reports will be furnished as to the number of pounds of wheat substitutes used in their cooking. Many women throughout the entire city have signified their intention of serving entirely wheatless meals. Fifteen women of the Elder school district have canvassed the homes in that district, securing the names of those women willing to forego the use of wheat. A canvass of the city in general will probably be carried on later.

Tippecanoe County.—Realizing the great bumper wheat crop in that county and the shortage of help available to harvest it, the members of the Tippecanoe County Bar Association will close their offices for a week and go into the fields and assist the farmers in the harvest. No wages will be charged and all that will be asked is that the tillers of the soil supply the meals for the workers. Six hundred common barberry plants in a cemetery at Hobart have been removed within the last day or two because they were found infected with the rust which causes the stem rust of wheat and other small grain, according to word received by Prof. H. S. Hackson of Purdue University. This is the worst case of rust infected barberry bushes reported in the State. Another infected patch of barberries was reported recently from Argos and they were removed as quickly as possible. The war mothers of Lafayette have perfected a good canteen organization, and are splendidly caring for the wants of soldiers on troop trains passing through the city. A committee consisting of County Agent Oles Crane, Deputy Food Administrator F. B. Parker, Evan Shelby and F. M. Buskirk was appointed to supervise the thrashing in Tippecanoe County and prevent waste. The following scale of prices was adopted for thrashing: Oats, 3 cents per bushel; wheat, 6 cents per bushel; rye, 7 cents per bushel. This scale will be submitted to the state food administrator for his approval.

Tipton County.—The Tipton County Council of Defense, upon recommendation of Michael E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense, will submit to the thrashermen of Tipton County the following new schedule of prices for thrashing during the season: Wheat, 6 cents per bushel; rye, 7 cents; oats, 3½ cents. The schedule adopted by the thrashers at a recent meeting was: Wheat, 8 cents; rye, 10 cents; oats, 4 cents.

Vanderburgh County.—Chairman Geo. S. Clifford of the council of defense, is taking a hand in the Vanderburgh farm labor problem, and is enlisting the aid of merchants and professional men as volunteers; the Y. M. C. A. will send squads cash night to nearby farms and, temporarily at least, pitching hay and shocking wheat will take the place of exercise in the gymnasium. The "chronic loafer" problem is getting preferred attention, and Chairman Clifford emphatically states he will do everything in his power to have any loafer prosecuted who can not show that he is engaged in some form of productive work, unless, of course, he is physically unfit.

Vermillion County.—Chairman Miller of the council of defense is going vigorously after the "loafer" problem, and indications are these human parasites will in the future be scarce in Vermillion County. Clinton business houses are closing each day at 4 p. m., the men leaving immediately for the country to aid the farmers. Women, too, are helping, and these volunteer workers are doing splendid work in making up the shortage of labor.

Vigo County.—The Girls' Working Reserve, organized by Miss Ruth Briggs of the State Normal, with a view to aiding farmers, has twenty members enrolled, and these girls are willing to do any kind of work offered them in the country. Judge A. L. Miller of the county council of defense has put that organization on record as being against the sale of any newspapers of doubtful patriotism. In his statement Judge Miller says: "Our people are making too many sacrifices to have their work undermined by suspicious or seditious literature or newspapers. There is only room for genuine patriotism now. We can't spend our time watching disloyal newspapers. Newspapers, like citizens, can only stand in one place. We haven't any use for those who quibble or argue. The disloyal can soon be discovered."

Washington County.—The Washington County Council of Defense has organized township councils of defense, and these are now ready to respond promptly to demands that come from the State and federal government in winning the war. Following is the personnel of the various township councils: Gibson—W. L. Wilson, James Parker, George O. Gambler, Dr. T. W. Herron, Silas Gater, Aristides Gross, Mrs. Gertrude Zaring, Monroe—Charles Winslow, Winnie Payne, Clarence Flenor, Lonnie Winslow, James VanMeter, Talmage Lockwood, Mrs. James Pollock, Jefferson—Newton Booker, W. W. Coffey, Thomas Gordon, D. L. Thompson, F. S. Boggs, Z. W. Freeman, Mrs. Mary C. Freeman, Brown—Alvin Freed, George Weaver, F. W. Smith, James Wade, Prof. W. M. Goldsberry, M. Leroy Vellom, Mrs. Sallie Holiday, Vernon—M. L. Smedley, Thomas Batt, Frank Brewer, Frank Chamberlain, Ezra Collier, Clyde Chastain, Carrie Smith, Washington—A. L. Carney, B. F. Grimes, Thomas Lewellyn, J. W. Journell, Add Salles, Charles Rodman, Lula Reymann, Franklin—W. O. Huston, Robert L. Miller, John J. Weir, D. W. V. Elrod, Newton Lockenour, Samuel Asabraner, Polk—C. F. Schleicher, Samuel Newlow, L. E. Brim, Lee Mead, Dennis L. Williams, Mrs. Greely Elrod, Howard—Frank Beck, Bert Baker, Charles Shanks, B. R. Sherwood, Sylvester Newby, Mrs. E. D. Bush, Madison—Clyde Patton, William Doan, George Hayse, Dan Hancock, William Guthrie, Herschell Brown, Posey—Frank M. Crane, John R. Beard, Charley Wielbaker, John T. Jones, John W. McIntosh, Mrs. Anna C. Coombs, Jackson—Aug. Miller, John Wire, Lafe Brock, Albert Lane, Albert Smith, M. B. Myers, Mrs. Aug. Miller, Pierce—E. V. Bartlett, O. P. S. Martin, Ed. Short, R. R. Newlow, Claud Gray, Ed. Purlee, Mrs. Dr. Green, Miss Mattie White has about completed the registration of women, and the report is more than satisfactory. Much interest is manifested in the child welfare work under Mrs. F. P. Cuable. This work will open June 25th and be carried on as rapidly as possible.

Wayne County.—With every child in the grade schools of Richmond cultivating a home garden, City Gardener Murphy is helping dispose of the vegetables that the children have raised. The first city school garden market in Indiana was opened here.

Wells County.—More than a score of boys and girls have become members of the Wells County Boys' and Girls' Pig Club, under the jurisdiction of W. B. Jrucek of Purdue, and recently each of the following received a pig to be raised under the stipulated conditions: Hugh Harris, Bluffton; Ralph Lockwood, Keystone; Ernest Minnear, Liberty Center; Harmon Clary, Liberty Center; Howard Clark, Liberty Center; Robert Miller, Liberty Center; Russell Wallace, Bluffton; Russell Van Camp, Keystone; Ross J. Jackson, Liberty Center; Ray Jackson, Liberty Center; John Lancaster, Poneto; Philip Shadle, Keystone; William Smith, Poneto; Howard Smith, Poneto; Johnnie Wells, Keystone; Esther Wells, Keystone; Lawrence Byrd, Bluffton; J. A. Price, Jr., Ossian; Robert Price, Ossian; Donald VanEmon, Bluffton; Frances L. Smith, Bluffton; Hugh Stinson, Bluffton; Earl Warner, Bluffton; Marion McElhane, Markle; Ervin Beeler, Bluffton; Frederick Beeler, Bluffton.

## Red Cross Activities

Junior members of the American Red Cross in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky have a busy summer ahead of them if Red Cross chapters in the Lake Division adopt many features of the program for Junior auxiliaries just sent out from Lake Division headquarters.

The "vacation activities" program, which has been formulated for national use, urges the organization of messenger, bicycle and salvage corps and suggests the value of pig, calf, war bread and garden clubs.

Some chapters are to have the children in their Junior auxiliaries continue the work of making garments for refugees. New sewing, knitting and wood-working classes are to be formed. The program suggests that schools be kept open, particularly in rural communities, for this purpose. Another suggestion is that schools in suburban communities be kept open several hours a day throughout the summer and that the regular teachers be supplanted by Red Cross instructors to be known as "captains" and "lieutenants."

Other features of the summer activities for children are first aid and life-saving classes and pageants featuring patriotic music and the folk dances, songs and stories of our Allies.

The Red Cross has about 400,000 Junior members in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

American women who speak Italian fluently and who are trained in social service work are being sent to Italy by the American Red Cross to help with the refugees and children, to conduct soup kitchens and nurseries, and to organize and carry on other forms of relief work, according to the statement of the American Red Cross.

For service with the American Red Cross Commission to Italy, a small number of women are being supplied as stenographers and warehouse clerks. Passport regulations which affect women sent to France apply also to workers going to Italy. A knowledge of Italian is desirable for all candidates, and in the social service work it is indispensable.

## Committee on Construction

The Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting June 26th adopted the following report, after which Chairman Foley announced the resignation of Evans Woolen as chairman of the committee and the appointment instead of A. W. Brady, which action the council approved:

Indiana State Council of Defense:

The Committee on Proposed Construction recommends:

1. That in the matter of the proposed reconstruction of a wooden building by W. G. McClain of Greenwood, Indiana, the committee advised that it does not feel justified in approving such construction at this time.

2. That in the matter of finishing a residence begun by D. J. Abolt of Boswell, Indiana, the committee recommends that the State Council shall not disapprove of the completion of the building.

3. That in the matter of the completion of certain improvements of Jackson street, Decatur, Indiana, whereas, the Adams County Council has voted for the completion of the improvements, we find no reason for refusing to concur in the action of the county council.

4. That in the matter of rebuilding five store buildings recently destroyed by fire in the town of Berne, whereas, Adams County Council represents that great loss and hardship would result if the merchants were not permitted to resume business, the committee recommends that the State Council of Defense concur in the action of the Adams County Council.

5. In regard to the completion of the Weldon-Alley gravel road in Howard County, committee reports that the facts now in its possession do not warrant a recommendation that the road should be completed.

6. That in regard to the proposed action by the Madison County Council to postpone completion of certain proposed road improvements in Monroe Township, your committee recommends that no objection be offered to the plan suggested by the county council.

7. That in the matter of a communication from the chairman of the Howard County Council of Defense regarding a sewer improvement in a suburban addition to Kokomo and also in regard to two contracts for highway improvements in Howard County, it is the sense of the committee that the State Council, acting on the facts now in its possession, cannot approve the proposed sewer construction or the building of the two highways.

8. That in regard to the proposed construction of an electric lighting plant at Darlington, Indiana, your committee reports that on the showing of facts it does not feel justified in approving the proposed construction.

9. That in regard to the building of a municipal sewerage tank at Jasonville, Indiana, your committee reports that the improvements seem immediately needed for sanitary reasons and it recommends that such construction shall not be opposed if the improvement is endorsed by the Greene County Council of Defense.

10. That the committee recommends that the action of the Putnam County Council of Defense relative to the postponement of the construction of a large drainage ditch through Hendricks, Morgan, Putnam and Owen counties be approved.

11. That in regard to certain protests against completion of a sewerage system at Cambridge City, the committee recommends that no discussion regarding the proposed improvement be resumed at this time.

(Signed) GEORGE ADE.  
J. L. KEACH.  
CHAS. FOX.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 46

### Attention, County Councils

General Bulletin No. 161.

June 19, 1918.

## To County Councils of Defense:

Again we ask your attention to the supreme importance of preventing new construction. It is not so much that the money should be saved as it is that transportation and labor and materials are desperately needed in doing the things and making the things necessary for the war.

Permit us to suggest that you be on the alert to discover and discourage projected undertakings that would violate the national policy as stated in the accompanying resolution of March 13, 1918.

We have a special committee composed of George Ade, Charles Fox, James L. Keach, E. M. Wilson and Evans Woollen that will be glad to be helpful to you in this matter.

## STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.



## Resolution.

Resolved, That the attention of the public be called to the recent statement by the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that building operations should be determined by reference to the national welfare rather than to the comfort and convenience of citizens, and

That it is the sense of this council that there is increasing need of the most rigid observance of the recommendation by the Council of National Defense that no construction or other enterprise be undertaken unless justified by the test: Will the men, money and material so applied best contribute in this way to the winning of the war?

Adopted March 13, 1918.

General Bulletin No. 162.

June 24, 1918.

## To the County Councils of Defense:

The Wheat Division of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation is waging a state-wide wheat campaign in answer to the call of the Government for "more and better wheat." Wheat is the food which is essential to our soldiers and we must at all times be prepared with a reserve supply.

The inspection of seed wheat fields has been completed for more than half the State at this time. Much, however, remains to be done in connection with the saving of wheat at thrashing time, and the various steps in the preparation for the fall sowing. It is urged that the County Councils of Defense co-operate in every way possible with the County Agricultural Agents, Emergency Demonstration Agents, and other county leaders which have been selected through the State Food Committee. The campaign is of vital importance and the assistance of each county council is needed to make it a success.

## STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

General Bulletin No. 163.

June 25, 1918.

## To County Councils of Defense:

Referring again to your preparations for Fourth of July celebrations, we wish to advise you that the Four-Minute Men of the country have secured from the President a special Fourth of July message. This message should be read for the first time at these Fourth of July celebrations in every community, but should not be published in any form before the 5th of July. The Four-Minute Men have been asked to co-operate with you in this matter and you should get in touch with them at once and arrange for this.

## STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Americanization Means—

The use of a common language for the entire nation.

The desire of all peoples in America to unite in a common citizenship under one flag.

The combatting of anti-American propaganda, activities and schemes, and the stamping out of sedition and disloyalty wherever found.

The elimination of causes of disorder and unrest, which make fruitful soil for the propaganda of enemies of America.

The abolition of racial prejudices, barriers, and discriminations, and of immigrant colonies and sections, which keep peoples in America apart.

The maintenance of American standard of living through the proper use of American foods, care of children, and new world homes.

The discontinuance of discriminations in the housing, care, protection, and treatment of aliens.

The creation of an understanding of and love for America, and of the desire of immigrants to remain in America, to have a home here and to support American institutions and laws.—Ex.

## Inspection of Wheat In Indiana Continues

Inspection work of seed wheat fields has been completed as far north as Indianapolis and in a few counties north of there, by representatives of the Purdue university who are working on the wheat campaign which is being waged under the auspices of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation of the Indiana State Council of Defense. This important phase of the wheat drive will be completed by July 1st, D. S. Myer, state leader, said. By that time, from four to a dozen fields of wheat will be located in each county so that every farmer in the state will be assured of good, disease-free seed wheat this fall.

Inspection work was done this week in Fayette, Union, Randolph, Jay, Henry, Sullivan, Putnam, Vigo, Greene, Marion, Shelby, Johnson, Tipton, Howard, Cass, Miami, Fulton, Tippecanoe, Warren, and Jasper counties. The counties in the rest of the state north of these will be inspected next week.

"The inspectors are finding a large percent of the fields are of mixed wheat and these are being rejected because it is desired to have pure-bred seed of heavy yielding varieties wherever possible," said Mr. Meyer. "They also are finding a large amount of scab and loose smut, and rye and cockle are causing the rejection of a number of fields."

After the seed selection work, the men on the campaign will co-operate with the food administration in saving all the wheat possible at thrashing time, and then will come the other phase of the production campaign, consisting of tillage and fertilization methods in preparation for the fall seeding. This part of the work will be carried to every county the same as the seed selection work.



## To Help More Effectively in Winning the War



Indianapolis high school boys who left to enter the Purdue military agricultural training camp at Lafayette, Ind.: First row (left to right), Kenneth W. Moore, Charles W. Moores, Thomas F. McNutt, Edward Lafsen, Paul Feucht, Michael E. Foley, chairman council of defense; James Cartinhour, Louis Isensee, James Freeman, Lawrence P. Lang. Second row (left to right), Max Adler, William Terrill, Earl Babb, Emery W. Todd, Ralph Busch, Richard Goode, Robert G. McCready and Gerald L. Griffin.

One hundred boys from the State of Indiana, members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, are attending this camp for a two weeks' intensive training in agricultural work, under the supervision of Dr. Stanley Coulter and the professors and instructors of the agricultural experiment station of Purdue University. Regular military drill also is included in the course of instruction for the purpose of maintaining disci-

pline and to develop the boys physically. After the completion of the course, the boys will be employed in the harvest fields in northern Indiana counties and will receive pay commensurate with the effort they put forth.

No boys are admitted to this camp who have been regularly engaged in agricultural work this summer, the purpose of the camp being to add to the supply of farm labor, rather than to detract from it.

Other camps will follow and it is the purpose of Isaac D. Straus, federal state director of the reserve, to secure representation of every county in Indiana. Every county enrolling agent has been urged to interest himself in this important preparatory work and to recommend a boy or boys for the training. Each agent has been given the detailed information as to qualifications, requirements, etc.



## Indiana Is Going on Strict Sugar Ration

**Dr. Barnard Announces Plan Whereby Less Essentials Must Reduce Consumption to Fifty Per Cent.**

Beginning July 1, Indiana goes on a strict sugar ration. In addition to statements of quantities of sugar on hand, dealers and manufacturers using or handling this commodity, will be required to give detailed information concerning their requirements, and subject themselves to still further restrictions in the consumption of sugar for the months of July, August and September.

To expedite the distribution of sugar, all of which under the new regulations comes under the jurisdiction of the Federal Food Administrator, J. E. Langer, head of the Sugar Division, in the office of Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, has prepared a classification supplementing that effective heretofore, and will require all distribution hereafter (except that for household consumption) to be on a certificate basis. The classification is as follows:

A. Candy makers, soft drinks, soda fountains, chewing gum, chocolate and cocoa manufacturers, tobacco manufacturers, flavoring extracts, invert sugar, syrups, sweet pickles, wines, etc.

These must show the amount of sugar used during the months of July, August and September, 1917, and certificates issued to them, if the statements are found correct, will be based upon 50 per cent of such average use. Ice cream makers will be entitled to 75 per cent. Certificates will be issued separately for each month's supply.

B. Commercial canners.

These will be given certificates for their necessary requirements, but any resale of sugar by them except under the express direction of the local food administrator, will constitute a violation of the regulations, and subject them to closing of business for the period of the war. Any sugar on hand at the end of the season must be placed at the disposal of the food administrator. A special appeal is made to this group to economize in every possible direction.

C. Hotels, restaurants, public eating places (serving 25 or more persons).

These will receive certificates on the basis of three pounds for each ninety meals served.

D. Bakers.

These will receive certificates for 70 per cent of the average amount used during July, August and September, 1917, or alternatively 70 per cent of that used in the month of June, 1918.

E. Retail stores.

These will receive for July purchases, certificates based upon the average of sugar sold during the combined three months of April, May and June, 1918. Retailers must not sell sugar to any of the other groups; that is, to none except householders, without taking up the certificates of such purchases. Sales to town customers are limited to two pounds, and country customers to five pounds. The retailer is admonished not to sell more than five pounds per person per month to householders, whose co-operation with the retailer is earnestly sought.

Retailers may, as at present, sell twenty-five pounds of sugar to any one household for home canning, upon the householder certifying that he has not bought elsewhere, and his agreement to return any balance not used for canning purposes. Householders on certificate may obtain more than twenty-five pounds for home canning where need is shown, but in no instance will a sale of more than 100 pounds for such purpose be permitted without the approval of the local food administrator.

No wholesaler or refiner will be permitted to sell any sugar whatsoever except on the certificate basis. Any person in any of the above five groups who does not file his statement promptly, will not be permitted to buy sugar for the period of the war, and action will at once be taken against any sugar he may have on hand

in excess of thirty days' supply, and he will be charged with hoarding.

No firm will be permitted a stock in excess of a three months' supply on the basis outlined above. Any stock in excess of thirty days' supply, but less than ninety days' supply, must be held subject to the local food administrator, for distribution if necessary, depending on the remoteness from the sources of supply. The food administration will construe any attempts by dealers and manufacturers to lay up a supply, as hoarding, and upon conviction, this offense is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

"While in law the same rule might be applied to householders, the food administration proposes to rest upon the honor and co-operation of the householder not to hold more than a thirty days' supply, upon the basis of three pounds per person in the household," said Dr. Barnard.

In explanation of the more stringent regulations of the sugar supply and its distribution, Dr. Barnard said, "A number of causes have cumulated to make our sugar position more difficult than we could have anticipated at the beginning of the year. The increased shipping needed by our growing army in France has necessitated the curtailment of sugar transportation, particularly from the longer voyage, and has thus reduced supplies both to the allies and ourselves from remote markets. Some of the accessible sugar producing areas have proved a less yield than was anticipated, such as certain West Indian Islands. The domestic beet and Louisiana crops have fallen below anticipation. There has been some destruction of beet sugar factories in the battle area of France and Italy. We have lost considerable sugar by submarines.

"As close an estimate as we can make, indicates a reasonable expectation from all sources of about 1,600,000 tons of sugar for United States consumption during the last half of the present year. This is based upon the maintenance of the present meagre allied ration. An improvement in shipping conditions would of course relieve this situation, as quantities of sugar are in unavailable markets. We must, however, base the distribution of sugar during the next six months upon the above footing. After that period, the new West Indian crop will be available.

"This supply of 1,600,000 tons necessitates a considerable reduction in our consumption. To provide three pounds of sugar per month per person for household use, to take care of our army and navy, and to provide for the necessary preservation of fruit, milk, etc., will require about 1,500,000 tons of sugar for the six months. A household consumption of three pounds per month per person, together with the special allowance for home canning, means a reduction of some 25 per cent in these branches of consumption from normal, but it is still nearly double the ration in the allied countries and is ample for every economical use."

### Food Club Presidents Gather.

The following program was prepared for the entertainments of the presidents of United States Food Clubs, who were called into conference in Indianapolis, June 27th:

10:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m. Auditorium Claypool Hotel.

8:00 p. m. Odd Fellows Hall.

#### Morning Session.

10:00. Opening Address—Dr. H. E. Barnard.

10:30. Address—Franklin W. Fort.

11:00. Food Club Organization—C. V. Stainsby.

11:30. Discussion.

#### Afternoon Session.

2:00. Address—Mrs. Curtis Hodges.

2:30. Food Club Discussion.

4:00. Address—C. D. Royce.

#### Evening Session.

8:00. Group Singing—Led by Mrs. Arnold Spencer.

Address—Franklin W. Fort.

Music—Nevo Bergman, pianist; Martha Winkensofer, violinist; Paul Miller, flutist.

Address—Eleanor P. Barker.

Songs—Ebenezer Girls' Glee Club.

Address—Dr. Sherman Davis.

"America."

## More Liberal Policy On County Hospitals

**Urged by Amos W. Butler, Dr. Alfred Henry and Dr. Chas. P. Emerson to State Council.**

Amos W. Butler, secretary of the Board of Charities and Corrections, appeared at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, June 26th, in advocacy of a more liberal policy on the part of the council in reference to proposed construction of improvement of the hospital and infirmary facilities in the State. Mr. Butler pointed out the present needs that will increase with the return of stricken soldiers and sailors and added that the percentage of sickness and distress among the civilian population is certain to increase as the war goes on, as it has in France and England. He said he expected the Federal Government soon to make a request of each state for a survey of its hospital facilities and a statement of how fast it can speed up the necessary construction to care for those in need of hospital services. Mr. Butler said the diseased dependents of those who have gone to war; those who are being discovered by the Child Welfare work now in progress in Indiana, if they are to have normal health and opportunities, must have hospital care. The Civilian Relief and Home Welfare work of the American Red Cross Society and the State and county anti-tuberculosis societies are all active in work that necessitates hospital accommodations. Mr. Butler said that the council also should take cognizance of the need for replacement of infirmary buildings in case of fire or for sanitary reasons. He urged the adoption of a forward looking policy that "will work with existing agencies to meeting the needs as they arise."

Dr. Alfred Henry, president of the State Anti-Tuberculosis Society, said Indiana now has 379 beds for tubercular patients, with 30,000 cases prevalent in the State and several hundred waiting for beds, and "I am afraid they will wait in vain." He said 700 cases of tuberculosis had been turned out of the local draft boards among men between 21 and 30 years of age and 335 had just been discharged from training camps afflicted with the disease. Of these he said reports are being received of the medical treatment of 250. He said these figures must be added to the hundreds representing men below and above the draft age and among women. He said the men cannot recover if at work, and there are not sufficient hospital facilities available now to care for them.

Dr. Charles P. Emerson, chairman of the medical section, said the council should urge the counties of the State to exercise the authority granted them by the legislature, to issue bonds if necessary for the building of local hospitals. He said there are in Indiana now a proportion of one-half a bed for each one hundred thousand of population and that the State is far behind Illinois and Ohio. He quoted Dr. S. E. Smith as authority for the statement that an increase in nervous diseases of 7 to each 1,000 of population is to be expected as a result of the war. He said physicians should be encouraged to perfect hospital organizations in anticipation of the demands that will come. "It is not a question of bricks and mortar, but of caring for the civilians and those who will come back in need of care," said Dr. Emerson.

The council agreed that all pending hospital construction questions should be referred to the medical section for consideration jointly with the Board of Charities and Correction. The council will then act on their recommendation.

Pliny Wolford, deputy secretary of State, called the attention of the council to the increased number of incorporations in Indiana and the correspondingly enlarged offerings of stock. He said the state of Oklahoma had found it expedient to take steps to protect the vast number of Liberty bond owners, not familiar with stocks and bonds and that he felt the State council might well take a similar step. After a discus-

(Continued on Page 7)



## Woman's Section

Bulletin No. 78.

Indianapolis, Ind. June 22, 1918.

To the County Chairman of the Home Economics Committee:

The suggestion has come to use from Vevay, Switzerland County, that while every effort is being made to lend assistance to the farmer during the present summer, we are overlooking the farmer's wife; that this summer extra men will be sent to the farm, which means extra work for the farmer's wife, and she thus has so much work on her shoulders preparing meals for the farm workers that she simply cannot conserve food, which means that great quantities of vegetables and fruits will be wasted for lack of time to conserve them.

The suggested remedy for this is that patriotic women and girls in towns organize a club and volunteer their services to the farmer's wife to assist her during the busy seasons.

Will you not look into this matter and take steps to organize such clubs in your county? If the registration has been completed in your county it is very possible that the registration committee can furnish you the names of women and girls who will be willing to do this patriotic service. Very truly yours,

ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,  
Chairman Woman's Section State Council  
of Defense.

Bulletin No. 77.

Indianapolis, June 21, 1918.

To the County Chairman of the Department of Education—Woman's Section.

Word has just reached me of the letter addressed to the President of the United States signed by the representatives of various nationalities in our (and their) country announcing their intended celebration of July 4. In their petition are these words: "We regard ourselves now not only as members of an American commonwealth, one and indivisible, but of a world commonwealth, equally indivisible. United for the principles of that democratic world-state which is fighting now for its being on the battlefields of Europe, we intend on July 4, 1918, to manifest by special celebrations, our loyalty to this country and to the cause for which we fight; and we respectfully request that you call the attention of your fellow citizens to this fact, in order that they may join with us in commemorating this, the anniversary not only of national freedom but of universal freedom."

This petition is signed by a representative of organizations of Armenians, Assyrians, Belgians, Chinese, Czech-Slavs, Danes, Dutch, Finns, French Canadians, Germans, Greeks, Hungarians, Italians, Japanese, Lithuanians, Norwegians, Poles, Portuguese, Russians, Roumanians, South Slavs, Swedes, Swiss.

The President in reply says, in part:

"I take pleasure in calling your petition, with my hearty commendation, to the attention of all my countrymen, and I ask that they unite with you in making the Independence Day of this, the year when all the principles to which we stand pledged are on trial, the most significant in our national history."

Therefore, in the light of this splendid expression of foreign born citizens, or the descendants of foreign born citizens, I ask that those counties containing such elements give especial heed to whatever request may come from them as to a united effort in celebrating July 4.

Kindly inform your township chairman. Keep close account of whatever you do.

Sincerely yours,  
KATHARINE M. GRAYDON.

### Chickens for France.

Miss Lucy Hewitt, an American girl, is engaged in a noble effort which she describes as a "to realize the American Committee for Devastated France reports.

Miss Hewitt sells chicken buttons for 10 cents a piece. The buttons say, "I have a chicken in France." Each button represents the price of an incubator egg and 1,000 eggs represents a full incubator.

During the evacuation of the department of the Aisne the refugees were sent by thousands to the south of France, but the incubators and the chickens provided through the efforts of Miss Hewitt were assembled on a farm, where 600 refugee children are caring for them, under the supervision of poultry men who were once soldiers and are now disabled.

"It costs \$400 to establish a poultry farm," says a letter from the committee. "This includes the wooden barracks provided by the French government, four incubators of 1,000 eggs each, and the salary for one year of a former soldier, who will care for the installation.

"Miss Hewitt has established thirteen poultry farms since Easter and she intends to continue until France is once more 'rechickenized' and becomes the poultry-raising country it was before the war. Ten cents seems a small investment toward helping France to feed her civilians and her army, and incidentally our army. It is one way of helping France to help America."

### The Chain Letter Again.

The American Red Cross,  
Lake Division Headquarters.

Cleveland, June 24th, 1918.

Mr. E. F. Warfel, Chief, Bureau of Publicity  
State Council of Defense, Indianapolis,  
Indiana.

My Dear Mr. Warfel:

I hasten to reply to your letter of June 22nd, and to take the opportunity of requesting you to do all possible to wipe out this particular chain letter or any other chain letter which uses the name of the American Red Cross. For seven months now the American Red Cross and the French Council at Seattle have been doing everything possible to break every link of this chain, which appears to have for its purpose the founding of a special hospital for the treatment of wounds in the jaw.

At one time we thought this pest had been put out of the way, but only within the last month the thing has broken out again. This week's issue of the Lake Division News contains a little story, "Chain Letters," which distinctly outlines the Red Cross' position in this matter and which might be of some service to you in breaking some of the links in Indiana.

Believe me when I say anything that you may do to stop this letter will be thoroughly appreciated, not only by the division office, but by our national headquarters as well.

D. C. DOUGHERTY,  
Director Bureau Publicity.

The story to which Mr. Dougherty refers follows:

The chain letter evil has again become epidemic.

The American Red Cross has never sanctioned the chain letter, and, according to a recent letter on this subject from National headquarters, it is apparent that the Red Cross never will sanction the chain letter. In fact, one chain letter which has again gotten into circulation at the request of the American Red Cross was at one time investigated and followed up by the Department of Justice.

It is the request of division headquarters that all Lake Division chapter publicity chairmen issue, through the medium of every newspaper in their respective jurisdictions, a statement that the Red Cross heartily disapproves of the chain letter and that persons receiving chain letters, which mention the name of the Red Cross, immediately destroy such letters and so break many links in the chain.

"Extravagance costs blood, the blood of heroes."  
—Lloyd George.

## Child Registration Notes

Eight hundred babies were registered in two days by Mrs. S. E. Cook, chairman of the Child Welfare Committee of Huntington County.

Reports from the county chairmen, council of defense, from Lake, Washington, Wells, Cass, Jasper, Wayne, Miami, and Dearborn counties show that the Child Welfare program is adequately arranged for, and that organization has been perfected. Martin County reports that the campaign is well begun.

Wabash County is using the same registration organization for children as that which served for the registration of women.

Randolph and Spencer Counties are among the first to forward reports of the results of registration and examination of children under school age.

Six townships in Randolph County report a registration of ninety-nine percent of the children. These children have been examined and the mothers have been advised in their care. Out of 779 children registered, there were found 291 normal boys and 308 normal girls; 94 defective boys and 105 defective girls.

As a result of 22 clinics held in Spencer County, a number of children are receiving treatments. Seventeen physicians and eight nurses conducted the examination of 1,077 children under school age.

The best babies of Spencer County are to be awarded prizes this year at the county fair and at the Chautauqua. When the supply of government registration cards ran low, a local press supplied the need to carry on the work of the Child Welfare Committee in order that the appointments might continue. The Fourteen-Minute Women have presented the importance of the work of the Children's Year throughout the county.

Jefferson County is planning to employ a visiting nurse to carry on the work of the Children's Year.

Blackford County held its tests in the school buildings on Saturday afternoons. An epidemic of smallpox delayed the registration, in the beginning, in one township.

Dearborn County workers have completed the registration of children under school age. Disease epidemics have prevented the clinic work in some localities.

Tipton County reports that most of its children have been registered. Miss Elizabeth Cowan addressed an enthusiastic meeting of mothers of the county at the public library in Tipton. In a recent parade, a number of small children marched under the banner "America's Last Reserves."

In Fulton County, where the work was begun and put through on time, as has all the war work in this county, the chairman wrote: "I had your letter saying that the cards were delayed at 9 o'clock on the morning of the eighth, but I flew down town and mimeographed myself nine hundred cards, and then got a machine and distributed those cards which could not be sent by mail in time; it took some tall hustling, but every doctor had his cards in time to begin, and so we were not delayed a moment by the card question."

### Resorts May Assist.

Summer resorts of Indiana are asked to assist in carrying out the Americanization work of the Indiana State Council of Defense, in a bulletin just issued to patriotic workers. It is proposed that the managers of the resorts put up a bulletin board upon which to convey a patriotic message every day. A half hour for patriotic singing every evening is recommended, and short patriotic meetings, at least once a week, upon significant developments is pointed out as essential. The assignment of visitors who have seen active service at the front is deemed appropriate and pageants of historic significance are desirable. The woman's section of the State Council offers to assist where needed in furthering such a program.



## To Intensify Efforts For Americanization

Mrs. Arthur S. Hurrell, chairman of the Americanization Committee of the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense, plans to intensify the work already established in six essential units, Educational Extension, Social Service, Industrial Work, Health Standards, Naturalization and War Information.

This year many teachers are to be employed. Clothed with authority from the schools, they will be sent into the homes of foreigners, teaching the women not only the language but American ideas of home-making. Vocational classes in dress-making and millinery will be formed; a model kitchen on wheels (a motor car) will be sent into these sections; and movie films showing "Swat the fly" and "Clean milk bottles" will be used.

Parts of streets will be asked of the city as safe places for children. Mothers' clubs and community singing groups will be furthered by missions, settlements, Red Cross civilian relief, missionary societies and the Catholic Women's Association. High factory standards, where foreign women are employed, will be sponsored. Baby clinics and children's health stations are being established, and will be maintained by the Public Health Nursing Association, Children's Aid Society, Anti-Tuberculosis and Welfare Department of Indiana University and the charity organizations.

The process and benefits of naturalization will be explained to every woman, and municipal and community co-operation will be sought. The distribution of war literature, flags and posters will be undertaken at bureaus established for that purpose in foreign sections.

At a meeting of the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense it was resolved to recommend to all Indiana communities the following:

That July fourth be observed by public patriotic rallies;

That in each community there be held a municipal reception;

That to this reception American citizens of foreign birth or parentage be especially invited;

That particular recognition be given those new Americans who have recently become naturalized;

That the reception committee consist of both native and naturalized citizens of the community.

## Silo Campaigns Are Meeting With Success

Local silo campaigns are meeting with success. Allen County, with a quota of 195, the largest number assigned in the state, is confident that her quota will be erected. A booster meeting was held June 19th at the Commercial Club in Fort Wayne. Over 150 took part in the dinner which was served at that time, and more than ten counties in northeastern Indiana were represented. Maurice Douglass, state silo leader, was the principal speaker.

The Greene County Campaign, June 15th, was held on the Martindale farm near Switz City, under the direction of W. B. Maddock, county silo leader. The farm has three silos, two are empty and one is full. Results of cattle feeding demonstrations were discussed by Superintendent B. H. Walcher, of the Martindale farm. Meals were served to the crowd by the Red Cross Society.

The Cass County date for the large feature silo meeting has been set for July 4th. Aeroplane flights and the giving of a silo to the lucky farmer, will be some of the special features.

County Leader, C. B. Blosser, of Elkhart County, reports that their county will more than sell their quota.

The Decatur County silo committee have published an eight-page pamphlet similar to the one put out by the state organization. It contains valuable information gathered from a survey of twenty-five farmers. "Actual results from the 25 Decatur County farms in 1917 show that the 12 which had silos received \$38.00 more for each

\$100.00 worth of feed fed than the 13 who did not have silos. The average of twenty-five farms show \$1,926.00 worth of farm feed fed and \$425.00 worth of feed bought. A total of \$2,351.00 worth of feed was fed on each farm. Those having silos, therefore, realized \$893.00 more for the feed fed during 1917. Enough to build several silos."

Grant County completed a successful three-day silo tour June 22nd. Maurice Douglas and C. A. Norman, who assisted in the meetings, report that Grant County will have little difficulty in securing her quota of 150 silos. Maurice Douglas will be the principal speaker in a county-wide silo meeting to be held in Huntington the 28th. Silo tours will be conducted in Martin County under the direction of O. A. Baker, county silo leader, on June 29th and 30th. This is the first county to report silo meetings to be held on Sunday.

The Hancock County silo committee published a small leaflet in connection with their campaign. It contains statements from prominent farmers in the county. Victor Harlan says that his silo paid for itself last season. He feeds silage to his cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. Albert Curry says, "I don't think a farmer can afford to be without a silo. It saves 100 per cent corn crop, and 30 per cent of the feeding value of the corn crop is in the stalks and leaves."

Every community is awakening to the possibilities of the silo as a means of conserving the food supply.

## War Time Amusements

How are we to amuse ourselves in war times? This question of entertainment, always a difficult one, has become the more so because of the high cost of living and the patriotic necessity for conservation. "Yet," says Bernard Sobel in a Purdue University bulletin, "we were never in greater need of entertainment than we are now. While living through days of apprehension and anxiety, we are compelled to seek forgetfulness and comfort wherever they can be found. We must have amusements, but we must take care that they are of the worthy sort. Many neglected diversions may now be revived and the city community may be able to adapt characteristic entertainments of the small town and country. This is a good time to start a choral society. Many people like to sing, whether they have trained voices or not, and they find great pleasure in the sheltering volume of ensemble work. The choral society is really a great educator and is capable of exercising a permanent musical influence. The amateur orchestra, though not open to large numbers, offers equal attractions. Those people who have belonged, in their youth, to amateur orchestras can doubtless still recall, with great pleasure the zest they experienced in working out a difficult passage; the laughs they enjoyed at some unusually bad discord; and the self-congratulations that attended coming out together at the end. The possibilities of the victrola may likewise be utilized for a musical organization that undertakes the study of musical history and appreciation. Properly selected records would furnish a comprehensive and interesting foundation for a study of the folk song, orchestral music or even chamber music. In a similar manner, art clubs could utilize the art magazines and penny picture galleries for a history of art or a study of the different schools and periods. Literature offers, perhaps, the most accessible form of entertainment, either in a modernized reading circle or through the drama. Most people delight in amateur plays, enjoy taking part in them or seeing their friends act. The typical modern play, with its small cast, and limited number of settings is better adapted to the needs of the amateur than the more pretentious plays of old, while the one-act play, like those of Maeterlinck, Dunsany, Sygne and Gibson can be presented with astonishing ease and effect."

More detailed information on the subject may be secured by applying to the Department of Agricultural Extension for Leaflet No. 84, PLAYS FOR THE RURAL COMMUNITY, by Bernard Sobel.

Waste reclaimed is ground regained.

## More Liberal Policy On County Hospitals

(Continued from Page 5)

sion the question was referred to the Finance Committee.

Dr. Emerson reported that the medical section had followed the example of the lawyers of the State and had engaged professional lecturers for the education of conscripted men. Dr. Emerson's suggestion that a committee be appointed for the consideration of a broader policy and enlarged activities on the part of the council was referred to the chairman for consideration.

Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, was authorized to employ another assistant to take care of the increasing demands being made on the reserve. He reported the establishment of a training camp for boy farmers at Purdue University and of a tentative plan for its continuance.

W. V. Rooker was directed to present a resolution from Indianapolis business men relative to the future of Ft. Benjamin Harrison, at the next meeting of the council.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, reported the changes in the sugar regulations effective July 1st, and of the plans to continue the fifty-fifty policy in handling wheat flour. Dr. Barnard said the beef situation is only temporarily acute. He also announced that the report that there are to be modifications of the substitute program were unauthorized.

The chairman announced the resignation of Evans Woollen as chairman of the Committee on Proposed Construction. The nomination of Arthur W. Brady in his place was approved by the council.

A report of Mr. Ade from the Films Section was received and referred to the Finance Committee. The report indicated that the council will not lose any of the \$3,000 invested in moving pictures at the request of the Committee on Public Information, which films were found unsatisfactory and were withdrawn before being sent all over the State, as originally planned. Robert Lieber, of Indianapolis, who handled the enterprise, reported the receipt of a check from the federal organization making up the difference between what the council paid and the receipts from the limited showing of the pictures.

T. A. Coleman of the Food Production and Conservation Committee, informed the council that the committee has enough ninety-day corn to replant the areas in Indiana where corn has been killed by frost. He said truck crops and other vegetation suffered from the frost, but that the committee is advising farmers and growers to make certain of the condition of their crops before proceeding on the theory that the crops were killed. He said truck planters are handicapped by lack of plants and inability to secure a supply for replanting. Mr. Coleman reported active co-operation with county agricultural agents with a view to saving all crop vegetation possible and said the committee plans to send representatives into every county where there is not an accredited agent with a view to securing the greatest possible salvage.

### Hotels Ask Co-operation.

In observing wheatless programs, on the tables of one of the large hotels in the National Capital appears the following card:

"We are not Slackers.

"The hotels, at the request of the United States Food Administration, are pledged to discontinue the use of wheat and wheat products until September 1.

"You are not Slackers

and can assist us greatly by cheerfully accepting the bread and other substitutes that we may offer. This decision causes the bakers of the country to master an art foreign to their training and it will be some time before we can expect them to reach the perfect performance."

"Yours respectfully,

"The Management."



## Boys in Training for Productive Farm Work

### Purdue University Plant in Service Instructing Indiana Youth in Agriculture.

Eighty-four boys, members of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve of Indiana, representing thirty-three counties in the State, began a two-weeks intensive training in the rudiments of agricultural work at Purdue University on Wednesday, June 26th. These boys were nominated by the local directors of the reserve by and with the advice of the chairmen of county councils of defense, each county being entitled to send one boy. Fifty-nine counties reported that all boys of reserve age were either working on farms or in essential industries, and inasmuch as it was considered ill-advised to disturb any such boys these counties are not represented at the camp. This fact accounts for the large number of boys secured from Indianapolis.

Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maine and Massachusetts are maintaining such camps at their own expense, but the camp in Indiana, through the co-operation of the United States Department of Labor, is being financed by the federal government, the only expense to the boys being their railroad fare.

It is likely that a second camp will be held immediately following the first camp if the boys are available and if the necessary additional funds can be secured.

#### Counties Represented.

Boys attending camp and counties represented are as follows:

Allen County—Wm. Whiteman, Cleo Thomas.  
Benton County—Tilford Smith, Arthur Cyr.  
Boone County—Walter T. Ludlow, Harold R. Miller.  
Clay County—Joe Decker.  
Daviess County—Brayton Smoot.  
Decatur County—Charles Stout.  
Dubois County—Cyril M. Wilson.  
Elkhart County—Geo. M. Davis, J. W. Hawks.  
Fountain County—C. E. Adkins, Elisha Metzger, Gilbert Jones.  
Gibson County—Charles Taylor, Paul Daugherty.  
Grant County—Wm. Neal, Howard Watson.  
Hendricks County—Harold Thompson, Herman Pevler.  
Jackson County—Lew W. Wallace.  
Jennings County—Charles Weber.  
Lawrence County—Barney Crowe.  
Miami County—Francis Hedden.  
Montgomery County—Florian Wisehart, Laverne Lindsay.  
Marion County—Maurice L. Wright, Ralph Busch, Thos. F. McNutt, Paul Feucht, Edward Lafen, Max Adler, Earl Babb, Gaines Cartin-hour, Louis Isensee, Chas. W. Moores, Kenneth W. Moor, Lawrence P. Lang, Richard Goode, Robert G. McCready, Gerald L. Griffin, Wm. Terrill, James Freeman, Carl Rothert, George Pierce, Emery W. Todd, Henry J. Frenzel, Vincent Rush, Donald L. Dyne, Richard Coons, Ervin A. Broz, Marion Brown, Byron H. Woods, John W. Neff, Talbot Denny, Albert D. Leane, Valorous McLeay, Herman W. Schrader, Albert Patton.  
Monroe County—Dwight Hafich, Albert Patton.  
Newton County—Coburn McCain, Geo. D. Rider, Jr.  
Noble County—Carlisle Latta.  
Owen County—Frederick F. Weymouth, Rotha Sims.  
Perry County—James M. Davis.  
Pike County—Henry Griffin.  
Spencer County—Fred Weymouth, Harlen Hall.  
St. Joseph County—Everett Hardman.  
Tippecanoe County—Leonard Dye.  
Tipton County—Elmer Murphy, Dewey Lane.  
Vanderburgh County—Lawrence Russell, Fred Newman, Jack Weil.  
Vigo County—Wm. Spork, Aaron Broderick, Rutledge Johnson.  
Warrick County—Foley Roberts.

Wayne County—Carl Bradey.  
White County—Lindel Rothrock.

#### Praises Training Camp Idea.

Dean R. S. Watts of the Pennsylvania State College, where 1,200 Pennsylvania boys have been trained this summer for farm work along the same plan as adopted at Purdue, praises the training camp idea and declares that the fundamental principle behind the whole movement is that it will contribute toward winning the war. His experience as related in a letter to Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director of the Boys' Reserve for Indiana, is quoted in part as follows:

"The work of the first camp was undertaken by the college with a great deal of reluctance. Though I operated a large truck farm several years ago mainly with boys, I feared there would be difficulty in giving the boys the training in such a short time that would be of real service to them in actual farm work. I have taken pains to make careful inquiry among the instructors who have been in charge of the high school boys and without exception they speak highly of the progress made by the boys and of the value of the work.

"We have tried to make all of the work as practical as possible. All of the instructors have been cautioned not to lecture at any time but merely to make necessary explanations in connection with the work to be performed. They have adhered to this policy and, though simple directions have been given for mixing spray materials, use of implements, etc., there has been absolutely no lecturing in connection with the farm training work.

"Among the various kinds of work performed might be mentioned currying and harnessing horses, feeding and care of cattle, hogs, swine and poultry, the care and use of farm implements, such as mowers, cultivators, harrows, plows, etc., milking and care of milk, care of dairy animals, plowing, cultivating, hoeing, raking, loading hay, field work in curing alfalfa, digging out stumps, laying pipes, sharpening all sorts of farm tools, spraying and mixing spray materials, rope tying, shocking grain, and other kinds of work common to Pennsylvania farms. It is gratifying to note the interest which all of the boys take in their work; most of them undertake the various operations with real enthusiasm.

"We feel that the training of city boys for farm work will help to win the war and this is the fundamental principle behind the whole movement.

"May I further say that the farm camp movement is worth all that it costs and more in disciplining the boys through the military service and in bringing them into contact with the splendid work of the Y. M. C. A.? I feel personally, as do other members of the school faculty, that the movement is most commendable from every standpoint and that it should be continued as long as the war lasts and perhaps longer on a much larger scale than has been undertaken this year."

#### Training Camp Helps Farmers.

The following extracts from a letter addressed to Governor James P. Goodrich by Governor Carl E. Milliken of the State of Maine, where the training camp idea was originated, points out the value and urgent need for preparing boys for farm work:

"We feel that this organization in Maine last year was a very material help to the farmers and that it will be even more urgently needed this season. We are therefore planning to run it on an increased scale.

"It was our impression on beginning the work last year that two essential features must be incorporated in the plans if the work was to be successful. First: An organization camp at which the boys should be brought together and given a brief period of intensive training and also the inspiration in a patriotic enterprise. Second: The supervision of group leaders to be continued clear through the season, each leader looking after from fifteen to thirty or even thirty-five boys as circumstances might indicate.

"Our impression at the opening of the work last year has been confirmed by experience that we shall incorporate both of these features in the work this year."

## Some German Indictments of Germany

These German accusations against Germany ring with a sincerity that is lacking in her defenders, even when that defender happens to be the German government itself. Any of these books may be borrowed from the Indiana State Library. Ask your local librarian to apply, or if there is no library in your town, write to the State Library for registration blanks. There is no charge except for transportation.

Fernau, H.—The Coming Democracy.

The question of the responsibility for the war and the establishment of a democracy in Germany are discussed by this German writer. The possession of a copy of his earlier book, "Because I Am a German," is punished by death in Germany.

A German.—I Accuse.

One of the strongest arraignment of the German government yet published. It was written, the author says, as "a book of enlightenment for the German people." Its sincerity and depth of feeling carry conviction.

—The Crime.

A new book by the author of "I Accuse." The present work has been written as a "detailed amplification of 'I Accuse'."

German Deserter's War Experience.

The writer was in service in the German army for about fourteen months from the beginning of the war. He was a common soldier but an intelligent one. The book shows that many violations of international law were committed, not as acts of individual soldiers, but under orders and often against the will of those who were forced to take part in them.

Lichnowsky, K. M. von.—Memorandum Regarding the Outbreak of the War.

This is the famous memorandum of the German ambassador to England at the beginning of the war. He throws the blame for the war entirely upon Germany. His testimony is so convincing that it led one of the leading German newspapers in this country to acknowledge frankly and explicitly that it could no longer doubt Germany's responsibility for bringing on the war. Lichnowsky says: "I had to support in London a policy the heresy of which I recognized. That brought down vengeance on me, for it was a sin against the Holy Ghost."

Stuerner, H.—Two War Years in Constantinople.

The author is a German who after a short military service went to Constantinople as correspondent of an important German paper. He became so indignant at German and Turkish methods that he was unable to continue in his position. This book, which records his observations, was written and first published in Switzerland.

## Labor Is All There.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Every little while an opportunity is presented of calling attention to the steadfastness of organized labor on principles of democratic soundness and the prevailing social order. With public opinion frequently distorted as to the organic soundness of organized labor in this republic by the violence of strikes and the ferocity and venality of some labor men, it is important to emphasize from time to time that union labor is an energetic, patriotic, sound, and determined element in this republic.

In the emergency when democracy is hit by foes abroad and nibbled at by foes within, organized labor is pro-war, anti-German, pro-democracy, anti-Bolshevik—solid, substantial, hard headed, and hard at work.

The declaration of the St. Paul convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirms the allegiance of organized labor to every principle of this republic.

Next Labor Day will be patriots' day, when labor testifies to its determination to win this war.



"I have stated before, and I say again, that the next great factor to enlist for the betterment of agriculture and rural life in this Nation is the business man of the town, and the city."—DAVID F. HOUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture.



# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JULY 5, 1918

Number 47

## Road Problems Again Before the Council

Marion and Jackson County Projects  
Occupy Time of Session of  
Defense Body.

Much of the time of the State Council meeting July 3 was occupied by the consideration of road problems. Informally, the council indicated a determination to adhere strictly to its established policy in reference to such construction, which is that all matters of this nature should be determined with reference to their contribution to the war program.

W. E. Bash, appearing for the Real Estate Board of Indianapolis, asked the council to approve a plan of re-establishing township lines in order that legal means may be available for financing roads between Indianapolis and Fort Benjamin Harrison. W. W. Spencer, an Indianapolis attorney, also discussed contemplated enlargements of Fort Harrison and the significance thereof to Indianapolis and the State, and urged the council to give its moral support to the proposed action by the Marion county commissioners in modifying the Marion county map. Other speakers were Linton A. Cox, who appeared for the Indianapolis Board of Trade; Martin M. Hugg, Joseph Morgan, W. V. Rooker of the interested attorneys and Luke W. Duffy, chairman of the roads committee of the Chamber of Commerce. All spoke on the Bash proposal. A. E. Reynolds of the council asserted: "This council should not be a clearing house for an Indianapolis quarrel," and further consideration of the matter was deferred for a week.

Edward E. Elsner of Seymour asked that the council approve the construction of cement roadways in Jackson county. He said the contract had been let more than a year ago after the legal processes had been tested in the courts.

Gilbert H. Hendren, State accountant, in explanation of his statement of a few days previous, authorizing the construction of crushed stone and gravel roads in all cases where bonds have been sold, said that he intended where funds are inactive and drawing one-half as much interest as is being paid bondholders, and materials and labor are available, the work ought to go on. It was pointed out by E. M. Wilson that approval of such procedure would involve a change of the council's policy; that the financial consideration involved in road matters had always been secondary; that it was in response to the government's plan to conserve men and materials as well as money, that the council had declared all such improvements should be deferred, except where they had a direct bearing upon the effectiveness of the war program.

D. J. Crittendenberger, representing the Chicago Bonding and Securities Company, declared his company had withheld financial support for the construction of the road out of deference to the declared policies of the State and National war boards.

Reports made by enrolling agents of the Public Service Reserve on the labor situation in Jackson county were read to the council. These indicate a lack of labor in some instances, and in no case a surplus such as might be available for road work.

The council referred the entire subject to the Committee on Proposed Construction, which was directed to hear the statements of the citizens of Jackson county who accompanied Mr. Elsner.

Rev. A. B. Philpott reported a plan to organize the ministers of the State by counties. He then proposed, he said, to inaugurate county-wide patriotic meetings. The council approved the idea.

Isaac D. Straus of the Finance Committee, to which was referred the question of the sale of "blue sky" stock, submitted the following report, which the council approved:

"Reports have reached the State Council of Defense from various sections of the State to the effect that promoters of 'wildcat' companies have become very active in the State of Indiana and are victimizing many people, inducing them by alluring promises to invest their surplus earnings in questionable stocks and bonds in 'wildcat' oil, mining or other companies of little or no value, and in some instances resorting to the pernicious practice of inducing by misrepresentation, an exchange of such worthless securities for Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds.

"Therefore, Be it resolved by the State Council of Defense that every National and State bank and trust company in the State of Indiana be requested to include in its regular newspaper advertising matter a reference to the unpatriotic practices of these promoters and offering to give advice and counsel, free of charge, to any individual who is approached by a stock salesman, offering him a higher return on his money than he received from investment in current government securities. It is also requested that suitable posters, which will be prepared and furnished free of charge by the publicity department of the State Council of Defense, be permanently posted in all of the windows of banks and trust companies in the State of Indiana.

"Be it also resolved, that every individual in the State be warned not to purchase any stocks and bonds, particularly those in oil and mining companies, without the advice of some local banker, or which have not been approved by the War Issue Committee of the United States Treasury Department.

"Signed: WILL IRWIN,  
ISAAC D. STRAUS."

Dean Stanley Coulter of Purdue university reported the progress being made by the members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve who are taking an intensive course in agricultural work at Purdue. He invited the members of the council to be present at a review at the university in the afternoon of July 7. On motion of Isaac D. Straus, the council recorded a vote of appreciation and thanks to Dean Coulter, President Stone and the faculty of Purdue for the work they are doing in connection with the boys' camp.

## Farm Bins for Wheat.

Farmers in sections where the acreage of wheat is unusually large are urged by the Department of Agriculture to provide enough bins on the farm to take care of their wheat when thrashed. This is said to be necessary to save the wheat that will probably pile up in certain localities, because the large crop is likely to put a heavy strain on storage elevators and transportation systems. The wheat should be stored in bins on the farm, according to the Bureau of Markets, which has issued a circular containing plans and drawings for a portable bin that can be quickly built. Copies of this circular have been distributed to county agents throughout the large wheat-producing sections.

## Replanting of Frosted Area Tremendous Job

Farmers Are Arranging to Attempt Re-  
coup of Losses Seed Demands  
Show.

Farmers throughout northern Indiana who suffered losses by the frost of June 22nd are arranging to replant their areas or have already done so, according to a report from Purdue University to the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation. The crop loss in corn alone was at least \$8,000,000 and several million more to truck crops, reports of experts in the extension department show.

A large supply of 90-day corn is available at Purdue University. Hundreds of bushels have been shipped by express to the stricken area. Men purchasing this 90-day corn are replanting, hoping that it will mature, or at least make silage. Others are arranging to sow buckwheat in its stead, others soybeans, millet and other crops. Some, too, are planting late potatoes or cabbage.

Mint, which is grown exclusively in muck soils, was frozen to the ground. The roots, however, were not killed and the farmers are expecting these to send out another growth, which will make a lighter crop later in the season.

It has been estimated that 75 per cent of the cabbage in low ground was damaged or killed. Several million cabbage plants have been located and are being sent as ordered to men who wish to reset this crop.

Early potatoes were frozen to the ground in some localities, but new shoots will help produce a light crop. Loss to tomato growers as far south as Tipton was severe, perhaps 25 per cent of the plants being killed.

In muck regions, late potatoes, preferably early varieties, sweet corn, and late cabbage plants may be planted with good results. On sandy or black loam soils, navy beans and cucumbers also may be grown.

Every acre should be replanted in some crop, the State food committee urges, and asks every farmer or city dweller to see that no idle land remains in spite of the frost.

## Silo Campaign Is Stimulated.

The unseasonable frost has served to remind the livestock farmer that a silo may be his salvation during the coming winter. Surely it is not necessary to have another fall like the last one to convince every livestock farmer in Indiana that a silo is indispensable.

The silo has proven its worth in Allen County. To-day Allen County has approximately 250 silos in use, and every one has given excellent satisfaction. The county silo committee has received brief statements from more than one hundred of the silo owners relative to the value of the silo. A few of these testimonials, which we quote, appeared in a silo pamphlet recently published by the Allen County silo committee:

Mr. Oscar Evard, of St. Joseph Township, says: "The feeding of ensilage for the past five years has been attended with uniformly good results; however, the silo's chief value lies in the fact that it practically doubles the livestock carrying capacity of the farm."

Mr. Christ Schwartz, of Cedar Creek Township, says: "Having had three years of practical experience in handling and feeding ensilage, we

(Continued on Page 7)



## Patriotism in Indiana

Allen County.—Deputy Food Administrator G. Crouse has compiled a second edition to the list of Allen County consumers who are purchasing sugar outside of their customary sources, and this list is published for the information of dealers in order to prevent them from selling sugar to those named on the list. . . . At a meeting of the county agents of the nine northeastern counties of Indiana at Fort Wayne it was decided to hold a live stock show and agricultural implement demonstration at Kendallville the third week in August. The movement is in charge of the county agents of Allen, Whitley, Huntington, Wells, Lagrange, Steuben, Wabash and Kosciusko counties.

Crawford County.—The matter of waste land in this county is under investigation by the county council of defense. Each owner of a field that is not planted in something will have an opportunity to state why it is unproductive. This is a time when every acre should be doing full duty.

Decatur County.—Butchers report that since the "beef-les" day request was promulgated, beef sales have dropped far short of what was formerly considered normal, and sales of pork have trebled in the same period, showing that patriotic citizens are helping in every way possible to win the war and are doing as requested without complaint. . . . Farm Agent P. D. Brown, after a careful investigation, says that thousands of acres of land in Decatur County which are practically worthless at the present time would make fine grazing land for flocks of sheep, and the hills and valleys of the broken land of this county would be greatly enhanced in value were it not for the menace of dogs. With wool at 68 cents a pound and mutton correspondingly high, sheep raising is a profitable business.

Elkhart County.—Miss Margaret Wilson of the English department of the Elkhart high school has been appointed by Mrs. J. A. S. Mitchell of Goshen, a member of the county council of defense, to be county chairman of the women's section of the State Defense Council's department of education. She has been asked to secure statistics concerning the effect of the war on education. Miss Wilson will list the schools of the county, the number of pupils in the various grades before the war and the number who have quit school because of the war; changes in the various courses caused by the war, such as the elimination of German, the increased interest in current history, and the war receipts used in home economic courses; the part the schools have taken in war activities, such as the purchase of Thrift Stamps, War Savings Stamps, and Liberty Bonds, war gardens, the collecting of waste materials, Red Cross and other relief, and the teaching of patriotism. . . . For serving roast beef sandwiches at a time restricted by the state food administration, Edward Dalka of Elkhart was forced to close his restaurant for a week. . . . In the recent child welfare campaign over 2,000 children were registered by the committee which canvassed the city under the direction of Mrs. R. L. LeFevre, and about one-half of these were examined in clinics conducted in the various school buildings. Of the children examined only one-sixth were found to possess any defect, and most of these suffered from diseased or enlarged tonsils. Not more than twelve children in 1,000 were found to possess serious defects or deformities. . . . On recommendation of the county food administration, A. A. Poorbaugh of Poorbaugh & Riley, and Ignatz Kunovitz of The Fair Store at Goshen have been appointed by the food administration at Washington as price reporters for Elkhart County. They are required to report in detail every week to Washington upon the average retail prices ruling in their respective districts covering about forty of the leading food commodities in the grocery and meat lines.

Floyd County.—A man named Sands, twenty-four years old, is the first man in New Albany to violate the "war loafer" ordinance recently passed by the city council. The mayor gave him the alternative of securing work within three days or going to the penal farm.

Fountain County.—On account of the peculiar conditions of land in this county, the thrashing committee deemed it inexpedient to name a flat rate for all portions of the county, considering it worth more to do the thrashing in some localities than in others. In an estimated average of the county, as a whole, the prices named will be about 4 cents for oats, 6 cents for wheat and 9 cents for rye. . . . A cleaning up in the library of the Attica schools has been made, and among the rubbish thrown in the furnace was all the German books on file. No more German books or teaching goes at this temple of education. This may be pronounced as Attica's latest successful drive. . . . Following is the report of the registration for war service of the women of Fountain County: Total number registered, 5,287; refused to register, 15; Trained in agriculture, 1,428; clerical, 204; domestic, 4,372; industrial, 350; professional, 316; public service, 192; social service, 77; Red Cross and allied relief, 414; miscellaneous, 82; more than one occupation, 1,705.

Fulton County.—William G. Deniston, chairman of the county council of defense, has made arrangements respecting war aid in the conservation of food through the successful harvesting of crops in Fulton County. Edward E. Murphy of Rochester has been appointed chairman of the committee covering labor, and to facilitate the furnishing of help to Fulton County farmers the respective township chairmen of the county council of defense have the right to call Mr. Murphy's phone at Rochester free of charge from June 25 to July 10. This gratis service pertains only to the supplying of farm help, and the arrangement has

been agreed to by the telephone exchanges at Akron, Fulton, Kewanna, Macy, Leiters Ford, Talma and Whippoorwill. The township chairmen are: Wayne, Harold Hendrickson; Union, George Calvin; Aub., A. J. Ginther; Liberty, George Black; Richland, Robert Shafer; Newcastle, Charles Jones; Henry, Ivan R. Godwin; Rochester, Milton Smiley.

Gibson County.—Sheriff Phillips and Deputy Fettinger took three jail prisoners and went to the farm of William Fithian in Washington Township, where the five of them assisted in putting up hay. The blisters on the officers' hands testified that they did more than merely watch their prisoners.

Howard County.—Reports received from the thrashing committee of Howard County indicate that the owners of thrashing outfits are showing no disposition to charge exorbitant prices for their work; instead, the thrashers have taken the prices fixed by the State Council of Defense and many contracts have been made. The prevailing prices are as follows: 3 cents for oats, 6 cents for wheat, and 7 cents for rye.

Jasper County.—The Fourth of July celebration, which had been planned at Rensselaer, has been called off following a meeting of the Council of Defense. It was voted unanimously to cancel the proposed celebration that the farmers and their help might put in the day in the harvest fields where it would count for much more in a patriotic way than holding the patriotic demonstration.

Johnson County.—Thrashing prices prevailing in this county are 6 to 8 cents a bushel for wheat; oats, 4 to 5 cents a bushel; rye, 10 cents a bushel. Ample supply of coal for thrashing is assured all Johnson County thrashing crews.

Knox County.—With practically all of Knox County's wheat crop in the shock, grain growers and millers are centering interest in preparation for thrashing and dealing with the threatened shortage of storage bins. To take care of this contingency, the county council of defense has appointed a special committee of which J. H. Barr of Bruceville is chairman. In a public statement, Mr. Barr said: "Farmers all over the county who had intended to rush their wheat to the mills and elevators are making preparations to store the grain on their farms, now that they know the elevators cannot handle but one-third of the crop at thrashing time. Many farmers are repairing their bins and some are building new bins. I feel confident now that the crop will be stored under satisfactory conditions."

Lake County.—Owing to sudden and critical illness, Frank Deming will be unable to carry out the work recently assigned to him by the county council of defense, of making a survey of the churches and schools in Lake County in which German is taught. . . . A striking demonstration of practical patriotism was recently given at Indiana Harbor, when in the space of twelve hours a complete Red Cross chapter home, 30 x 100 feet, was erected. This provides work rooms, offices and store-rooms, and is fully equipped.

Marion County.—A survey of the foreign element employed in industries in Indianapolis is to be taken within the next few days as the first step in the campaign by the State Council of Defense for the Americanization of foreigners who live in Indiana. Indianapolis proper will be taken care of by the Americanization Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. This committee is composed of many of the city's largest employers of labor. The manufacturers will receive a pamphlet patterned after the questionnaire ideas, asking for the names of foreigners who do not speak English. After this census is completed steps will be taken to educate the men and their families at the expense of the industrial institutions by which they are employed. John H. Holliday is chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee and also serves in the same capacity on the state council committee for the same purpose. R. G. Brush, of the Chamber of Commerce, is secretary. Other members of the committee are Jesse C. Moore, B. A. Worthington, L. M. Wainwright, Eli Lilly, Alfred Kauffman, Ed. Schildhauer, D. S. Brooks, Fred Hoke, John M. Shaw, Edgar H. Evans, H. C. Atkins, F. S. Robinson, Walter Marmion, Fred D. Ensminger, W. A. Hacker, . . . W. A. Artman, William Hume, Everett McGurty and Miss Bessie Power were appointed members of the Pike Township Council of Defense, which was formed at the meeting of the Marion County Council of Defense at the Chamber of Commerce. Other township defense councils are to be formed later. The erection of a new school building for Speedway City was approved. Russell B. Harrison, chairman of the council, made an investigation of the school there and recommended that a new building be erected, as the present one-room school is inadequate. The recommendation carries with it a provision that the Speedway City Company give two or more acres of land and Carl Fisher, James Allison and L. H. Trotter buy the bonds issued at par.

Noble County.—Chairman C. J. Munton of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve has applications for as many as twenty-five boys to help during harvest season. That the boys will be paid adequate wages for their work, and will find good homes while on the farm, is assured. He urges that Noble County boys who have registered with the reserve, or who want to do so, make application to him at once and get properly placed, so that their services may be used when needed.

Owen County.—Acting on the request of the State Council of Defense that everything possible be done to aid the farmers to save all the crops in prospect, Spencer business men have decided to organize for the purpose of offering help to the farmers to offset the shortage in farm labor. J. R. Greene has taken charge of the movement and has enrolled all Spencer men who are willing to devote time to helping the farmers and will attempt to see that each farmer secures the needed help.

Putnam County.—The prices to be charged for thrashing grain in Putnam County this season have been fixed by the State Council of Defense, and will be 4 cents for oats, 7 cents for wheat and 8 cents for rye. The thrashermen of this county organized recently and fixed the price at 5 cents for oats, 10 cents for wheat and 12 cents for rye. The farmers objected and County Agent Fouts took the matter up with the State Council of Defense.

Shelby County.—The war mothers of this county recently had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. McCan of California speak of conditions on the battle front. She has just returned from the French front, and her story has a personal interest for every mother of the organization.

St. Joseph County.—Charles Arthur Carlisle of South Bend has been appointed county food administrator, succeeding A. Frank Eby.

Sullivan County.—The county council of defense has requested G. W. Gambill, its chairman, to appoint a committee to investigate slackers, and report to the council.

Tippecanoe County.—Lafayette is to have a community drying plant to assist the housewives of the city in preserving fruit and vegetables for the winter in the most economical fashion. The garden committee of the Retail Merchants' association and the Rotary club have appropriated \$300 for the plant. . . . Thomas Bauer, newly appointed chairman of the Tippecanoe County Council of Defense, is formulating plans for carrying on the work of the organization. The chief modification that Mr. Bauer will make immediately will be the bringing of all war activities of the county, such as Liberty Bonds, Thrift and War Savings Stamps, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C., and the Jewish soldier relief under the general head and direction of the county council of defense, the idea being to secure through this concentration greater efficiency in all the war organizations and work that is being done under various heads. In taking the first step toward this centralization Mr. Bauer has appointed D. M. Boyle, formerly county superintendent of highways, to assist him in preparing data for use in carrying on the work of the council. Mr. Boyle's first work will be to prepare a list of the taxpayers of the county, with an enumeration of their taxable property. This information will be entered upon cards, and when a drive is made for any war activity a glance at the cards will show what men are doing their part, and pressure brought to bear upon those who are not.

Vanderburgh County.—The organization of registered men in Vanderburgh County has been completed through the efforts of William E. Stilwell, Jos. Van Winkle, now president of the organization; James Enale, chairman of the county conscription board, and County Agricultural Agent Atkinson. Percy P. Carroll, chairman of the First Division Appeal Board, has been selected to lead the organization with the title of colonel, it being of a semi-military character, the officers and men drilling and preparing themselves for the future needs of the country. Through Carroll's efforts a patriotic questionnaire was filled out by each man in the organization telling what work the registrant was doing to help win the war and how much money he had loaned the government and how much he had given. This questionnaire plan was copied by other organizations. Carroll called the attention of Provost Marshal General Crowder to the organizations in Vanderburgh County and was asked to furnish detailed information. Carroll did this and has received word from one of General Crowder's aides that the matter has been laid before Crowder, on his personal desk. The approval of General Crowder to the registered organizations was expected to follow soon.

Vigo County.—Arthur Fromme of Terre Haute, before leaving for Camp Sherman recently, made arrangements for the sale of his mount one of the finest saddle horses in the country—at the fair grounds on July 4th the horse to go to the highest bidder, and the proceeds to be turned over to the Red Cross. This will prove an attractive feature for the day's program, and the Red Cross is expected to net quite a tidy little sum from the sale.

Wabash County.—Wabash County is to have a Liberty Guard battalion. Commissioned officers from all of the six organized companies are highly enthused and are turning in splendid reports from every chapter. There are now about 590 men on the muster roll, enough to perfect the battalion organization with ease. The companies from Wabash, North Manchester, Roann and Urbana will constitute the one battalion, while the companies from Lagro, Somerset and LaFontaine will report for duty with this battalion until the regimental organization is formed. The regiment will consist of three battalions from Wabash and Huntington counties and this organization will be formed as soon as the battalion is completed.

Warren County.—Thrashermen of Warren County met at the invitation of M. A. McDonald, food administrator, at Williamsport and agreed to charge 3 cents for oats, 6 cents for wheat and 7 cents for rye thrashing. They also planned to take such steps as have been recommended by the thrashing division of the food administration to save grain by repairing their machines where necessary and by making their wagons grain proof. Mr. McDonald will assist the farmers' wives in securing the necessary sugar for the harvest meals and for the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, of which there is a large crop this year.

Warrick County.—Mrs. Elizabeth Betteiger, age 74, is doing her conservation bit in an unusual way. Her plan is simple; she is saving the wheat that in ordinary years is permitted to stand on the field—the wheat the binder did not get. She expects to cover a thirty-acre field, walking every step of the way. . . . Reports from the county agent indicate the practical nature of the help rendered the farm-



ers during this rush season. At least fifty business and professional men went out and drove binders and cut hay, giving their services for the entire day; another organization of practically 200 men from Boonville and Newburgh would go out each evening about five o'clock and work until dark. Approximately 400 acres of heavy wheat was put in the shock by these men.

Whitley County—A Woman's Motor corps has been organized in this county, with Miss Katherine McLallen at its head. One of their immediate duties will be to furnish transportation back and forth each day for the men who have volunteered to go into the country and aid the farmers.

## Food Administration

Jeremiah Fitzgerald, a Terre Haute baker, was permitted to pay to a war charities fund \$1,371.02, which sum represents  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per loaf for bread baked by him during the month of May without the required amount of wheat flour substitute. He was given the alternative of making this payment or of suspending business.

Indiana sugar retailers who have been charging 10 cents per pound straight, are in danger of being cut off from their source of supply, Dr. Barnard announces. The price should be not to exceed 9  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents except for a single pound, which sells for 10 cents. For larger quantities there must be a proportionate reduction consistent with the regulation that the maximum sugar profit be 1 cent per pound.

The Pearl Roller Mills, operated by Oscar V. Rouse of Indianapolis, under the firm name of William Rouse & Son, a \$100,000 business, has been taken over by the United States Food Administration for five offenses against the wheat flour substitute and mill-feed price regulations. This is the most radical step the Indiana food administration has taken in its determination to enforce the regulations, and it is expected to prove a warning and an example to other millers who may be trying to "put one over."

The privilege heretofore accorded housewives to accumulate sugar without certificates, for canning and preserving purposes, has been withdrawn, and after July 1 (or receipt of notice) retailers are charged with the duty of securing from every housewife asking sugar for such purposes to sign a statement of the sugar on hand, if any, bought for the purpose, if any, its use, and purpose for which additional supplies are desired; whether any purchase has been made for the same purpose elsewhere, etc. The sugar distributor is furnishing blanks to retailers, who will forfeit their privilege of restocking by failure to secure the certificates.

As a step in the conservation of sugar the Indiana Manufacturers of Dairy Products have agreed to restrict their output of ice cream to three flavors, vanilla, chocolate and strawberry. Accordingly Dr. Barnard has directed county food administrators to order the same limitations to all ice cream makers in their jurisdictions. Failure to comply with the regulation will mean that the offender will be deprived of all sugar for the period of the war.

## German Soldier's Diary Tells of an Ugly Task.

The diary of a German soldier of the Five Hundred and Eighty-eighth Landwehr Regiment, made prisoner in November, 1917, contained the following confession:

"Since the 10th of this month, 50 women and young girls from Aertryke have been working on the concrete shelters of Leke. As Leke is in the zone of fire and has been bombarded not later than yesterday, I do not understand once more the authorities. If that measure has not been taken as reprisals it constitutes for Germany a monument of shame so great that it is not possible to conceive a greater one. Three or four weeks ago they drove out the civil population of Leke, and now they oblige women and children to work on concrete shelters of the village. It is a shame that this measure has been taken, for it is I who, every morning, bring the group of 47 women to Leke and conduct them back to Aertryke."

## Red Cross Activities

Indiana, during the June nurse enrolling campaign, secured 91 prospective enrollments against a quota of 85, Miss Anna Gladwin, acting director of nursing at Lake Division headquarters, announced today.

Ohio reports show 339 prospective enrollments on a quota of 360 and Kentucky 50 on a quota of 52.

The division lacks 17 fulfilling its June quota.

All local nursing enrolling committees are preparing to maintain their organizations for the period of the war.

## Seed Wheat Is Located In Every Indiana County

More than 800 wheat fields of pure varieties, free from disease and weeds, have been located in every part and including every county in the State and will be used for seed purposes this fall. These fields were located and inspected by representatives of the Purdue University, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and county and emergency demonstration agents, and wheat committees co-operating. This is the first step in the 1919 wheat production campaign.

All these seed fields will be given local publicity and every farmer in the county where he

lives will have an opportunity to get all the disease-free seed he needs for sowing this fall. The growers will hold the wheat for a reasonable time to be sold as seed. Grain dealers and millers are co-operating by buying some of this seed to be redistributed where the grower does not have storage facilities.

Every county is organized to eliminate waste at harvest time and to boost production for the coming year. The thrashing committee appointed by the food administration in co-operation with county agents, better farming associations and special wheat production committees are getting out placards to be placed on thrashing machines outlining the points to be remembered in the grain saving campaign. Local committees also are collecting information in co-operation with the thrashermen on the acreage for 1918 and 1919, yield, varieties sown and storage facilities.

The local organization, working with the State Committee on Food Production and Conservation, is planning on starting the drive for increased production next year at thrashing time and it will be continued until sowing time. The important points to be emphasized are:

That the acreage must be maintained; that yields can be increased by sowing seed of good varieties free from disease and weeds; by proper fertilization and that fertilizer must be ordered early; by good seed bed preparation and proper care in seeding.

The campaign will be led in each county by a county leader, in each township by a township leader and by a leader in each thrashing ring.

## Chapter Builds and Equips a Red Cross Working Home in One Day's Time



Indiana Harbor (Ind.) Red Cross Home

(From Lake Division News.)

At sunrise on April 27, the site of the Indiana Harbor (Ind.) Red Cross chapter home was just a stretch of bare sand.

By sunset of the same day a fine, permanent building had been erected. In twelve hours a complete chapter home 30 by 100 feet, which provided work rooms, offices and store-rooms, was complete and fully equipped.

The Indiana Harbor folks demonstrated that co-operation of the brand made famous by the early settlers with their log house-raising is a good sort of 1918 win-the-war co-operation.

Labor unions helped recruit the labor, which was largely donated. Building supply establishments were instrumental in getting material either donated or obtained at low cost. Grocers and butchers supplied food which was prepared by women workers and served in turn by young women to the men who were engaged in the actual building task.

As stated above, the ground was broken early in the morning; mason work and carpenter work and roofing were finished in short order. A truck ran to Chicago and brought back the furnace, which was immediately installed. A steam heating system was put in. Fixtures, furniture and sewing machines were placed in the rooms.

Even that unsightliness which usually characterizes the exterior of new buildings was obliterated with grading, new turf and walks.

At 6 p. m. by the new clock on the mantel, electric lights were burning, the Stars and Stripes were floating from the flag staff on the roof, and the new chapter house supervisor was on duty.

As the accompanying photograph shows, the building is no cheap, tawdry shell, but a well constructed, attractive quarters, capable of serving the Indiana Harbor Chapter long after its war activities become memories.

The same energetic co-operation that marked the building of this chapter house has been characteristic of all the work of this chapter, according to reports which have reached the division headquarters. Soon after the chapter was organized on May 30, 1917, classes to train instructors were formed and by fall the need of larger quarters for workers became apparent.

The school assembly room then in use gave place to the large recreation room at fire station No. 2. But again in April it became evident to the directors that the ever-increasing work of the chapter required larger headquarters.

On Friday, April 19th, the building of a chapter house was suggested at an executive committee meeting, and just eight days later the new chapter house was ready for use.

Indiana Harbor is an industrial center of from 15,000 to 20,000 population, made up of representatives from forty foreign countries and provinces.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.

Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 47

## Selfmade Exiles.

Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives disclose in nearly every community certain obstinate slackers. They are so few nowadays that they at once become notorious and are pointed out—like the man with the rubber ear and the armless boy—dismal freaks standing in sharp contrast to normal humanity.

Very rarely are they pro-German. Pro-Germanism does not advertise itself now in that conspicuous way. Mostly they are grouches and sponges. Their simple psychology is that of a pig in a clover patch. While the feeding is good, nothing less than the impact of a rock against the ribs or of a scantling on the spinal column will inspire them to move on. So long as somebody else will keep the boat going they will neither bail nor row. They are the cross-grained, bilious sort which nurses all real or fancied grievances against the community in general.

Small as their number is, they raise an irritating problem. The community's feeling toward them is like the feeling of men who have been volunteering to put out a fire toward the able-bodied citizen who refused to lend a hand but perched on a horse block at a safe distance and watched their efforts with amused interest. The inclination to throw a brick in his direction is strong and natural. But it must be resisted.

There is nothing to be done with these obstinate slackers except to let them extensively alone. No man can thrive on the contempt of the community in which he lives. They must find that out. The man who is well able to lend a hand now and refuses to do it voluntarily exiles himself from the sympathy and respect of his neighbors. Let his own judgment upon himself as an exile stand in the future.—Saturday Evening Post.

Attention,  
County Councils

General Bulletin No. 164.

June 25, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

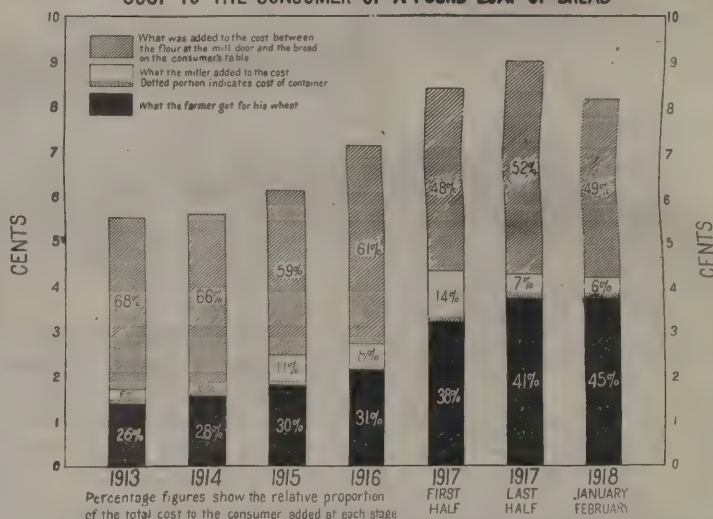
The Federal Labor Director for Indiana desires to perfect an organization of the several counties for the purpose of carrying on more effectively the work of his department and has requested the State Council of Defense to ask each County Council of Defense to nominate a man and a woman to act as his County Representatives. The persons nominated should either be members of the County Council or should be made members ex-officio as soon as they are actually appointed by the Federal Director. Please do not recommend the County Director of the Public Service Reserve or the Boys' Working Reserve, as the duties of these Directors will conflict with the duties of the Labor Director.

Please take immediate action on this matter. We will appreciate having the nominations of every county before the last of the first week of July. STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

"Lafayette, we are here!"—Pershing.

Food wasted is food lost and no money can replace it.

## COST TO THE CONSUMER OF A POUND LOAF OF BREAD



Since 1913 farmers have been receiving for their wheat a gradually increasing proportion of the price paid by the consumer for bread. The amount received by the wheat grower for his contribution to the average pound has increased from less than 1½ cents per loaf in 1913 to more than 3½ cents early this year. The proportion to the whole price is shown by the relative length of the black columns of the chart.

The middle portion of each column shows what the miller received for his milling costs and profit. This has been a somewhat variable factor, but is now at the minimum (6%). In this 6%, however, is included the cost of the containers (bags, sacks, etc.), shown as dotted area, which has increased very nearly in proportion to the price of bread itself. Bags now cost about 50% more than in 1913 and 1914.

The shaded portion of the column represents the expense of distributing the flour, making it into bread and getting the loaf to the consumer.

The chart shows that the farmer is now receiving a much larger share of the final price for his product than in the past, and that a considerable amount of "spread" has been taken out of other expenses.

## War Gardeners Can Still Beat Jack Frost

Because of the frost damage, war gardeners should not be discouraged. This loss is going to make the growing of other food just that much more important, and anyone who has lost a crop or part of it should continue his work, because there is plenty of opportunity yet to raise good gardens.

The following crops, varieties and dates for sowing will be of value to war gardeners:

String beans—Every two weeks until July 30, Stringless Green Pod.

Beets—June 30 to July 15, Crosby Egyptian or Detroit Dark Red.

Late Cabbage—Set now for winter cabbage, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead.

Carrots—Until July 1, Danvers' Half Long.

Potatoes—Until July 1, preferably an early variety, although Rural New Yorkers may be planted.

Sweet corn—June 30 to July 15, Golden Bantam or other early varieties.

Turnips—July 25 to August 15, Purple Top Globe.

## Large Wheat Acreage Urged by Warren T. McCray

June 28th, 1918.

TO THE FARMERS OF INDIANA:

The good people of Indiana have measured up to their responsibilities in all the various war activities most zealously and patriotically. They have endeavored to carry out all the governmental orders regarding increased production in a most efficient manner.

The present need is to maintain the splendid acreage of winter wheat crop of 1917 or to increase it where it can be done without too great risk. It is almost too much to anticipate another year of such magnificent prospects, and in order to equal the production this year, it would be wise to increase the acreage.

The farmers of Indiana are therefore urged to again sow a full crop of wheat. They should pay especial attention to their seed, and its treatment for the eradication of smut, the proper preparation of the seed bed, the matter of fertilization and all the necessary and important details that contribute toward a full crop.

Trusting this will receive your most careful attention and consideration, I am

Yours very truly,

Signed: WARREN T. McCRAY,  
Chairman Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation.

## Program at Purdue July 7th.

A special program will be conducted at Purdue University July 7th, when the 84 members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve will have completed the brief intensive course of training

in agricultural work. Representatives of the State and National Councils of Defense will be present. Farmers and others have been invited to attend and make contracts with the boys, who are pledged to work on Indiana farms four weeks following the completion of the course.



## Child Labor Law Is To Be Enforced Here

South Bend.—The St. Joseph County Council of Defense made inquiry of the State organization regarding the status of the child labor law, which was declared unconstitutional in Federal court some time ago. It seems that in this instance there was a boy under the required age before they can be employed in factories, made application here. In reply M. E. Foley, who is chairman of the State Council, in replying to the inquiry stated that he had taken the matter up with Judge Artman, who is the State chairman of the compensation board, and the Judge gave out the information that it was their intention to enforce the law everywhere. The Federal Child Labor Law, which was recently held unconstitutional, Judge Artman stated, was not looked upon favorably by the Federal authorities in general and that the President and Secretary Baker are insisting that the local State's laws on this subject be enforced, so that from the statement of Judge Artman it would simply result in prosecution if any attempt were made to employ this boy in a factory.

### John L. On the Hun.

Shortly before his death John L. Sullivan had something to say about the Hun. "We're goin' to get that bird," he said, "we're goin' to get him sure. An' I'll tell you why I know. Because he got mad so quick. All that hate stuff, I mean. In the fightin' ring, when you see a man begin to boil up an' see red in the first round, you know that next thing he won't be able to see at all. What's my best words to the boys in camp? Just this. Tell 'em they can't go wrong if they keep their feet warm an' their heads cool, their eyes open an' their mouths shut."

## German Ideals and Aspirations

Nearly all the items listed below give the German ideals in their own words. They have a very extraordinary sound to American ears. Any of the books mentioned may be borrowed from the Indiana State Library. Ask your local librarian to apply, or if there is no library where you live, write to the State Library for registration blanks. There is no charge except for transportation.

Archer, W., comp. Gems (?) of German Thought.

A careful compilation of extracts from well-known German writings on such subjects as war, England, German ambitions, etc. The introduction is worth reading.

Bang, J. P. Hurrah and Hallelujah.

"The teachings of Germany's poets, prophets, professors and preachers." A translation from the Danish.

Bernhardi, F. von. Germany and the Next War.

"Duty" to make war. Germany's "historical mission."

Chapman, J. J. Deutschland Uber Alles, or Germany Speaks.

These extracts are fewer and longer than the other collections noted, and there is more comment by the compiler.

Cheradame, A. The United States and Pan-Germania.

A brief account of the Pan-German plan, which the author has watched for twenty-two years. He warns against a premature peace, leaving Germany in possession of her goal.

Conquest and Kultur.

This pamphlet, issued by the Committee on Public Information, gives "the aims of the Germans in their own words." Copies can be obtained free by writing to Washington.

Out of Their Own Mouths.

"Utterances of German rulers, statesmen, savants, publicists, journalists, poets, business men, party leaders and soldiers."

Treitschke, H. von. Politics.

A translation of some of the lectures which have had such a wide influence in Germany. The introduction by Arthur J. Balfour is interesting and illuminating.

## The Price

By Mary H. Krout.

Over the Nation War stretched forth his hand,  
With its black shadow quenching all the light  
From the white mountain peaks to where the land  
Sees the first dawn that breaks upon the night.

"Long have I stood," the Nation said, "for Peace;  
Vainly I sought to quell the threatening foe,  
Ere with your blasting hate you shall release  
Famine and slaughter with their train of woe."

Reason and gentleness had lost their power;  
"I will not spare," he said, "I shall destroy;  
Vain is all mercy in this fateful hour—  
I spurn your grief, I mock your hope and joy."

Then spoke the Nation: "I will pay the price  
To save the heritage I love so well,  
Where 'mid their fruitful fields my children stray,  
Where sleep the martyrs who for freedom fell."

"For Liberty? 'Tis that I loathe and hate,  
'Tis that I would forever crush and kill;  
For this I shall strive on till, soon or late,  
My strong, relentless arm has wrought its will."

"Then I shall give," the Nation said, "this hour  
That which to me is dearest, nearest, best,  
My dauntless sons—of all the earth the flower—  
Those I would gather to my sheltering breast."

"Proud spirits, noble heroes will I give—  
Those who had glorious work to do in years to come;  
Where one shall fall so shall ten thousand live,  
And still shall speak when alien lips are dumb."

"Through your thick smoke and carnage shall they cry,  
Invoking Freedom with their latest breath.  
In such a triumph it is naught to die,  
For they shall find supernal life in death."

## One Year of Food Administration



### THE AIMS

By willing service of a free people to do these things:

To feed the Allies that they may continue to fight.

To feed the hungry in Belgium and other lands that they may continue to live.

To feed our own soldiers overseas that they may want nothing.

To keep prices steady and the flow of distribution even that the poor at home may be satisfied nor feel the pinch of hunger.

### THE METHOD

As a military necessity, Americans eat potatoes instead of wheat, dip carefully into the sugar bowl, make their clothes last longer, save their income above bare need for government funds, set their clocks an hour earlier, cultivate the home garden, preserve fruits against the winter, calculate their household provision, regulate their expenditures of money and food and energy.

Allied strategy shapes the food conservation campaign.

Military urgency gives force to every food regulation.

All needs bend to army requirements. Moving the army, equipping the army, supplying the army, sustaining the army—the army's needs always come first.

Food, iron, wool, leather—our labor, our strength, our hopes, our prayers—the army has first claim on all.

Vessel room limits the number of men we can send; cargo space limits the food and equipment we can put in their hands.

War dictates all exports and imports. War governs our shipments of wheat and meat, our consumption of sugar, our allowance of coffee.

War needs rule our eating and going without. War needs fix what we shall wear, what we shall spend, what we shall save. War needs direct our living to the last detail.

Carrying capacity sets the margins for using or giving up.



### EUROPE'S NEEDS

In Belgium, 1,600,000 stand daily in line for a morsel of bread and a sup of soup.

In France, the bread ration, which is half their living, is cut down one-third.

England has cut down sugar one half; France and Italy allow one pound a month for each person.

All European countries are eating war bread mixed with all the substitutes it will stand.

Meat in all countries is strictly rationed—usually about one pound a week for each person.

Multitudes—some estimate 4,000,000—in Europe have died for want of food since war began.

All Allied Europe depends on food from America.

America is giving up wheat that war needs may be met—every grain the ships can carry is needed to hold intact the armies of France and England and Italy and to save Belgium from starving.

America is sending beef and pork to the limit of shipping capacity to sustain the armies and the allies.

America is denying herself coffee, doing without tropical fruits and oriental luxuries to release shipping for war.

Americans are shaping their traffic to supply the nation's needs, to maintain the strength of millions without waste, to provision the community at the least cost.

Nations at war have been learning and doing these things through three terrible years. America also is learning and doing.

### THE RESULTS

Exports of pork products for March, 1918, were over 50 per cent. larger than for any previous month in the past seven years and almost three times as great as the highest amount exported in any month in the four years before 1914.

Exports of beef products for March, 1918, were over 20 per cent. larger than for any previous month in the past seven years and more than twice as great as the highest amount exported in any month in the four years before 1915.

Exports of rye and rye flour from the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1917, through March, 1918, are 32 per cent. larger than last year; of barley 55 per cent. larger; of oats and oatmeal 34 per cent. larger.

The wholesale price of flour at Minneapolis on May 15, 1917, the date of the Food Administrator's appointment, was \$16.75; on May 4, 1918, it was \$8.80, a decrease of \$6.95 or 41 per cent.

On May 15, 1917, the difference between what the farmer got for his wheat and the wholesale price of flour was equivalent to \$5.68 per barrel while on May 4, 1918, this difference amounted to only 64 cents.

The index number of producers' prices for March, 1918, shows an increase of 27 per cent. over August, 1917, while the index number of consumers' prices decreased 13 per cent.

From July 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, we have exported to our Allies 80,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour, or 124 per cent. of the amount available for export on July 1, while a year ago during the same period we exported to the Allies only 51 per cent. of the amount available for export on July 1.

The wholesale price of refined sugar at the end of April, 1917, was 7.3 cents per pound while a year ago it was 8.33 cents per pound, a decrease of 12 per cent. In the same period the margin between the price of raw and refined sugar has been reduced from 2.12 cents to 1.3 cents per pound.



## Women Are Making Heroic Sacrifices

### France Has Witnessed Great Spiritual Awakening, Which Must Likewise Influence American Households.

This letter from a French sister to her brother shows the extreme sacrifices being made by the women of France:

"My Dear Edward—The news has come that Charles and Lucien were killed on the 28th of August. Eugene is dangerously wounded. Louis and Jean both are dead. Rose cannot be found. Mother weeps, but she says that you are strong and she desires that you avenge the others. I hope your chief will not refuse to let you go. Jean had the Legion of Honor; you will win it. They have taken all. Of eleven who went to war, eight are dead. My dear brother, do your duty; we only ask that. God who gave you your dear life has the right to take it again, mama says. We wish to see you before you go. The Prussians are here. The Jawdon boy is dead. They have pillaged everywhere. The cowards! Go, my dear brother, make your sacrifice. We cherish the hope of seeing you again; something bids us hope. We embrace you with all our hearts. Adieu and au revoir, if God wills.

"Your Sister.  
"It is for us and for France. Remember your brothers and our grandfather in '70."

The women of America, too, stand ready to bear their share of the present allied sacrifice for liberty and right.

They have neither time nor inclination for idleness and selfish living. They are ready to practice thrift. No longer are they living to eat but they are eating to live. And they have found they can live on much less than they thought necessary. This reduction in consumption is by no means endangering health, but is making for a better and sounder race.

Not only have the people of America learned that they can reduce the amount they have been accustomed to eat without any real inconvenience, but they can also give up the things they had thought vital in their diet and substitute little known foods which have the same food values, and do without things heretofore considered necessities, but which in war's emergencies must be described as luxuries.

For the next three months the women of America must lead in the giving up of wheat entirely. To those women who have already tasted the supreme sacrifice of sending their men into the battle zone, this sacrifice will seem as nothing. But there is a labor and leadership demanded of them to show others the way.

New wheatless bread recipes which are being devised by dietitians and by women who have experimented in their own kitchens can be had by applying to local food administrators. There is no need for any housewife to remain ignorant of the ways to make her patriotism count in the kitchen.

Indiana women shortly will be called upon to forego many of the indulgences that heretofore have taken men for their manufacture, their transportation, sale and delivery. They will be urged to do without the things that indirectly make for a competition with the war program of the government, and to get in step with the one big movement that has for its single object the defeat of Prussian militarism, and that at no matter what cost.

## Woman's Section

A splendid report on registration comes from Tipton County, all of whose war work ranks high. The chairman, Mrs. Gifford, reports that each of the six townships had a chairman, who in turn had a precinct chairman. Altogether in the county were forty-eight chairmen, and over two hundred helpers. With the exception of two townships,

there were polls established in each precinct, and those unable to go to the polls to register were visited in their homes. High school girls registered in the school buildings. Four thousand eight hundred and twelve women registered during the ten days time. Only twenty-six refused to register, but some were missed in the canvass. Of the thirty-seven hundred and eleven housewives who registered, ten hundred and twelve also registered for agriculture.

One hundred and eighty-three women trained in clerical work, nursing, teaching and factory work offered services anywhere in the United States, and a few were willing to go abroad if necessary. Ninety-four women asked for advanced clerical, business and nursing training, signifying willingness to leave their homes if needed for service. In almost every instance, when it was possible, the registrant signed to do Red Cross work.

The unusual vocations noted in Tipton County were three undertakers, five merchants, five trained nurses, five stenotype operators, one telegrapher, three mail carriers, three ministers. One hundred and ninety-one students were registered.

Eleven people in Tipton County offered their homes for convalescent hospitals, and six are willing to share their homes with war widows and children.

Reports of Red Cross work in Jasper County for last month show the shipment of 1875 surgical dressings, 291 hospital garments and knitted articles, and 50 comfort kits, all filled.

In Union County \$227 was collected during the month for the Red Cross, and shipments amounted to 19,116 surgical dressings and 60 pairs of socks. The chairman in Union County reports that they hope to fill an order for 400 pairs more by September.

As a result of the registration of women in St. Joseph County twenty-six munitions workers and three government workers have been placed in factories, a home secured for a blind boy who is a dependent of a brother in the service, and many volunteer workers were secured for the War Chest office and registration headquarters. There is also on file a list of ten workers who will spend six hours a day in their homes on government work.

A splendid proof of the value of registration comes with a list from Hancock County of the women who wish to take nurses' training—thirty, all well recommended.

Hospitality served a high purpose when Mrs. C. J. Winterbotham, the woman member of the Henry County Council of Defense, entertained at a one o'clock luncheon the members of the executive board and the fourteen-minute women. Each chairman gave a report of her work, which served to inform the other chairmen of the various lines of work and strengthen enthusiasm for the work of each department.

The War Mothers recently had an auction of donated articles, including everything from a ton of coal to a pig, canned fruit, furniture, clothing, etc. The auction lasted from noon till midnight. Many articles were resold a number of times and netted \$528.74. The fund will be used to buy yarn to be used in knitting for soldiers. One hundred and thirty-seven war mothers are paying dues in the county organization. The townships are soon to be organized, so that they may have separate meetings and report to the county chairman, Mrs. P. L. Beal. The war mothers were guests of honor at a patriotic meeting conducted by the Pythian Sisters, June 28, when fifteen stars were added to the service flag.

Registration of women for service has been completed and over 10,000 cards are being filed in a new cabinet furnished by the Council of Defense, where they will be under lock and key and in charge of Mrs. Frank Stanley, the efficient chairman of registration.

## More Extended Use of Fish

Fish for Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

Pick out at least two or three days a week for fish days. These menus and recipes suggested by the United States Food Administration will help you to see some of the possibilities of cultivating your taste along these lines, thus serving to conserve food by substituting perishables for the beef that is wanted for export to France.

Halibut with Mexican Sauce.  
Sweet Potato Cakes.  
New String Beans.  
Strawberries. Coffee.

Creamed Fish and Potatoes a la Cape Cod.  
Green Peas.  
Lettuce Salad.  
Peaches. Wheatless Sponge Cake.

Jellied Salmon Loaf with Nippy Sauce.  
Hominy.  
Frozen Apricots. Wheatless Cookies.

Halibut with Mexican Sauce.  
6 slices of halibut.  
2 tablespoons corn flour.  
2 teaspoons salt.  
2 tablespoons fat.  
1 teaspoon Worcestershire.  
1½ cups water.

Dredge halibut with corn flour and salt. Melt fat in baking dish and brown slices of halibut on top of stove. Pour water and Worcestershire over fish and bake in a moderate oven 35 minutes. Then pour Mexican sauce over fish, bake 15 minutes and serve.

Mexican Sauce.  
2 cups tomato.  
1 tablespoon grated onion.  
3 tablespoons corn flour.  
2 teaspoons salt.  
¼ cup cold water.  
1 chopped green or red pepper.

Bring tomatoes and onion to boiling point. Mix corn flour and salt with cold water and add to tomatoes, stirring constantly; add pepper and pour over fish.

Creamed Fish and Potatoes a la Cape Cod.  
3 tablespoons fat.  
4 tablespoons corn flour.  
2 cups milk.  
1 cup cold diced potatoes.  
1 cup flaked cooked codfish.

Melt fat in saucepan, add corn flour, salt and pepper, remove from the fire, add milk, return to the fire, and bring to the boiling point. Add potatoes and codfish, mix thoroughly, and serve at once.

Jellied Salmon Loaf with Nippy Sauce.  
1 envelope or  
2 tablespoons gelatin.  
½ cup cold water.  
2 cups boiling water.  
1 teaspoon salt.  
¼ teaspoon pepper.  
Juice of 1 lemon.  
1 can salmon.  
1 cup cooked peas.

Add cold water to gelatin, and after allowing to stand five minutes to soften, add the boiling water and stir until gelatin has dissolved. Add salt, pepper and lemon. Pour into a loaf-pan or mold which has been wet in cold water. After mixture begins to thicken, add flaked salmon and peas. Put in a cold place for several hours until firm. Serve cold with nippy sauce.

Nippy Sauce.  
½ cup whipping cream.  
2 tablespoons horseradish.  
½ teaspoon salt.  
¼ teaspoon paprika.  
1 tablespoon vinegar.

Beat the cream until stiff, add horseradish, salt, pepper and vinegar very slowly, so that mixture does not curdle. This sauce should be served immediately after making.



## Mrs. Hurrell Outlines Americanization Work

The following bulletin has been addressed by the head of the Americanization committee of the Woman's Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense to her co-workers in the counties of the State:

Bulletin No. 80.

Indianapolis, July 1, 1918.

To the Chairman of Americanization,  
Woman's Section, Council of Defense.  
Dear Chairman of Americanization:

You have already received Bulletin 74, which outlines the units of the Americanization work as well as the State organizations of women pledged to help make Indiana a State of one language and one people.

For many years before the war, Americanization had been treated as an academic subject, discussed in lectures and essay. The war soon disclosed the need of a united people back of the firing line and revealed the menace of an un-Americanized population. It became immediately necessary to transform the academic and abstract into a concrete and tangible task to which all loyal Americans might address themselves. For many years groups of women in Indiana have had definitely in mind the interpretation of America to the foreign born and have organized committees on Americanization to that end. Much good has resulted. However, it has been a difficult problem to decide upon methods and division of work. Naturally, however, there has been duplication of effort and a certain amount of haphazard work. Recognizing Americanization as a war service, the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense has undertaken to coordinate and centralize this work.

This, accordingly, becomes the task of the chairmen of Americanization in the Council of Defense to formulate constructive plans, whereby agencies already organized can work intensively for a basic unit of the entire task, the Council acting as a clearing house for the various lines of work.

Bulletin 74 shows the units of work to be five in number, namely: 1. Educational extension; 2. Social service; 3. Industrial; 4. Citizenship; 5. War information service. The county chairman of Americanization will endeavor to interest the woman's clubs and the parent-teacher association in her county in the extension of educational privileges to foreign women. This can best be done by means of the home-teacher vocational evening classes and other ways that will be suggested by local conditions.

In your county there are missionary societies, missions, Red Cross civilian relief associations, etc., already interested in the problem of the alien family. You will stimulate these agencies toward increasing recreational privileges and improving social conditions in their community.

If foreign women are employed in your community, delegate to civic clubs or to business women's clubs the task of making a survey of the conditions under which these women labor. Lend your influence toward establishing part time vocational classes in factories where foreign women are employed.

The Franchise League in your county will work intensively for the naturalization of the alien women in your community and will, no doubt, be able to secure municipal co-operation in fitting women for citizenship.

Few immigrant women can co-operate in helpful war service. Ask the Daughters of the American Revolution in your county to establish war information service, for the purpose of supplying to all immigrants accurate and sympathetic information on all war questions affecting them. See that each foreign woman in your community interprets understandingly the food regulations, the draft requirement, Red Cross work. Patriotic organizations will distribute flags and posters at your suggestions.

"We are all comrades in a great enterprise."—Woodrow Wilson.

We are heirs of great happenings. Shall we surrender our inheritance?

The Council of National Defense, acting jointly with the Federal Bureau of Education, has pledged itself to foster a movement to establish community centers in every foreign section of our country. The school house is specially fitted for this purpose. It is the one place in every community in which all have equal rights and all are equally at home. It is to be hoped that Indiana, always so alert in advancing movements for social betterment, will at once undertake to make every school house "a little democracy."

As an appendix to this bulletin I am enclosing a list of publications by means of which a preliminary knowledge of the subject of Americanization may be promptly secured. None of these pamphlets can be obtained in large quantities, so it would seem wise if the chairman retain them as the property of the County Council and loan them to the organization chairman interested.

Prompt and frequent reports on activities will be very encouraging and helpful.

Sincerely yours,

WINIFRED HURRELL.

### Appendix.

List of bulletins and publications to be secured by the County Chairman of Americanization:

For Educational Extension Service.

1. The Home Teacher.
2. Discussion of Methods of Teaching English to Adult Foreigners.
3. Report on Experiment Made in Los Angeles in Summer of 1917. Published by Commission of Immigration and Housing in California, Sacramento, California. State Printing Office. 10 cents each.

For Social Service.

1. War Americanization for States.
2. What You Can Do for Americanization. Published by National Americanization Committee, 29 West 39th St., New York City.

For Industrial Service.

1. Industrial Americanization.
2. Americanization of Cleveland. Published by Cleveland Americanization Committee, City Hall, Cleveland.
1. Immigration Committee.
2. Legislative. Published by Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

For Citizenship Service.

1. Circular No. 140. (Under date of April 23, 1918.) Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.
2. Bulletin No. 90. Americanization.
3. Bulletin No. 91. Co-operation with U. S. Bureau of Naturalization, States Councils Section (under date of April 18, 1918). Published by Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.

For War Information Service.

1. Bulletin No. 92. Americanization. With Schedules 8 and 9. Department of Interior, Bureau of Education and Council of National Defense. Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.
1. Bulletin 1918. No. 11. A Community Center. By Henry E. Jackson. Published by Department of Interior, Bureau of Education. Price 10 cents.

Also send to Department of Interior, Bureau of Education, H. H. Wheaton, Chief of the Division of Immigrant Education, for (1) "America First" pledge slips, and (2) War Americanization pamphlet.

Note: This bibliography is to be used in connection with Bulletin No. 74, Indiana State Council of Defense, Woman's Section—under date of June 17, 1918.

Increase the world's bread ration by growing more breadstuff and eating less.

To waste is to give "AID and COMFORT" to the enemy—and that is treason.

## Replanting of Frosted Area Tremendous Job

(Continued from Page 1)

find it not only a convenience in feeding but an excellent and practically unexcelled feed for young stock as well as beef and dairy cattle."

Mr. Oren R. Yerks, of Milan Township, says: "As the owner of a silo, I wish to say I have had but one season's use and I am well pleased with the results. I filled my silo on sweet corn fodder after I marketed the best corn in Fort Wayne. I heard that silage wasn't good for horses, but I was forced to feed it. My hay was beneath the clover seed and couldn't get it hulled. I had three acres of fodder, which is all I fed (the rest was silage) to eight head of horses and five head of cattle till the first of April. I fed all they would eat and I never had my horses looking better and could do a good day's work. All run together in and out of the barn night and day at will. I consider I saved one-half the cost of my silo last winter."

Mr. E. A. Sordelet, superintendent of the new county farm, says: "The silo is equally as necessary as a barn: the barn is built to save the clover hay, the silo is built to save all the corn crop, including the corn stover, which after going through a stage of fermentation is soft and palatable, therefore easy to digest. Clover hay and cotton seed meal should be fed with ensilage for best results. Plenty of ensilage, clover hay and stock will pay off the old mortgage and make the land more productive."

The value of the silo has also been proven in demonstration work conducted in Decatur County: "Co-operative work carried on in Decatur County with the assistance of Purdue University on one farm in the years 1915-16 show in a lot of 51 head fed corn, cotton seed meal, clover hay the profit per head was \$1.96 and in a lot of 59 head on the same farm fed corn, cotton seed meal, clover hay and silage showed a profit per head of \$13.96. This is a difference of \$9.00 per head in favor of silage fed cattle. Including the pork made, the difference is \$7.08 per head. The grain feed necessary per pound of grain for the silage fed cattle was 3.53 pounds and for those fed no silage was 6.9 pounds."

### No Apple Show in 1918.

Because of war conditions, the executive board of the Indiana Horticultural Society has decided not to hold an apple show this year, according to an announcement received by the State Food Committee. This show, which has been an annual event, has been a potent factor in the aggressive campaign of the society the past eight years for more and better Indiana apples.

As a result of the society's work many new orchards have been started and the production from these will continue to increase for many years, while the old orchards are coming to the front in the present food crisis. Although the show has been discontinued for this year the society will not relax its educational efforts.

Indiana's supply of apples can be increased materially if orchard owners will spray now to kill the second brood of codling moths, say advices from entomologists in the Purdue University Extension Department. This pest, the thing that causes the worms in fall and winter apples, has started his summer offensive and farmers south of Indianapolis are urged to have their spraying done by July 10. Those north of Indianapolis may spray a few days later, at least by the end of the second week in July, the date of the moth's hatching in the extreme northern part of the State.

### The Farmer's Hazard.

"It is one thing to ask a man to save. It is one thing to ask a man to invest in Liberty Bonds. These things tremendously aid the nation; but they are also a certain benefit to the individual. It is another thing to ask a man to put his labor and capital into the production of food, facing the hazard of the weather, of distribution, and of the market."—David F. Houston.



## Boys Have Learned Farming Business

Second Course Will Follow Successful Experiment at Purdue University, Next Week.

Eighty-two boys from Indiana, three from Chicago, Illinois, and four from Louisville, Kentucky, all members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, attending the Agricultural Training Camp at Purdue University, have learned during the past week that farm work is serious business, requiring much skill, labor, and an abundance of common sense.

Dean Stanley Coulter, who is in command of the camp, says that he doubts very seriously whether a more splendid group of young men has been gathered together in any part of the Union.

The first training camp will close Sunday afternoon with a review before members of the State Council of Defense, including Michael E. Foley, chairman; Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director of the Boys' Reserve, and members of the State Advisory Committee of the Reserve.

Farmers in all the counties contiguous to Tippecanoe have been invited to attend this review and make their selections from among the boys who have completed the course of instruction, taking them home to aid in the harvest fields. Michael E. Foley, chairman of the State Council of Defense, and G. I. Christie, now connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, will make addresses. It is planned to have H. W. Wells, Associate National Director of the Boys' Reserve, present also.

### Plan of Instruction.

W. B. Krueck, who has charge of the instruction of boys attending this training camp, has divided them into nine groups, under the supervision of nine instructors, who successively initiate each group into the mysteries of the different phases of farm work.

G. A. Branaman has charge of instructions in feeding, harnessing and driving horses; W. O. Mills has charge of instruction in feeding, milking and caring for cows; C. W. Carrick has charge of the poultry; H. E. Allen has charge of instruction in hogs, sheep and cattle; R. C. Wallace has charge of instruction in harvest work; Mr. Bates has charge of garden work; F. W. Wesler has charge of the horticulture; F. E. Robbins has charge of the crops, and W. Aitkenhead has charge of the farm mechanics. Miss Jessie Stultz is acting as registrar of the camp.

The boys arise at 5 a. m., except on mornings when they have dairy work to do, when they are required to report for work at 4:30 a. m. Breakfast is served at 6 a. m.; farm work and instructions, 7 to 11 a. m.; gymnasium and swimming pool, 11 a. m. to 12 noon; 12 to 1:30 p. m., lunch and rest period; 1:30 to 3 p. m., military drill under H. C. Thuerk, major of Purdue University Cadet Corps; 3 to 5 p. m., work; 5 to 6 p. m., athletic games and exercises under O. F. Cutts, athletic director of the university; 6 p. m., swimming pool again; 6:30 p. m., supper and recreation; 9:30 p. m., taps.

### Second Training Camp.

On Tuesday, July 9th, 100 boys, who have been nominated for the second training camp, will present themselves for a course of instruction similar to that which has been provided during the past two weeks. The courtesy of nominating ten boys for this second camp has been extended to the Federal State Directors of the Boys' Working Reserve in both Illinois and Kentucky.

This second camp will close July 21st, and will probably be the last camp conducted this season. From the short experience derived from the conduct of the first camp, Dean Coulter says that the plan has his unqualified endorsement and that he hopes it will be possible to open a series of training camps much earlier next year, housing the boys in barracks or tents under strict military discipline.

All boys who finish this course of training are pledged to engage in agricultural work for at least four weeks this summer and are presented

with a certificate of fitness, signed by the Governor, detailing them to engage in food production next year as well. The development of this plan on a large scale presents many possibilities in aiding toward the solution of the farm labor problem.

## The Fourth Liberty Loan

L. L. Campbell, district organizer for the Fourth Liberty Loan in Blackford, Jay, Delaware, Madison, Randolph, Henry, Wayne, Fayette and Union counties, has reported to state liberty loan headquarters here that a splendid enthusiasm for future government financing of the war is evident everywhere among the bankers of these counties.

Mr. Campbell declared that 100 per cent pure patriotism is being displayed daily in these counties by the bankers with whom he discusses the short term treasury certificate situation.

Each banker has been asked to invest approximately 2½ per cent of his banking resources, every two weeks in United States treasury certificates and the banks in this territory are responding splendidly, he said.

In Delaware County the bankers have committed themselves to subscribe for the full amount of each issue of the short term certificates of indebtedness brought out by the Treasury Department throughout the summer.

In many counties bankers are already distributing these certificates to persons with ready money who desire the short term investment now, pending the issuance of the bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan by the government.

Jay county bankers have agreed to take the first issue and to make arrangements to finance the remaining issues as they are brought out.

In Fayette and Union counties Mr. Campbell reports subscriptions beyond the quota had already been made by bankers before the district organizer could visit the county directors of sales.

## More Than Three Per Cent Of Wheat Lost in Harvest

It is estimated that from one to ten per cent of the wheat crop is lost to the country by hurried and careless operation and inefficiency of thrashing machines. In some sections, however, losses are materially greater than in others. Waste in thrashing depends largely upon the condition of the machine as it enters the harvest field and the care with which it is operated. While it is believed that the majority of machines operate satisfactorily, conservative estimates indicate that on an average:

One and one-half bushels in every hundred thrashed can be saved by having all machines go into harvest (1) in excellent repair; (2) with ample power; (3) by providing that during harvest they are efficiently adjusted to meet varying conditions.

One bushel in every hundred thrashed can be saved by having all machines in such repair that little or no grain leaks under and around them on the ground, and providing that what does leak out in this manner and otherwise scattered by the machine is cleaned up and thrashed before the machine leaves the field.

Three-quarters of a bushel in every hundred thrashed can be saved by careful handling of bundles from the shock to the machine or stack and by arranging the bundle wagons so that all grain which shatters in them is caught and saved.

Thus it is estimated that a total of three and one-quarter bushels in every hundred thrashed may be saved. In Kansas alone this would amount to nearly 3,000,000 bushels.

Thousands die every year from over-eating—don't dig your grave with your teeth.

War is scraping our sugar bins and our granaries. The less we waste the longer it will take to empty them.

## Third Loan Shows Support of Farmers

Treasury Department Compiles Figures Showing Their Oversubscriptions—Rural Communities Prompt.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Next to the aggregate number of subscribers, perhaps the most striking feature of the third Liberty loan was the support given it by the farming and rural populations of the country. Not only did the farmers purchase liberally of the bonds, but the rural communities as a rule were more prompt in completing their quotas of the loan than the larger cities. More than 20,000 communities in the United States subscribed or oversubscribed their quotas, many of them on the first day of the campaign. The majority of these were not cities, but country districts.

### Farming States Subscribed Quotas First.

Iowa, a typical agricultural State, was the first to subscribe its quota, and was followed by Oregon, Arkansas, Kentucky, and other States in which agriculture is the leading industry.

It is impossible to give accurate figures, but it is estimated that while only 2 per cent of the farming population of the United States subscribed to the first and second loans, probably ten times as many subscribed to the third. The significance is increased by the facts that the heavy subscription was made at a season when the farmers are ordinarily on the borrowing and not on the lending and investing side of the market and when the farms of the country are speeded up to the limit.

### Sense of Duty Permeates Whole People.

This wide distribution of the third loan among the whole people shows that the body of the nation has become aroused and gone into action—that the sense of duty and the necessity for individual support of the country has permeated the whole people. Secretary McAdoo may justly be enthused over the result and call it the soundest national financing in the world. Every Liberty bond holder is an active force backing the Government.

Our soldiers in France and our allies are heartened and strengthened by the knowledge that 17,000,000 American citizens are backing them with their money, and our enemies must learn with fear and dread of this great reserve force upon which their adversaries can rely.

### Victory Through Scientific Saving.

To keep the good work up, the American people must adopt scientific saving methods; save money, save material, save labor, and save time. Thus we will bring the war to an earlier and victorious close and save the lives of American soldiers, and save our rights and our liberties, and save the world to democracy, justice, and civilization.

### Unfair Competition.

"Anyone who, in these days of impending doom, buys anything which he does not need for his health, strength, or efficiency is hiring someone to do something which is unnecessary. He is hiring someone to stay out of the essential industries. He is competing with the government for materials and man power which it needs to win the war and preserve the liberties of mankind!"—Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard.

### First Duty to Win the War.

There are two duties with which we are face to face. The first duty is to win the war. And the second duty, that goes hand in hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, showing the real quality of our power not only, but the real quality of our purpose and of ourselves.—President Woodrow Wilson.





In all its old insolence, with its ancient cruelty and injustice, military dictatorship has armed itself against the pacific hopes of men.—President WOODROW WILSON.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JULY 12, 1918

Number 48

## Council Will Insist On Its Fixed Policy

**No Modification of Attitude on Use of  
Men, Money and Materials in  
Public Work.**

Chairman Michael E. Foley was authorized at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, on July 10th, to request from the county councils of defense and county officials of the State, statements of all road building and other public improvements now under way or in contemplation. This is in anticipation of further emphasizing the council's policy in reference to the expenditure of men, money and materials during the continuation of the war. It was the sense of the council that these officials, and all others interested, should be informed that there has been no modification of the council's established rule that all these matters should be considered in the light of their contribution to the support of the national war program.

Emsley W. Johnson, county attorney for Marion County, informed the council that the construction of Pendleton Pike, between Indianapolis and Fort Benjamin Harrison, which had been judged a "military necessity," is under way and about to be completed. He said the bonds covering the cost of the road had been sold and paid for, and that the authorities at Fort Benjamin Harrison had informed the Marion County commissioners that they had no interest in the construction of any other highway leading to the fort. W. P. Masters, of Seymour, Ind., who has the contract for the construction of Pendleton Pike, informed the council he probably would have the work done in sixty days. Russell B. Harrison of the Marion County Council of Defense, said his organization had given no consideration to the problem of abolishing Marion County township lines, and that legal questions and property rights are so involved in the matters, previously presented to the council, that the Marion County Council had no recommendation to make. A resolution by A. E. McReynolds, that all matters pertaining to the roads between Indianapolis and Fort Benjamin Harrison, be referred to the Marion County Council of Defense, was adopted.

Mr. Reynolds also presented a resolution in behalf of the Highways Transport Committee, relative to the repair and maintenance of roads. This resolution appears elsewhere in the Bulletin.

Messrs. Reynolds, Brady and Wilson were appointed by the chairman to formulate a letter on the subject of road maintenance to Indiana County officials.

Dr. Charles P. Emerson, chairman of the medical section of the State Council, in behalf of Dr. Alfred Henry, head of the Indiana and Mississippi Valley societies for the prevention of tuberculosis, presented a statement of the State's lack of preparedness for the demands for medical attention and treatment growing out of the war, particularly as relates to tuberculosis. Dr. Emerson said there are now 30,000 cases in the State of Indiana, representing a large proportionate increase for the first six months of the year. He said that 364 men afflicted with the disease have been sent back from the army before serving three months, and that the government denies responsibility for their care. At this time, Dr. Emerson said, there are only 397 hospital beds for tuberculosis patients in the state, and he recommended that the council go on record as en-

couraging the construction by counties and local units, of tuberculosis sanatoria. Dr. Emerson stated the medical section was also in need of an increased appropriation for the prosecution of its campaign for enlistments for doctors in the medical service. He stated that Indiana now ranks 42d, having advanced from 46th in the list of States, in pro rata of physicians now in service. The council authorized the employment of a full time stenographer by the medical section, at headquarters.

Judge Samuel R. Artman, chairman of the Industrial Board, asked the moral support of the council in sustaining the child and woman labor laws of the state. He said there are demands that these laws be abrogated because of the present labor crisis. He said the National Council of Defense had declared that it recognizes no reason for any letting down of the restrictions under which women and children may engage in industrial pursuits. He said that claims of a labor shortage and a demand for cheaper labor are not well founded.

J. J. Walsh, state factory inspector, asked the council to effect the appointment of responsible agencies in the industrial centers of the State, whose business will be to assist in the protection of thousands of women and children workers, by helping secure to them the safeguards for their moral and physical welfare, such as the Indiana laws contemplate.

Miss Morna Hickman, in charge of the employment of women in the United States employment service, informed the council that after August 1, all government contractors must secure such female labor as they may require, through her office, and that it is highly important that the council recognize the need and timeliness of such action as Messrs. Artman and Walsh advocated. The council then requested a conference of Judge Artman and Mr. Walsh with Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle of the woman's section of the State Council, and Miss Hickman, for the purpose of preparing a resolution for the further consideration of the council.

In order that the farmers of the State may have a maximum allowance for their wheat, and may be fully informed as to the laws and regulations of the grain dealers, elevators and mill operators, the council authorized the preparation of a letter setting forth the facts.

A. E. Reynolds announced that the firm of grain dealers with which he is associated, had agreed "to set an example by offering a price of \$2.18 for No. 1 wheat and \$2.15 for No. 2 wheat." He stated the prices might fluctuate, due to the grading and condition of the grain. He said dealers are allowed but thirty days in which to handle wheat, and that much of it comes to them wet, liable to shrinkage, and can not be dried within that period of time. He said he thought much of the irregularity that exists among Indiana grain dealers is due to a lack of definite information.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana, informed the council that the Food Administration has no authority to fix prices, but does have power to prevent profiteering. He said he considered 8 cents a wide margin for handling the grain, but "perhaps not too wide". Messrs. Barnard, Reynolds and Wilson will prepare a statement for the information of those concerned in the handling of the 1918 Indiana wheat crop.

"America is God's last chance to save the world."—Emerson.

Know your garden and make it produce a balanced ration.

## Farmers Organizing to Sustain 1917 Records

**Bacon and Lard Object of Renewed Campaign to Keep Indiana Producing Hogs.**

Indiana farmers who increased their pork production 20 per cent last fall will be asked to maintain this mark and better it if possible and with this object in view representatives of the State Food Committee and Purdue University are busy now forming county organizations to maintain the bacon and lard supply. This is done so that the producers may work on a definite united program to obtain pork as cheaply and as rapidly as possible.

In Whitley, Allen, DeKalb, Randolph, Henry and Huntington counties swine committees have been organized. These committees, composed of practical hog men and farmers, will push the hog production work by working along the following lines:

'Co-operative effort to increase the use of pure-bred boars for market hogs.

Co-operation with the county agent to locate farms on which hog feeding and hog production demonstrations can be held.

Establishment and maintenance of a community clearing house committee for the exchange of feeder hogs.

Adopt a plan for community buying of hogs in co-operation with the local feed dealers whenever possible.

An effort will be made to get a permanent organization in all leading hog producing counties this summer and then a drive will be instituted for better housing conditions this winter and the more general practice of feeding pigs for the market. More than 250,000 feeder hogs were brought into Indiana from other states during the past winter and this many hogs in addition to those raised in the state were fed for market.

## Wheat Campaign Is Successful.

Excellent yields of wheat are being reported from nearly all southern counties of the state, according to advices from Purdue University to the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation. One of the first fields thrashed in Vanderburgh County reported 41 bushels to the acre, and dozens of other sections have reported big yields in spite of the ravages of smut, scab and other plant diseases.

County agents and other extension workers are co-operating with the food administration on the saving of grain. Immediately after thrashing, they are prepared to start a campaign for better methods of seed bed preparation and proper use of fertilizers which are being ordered now by hundreds of farmers in the state.

More than 800 fields of wheat, ranging from four to ten in a county, have been located by special men sent out for this work and farmers in every county now have an opportunity to get disease-free seed of good yielding variety. Purchase of this sort of seed will help Indiana greatly in obtaining the increased production of 25 per cent next year without increasing the acreage.

In Shelby County the wheat committee have judged two hundred or more wheat fields and a medal will be given to every farmer who raises 35 bushels or more per acre on at least 5 acres.

(Continued on Page 7)



## Patriotism in Indiana

July 4th, 1918, marked a new birth of patriotism in Indiana. On the 142nd anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, there was manifest in practically every county in the commonwealth, a revival of the spirit that "brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." Nearly every county seat was the scene of a specially prepared program, consisting of patriotic exercises quite distinctive from the usual noisy demonstrations that had threatened to obscure the greater significance of the day. Through the efforts of the councils of defense, the educational and inspirational work of the Americanization forces showed themselves effective in the thousands of citizens of foreign birth or ancestry, who joined in paying homage to a common country, devotion to a common cause. The day will long stand in history as one on which an organized, united, determined America rose to declare that the brutal autocracy which imperils the freedom and civilization of humanity must be banished forever from the earth, and that this nation under God, is reconsecrated to the cause of humanity and freedom for all people.

In a few communities where crops were in need of attention, the Independence day celebration took a more practical form. The genuinely patriotic farmers, recognizing the serious need of the allied nations for food, and the significance of the American harvest in the great struggle, stood manfully by their work, and in works rather than words declared their loyalty, their patriotism, and their determination to defeat the Hun.

Altogether July 4th, 1918, may go down in history as an international birthday of freedom.

**Allen County.**—Chairman Frank Hilgeman of the committee on arrangements for the coming Liberty Garden Fair to be held in Ft. Wayne, reports unusual interest in this event. Prizes will be awarded for the best showing of garden produce of almost every kind, and every owner of a Liberty garden is urged to register with the captain of their precinct.

**Cass County.**—Frank Rice of Logansport, who succeeded Marcus Collett as chairman of the Cass County Council of Defense, announces the resignation of Messrs. Frank White and Edgar E. Phillips from the council. These men have been succeeded by Simon Shaw and John H. Miller, both of Logansport. The following women of Logansport have been appointed presidents to put the food club movement on a substantial basis: First Ward—First precinct, Mrs. W. L. Morris; second precinct, Mrs. J. H. Stevens; third precinct, Mrs. Chas. Etnire; fourth precinct, Mrs. Emma Magenbuck. Second Ward—First precinct, Mrs. Jennie E. Carr; second precinct, Mrs. J. H. Reed; third precinct, Mrs. Earl Ral. Third Ward—First precinct, Miss Marion Keiser; second precinct, Miss Arnette Perrone (Italian); third precinct, Mrs. Wm. Gremelbacher; fourth precinct, Mrs. Lizzie Hostettler; fifth precinct, Mrs. Harry Black. Fourth Ward—First precinct, Mrs. Edward Furey; second precinct, Mrs. Ben Porter; third precinct, Lillian Thomson. Fifth Ward—First precinct, Mrs. Chas. Brown; second precinct, Mrs. D. A. Middleton; third precinct, Mrs. J. F. McCarthy; fifth precinct, Sarah Costello; sixth precinct, Mrs. Wm. Whitehead. Colored—Mrs. Mary Allen. Under the presidency of Mrs. Marion Swadener fourteen township presidents and fifty-five club presidents have been appointed and commissioned in Cass County. This county claims the distinction of having the first Italian Food Club organized in the State; the president of this club being Miss Arnette Perrone.

**Clinton County.**—On the 17th of last April the War Fathers organized with a membership of seven; now the organization has more than a hundred members in the county. The organization is purely patriotic. It will aid the County Council of Defense, the registration board, the national, state, county and city governments, and will help in every way possible to the families of those who have sons in the service. It affiliates and co-operates with other charitable and patriotic institutions. The men correspond with their sons in the service and make detailed reports of the conditions at home, giving credit to all who help in any way to win the war. They also report the slackers. This was the first war father's organization in the United States and is rapidly spreading and growing. The officers of the Frankfort organization are: Commander, Frank Daywitt; Captain, James Snyder; First Lieutenant, James Allen; Second Lieutenant, J. J. Gallaher; First Sergeant, Wesley Skeen; Second Sergeant, Robt. Keene; Acting Sergeant, Harry Potts. The regular meetings are held the first and third Sundays of each month. The organization is growing rapidly and much enthusiasm is shown in the work. They expect to make permanent the organization after the war by forming a club for the boys on their return from the service, for War Fathers and Sons. Every war father in the county is invited to attend these meetings and is requested to become an active member.

**Daviess County.**—The County Council of Defense has issued the following notice: "Evidence in connection with some of the hog cholera outbreaks in the county shows that roving dogs and fox hounds are largely responsible for the spread of the disease, and if these dogs are allowed to continue to run at large it will be impossible to keep the disease in check. Therefore, until the outbreak is completely suppressed and notice given thereof, all hunting with dogs, dog training and fox chasing is strictly forbidden in Daviess county. Any person found hunting with a dog off his own premises or for chasing will be reported to the proper authorities. Furthermore, any and all dogs in the county must be kept up and any dog found off the owner's premises may be shot and the owner reported to the committee of the

council of defense. This is a matter which involves food supply, and dogs and hunting will not be given first consideration above the efforts of the Government to make available a maximum amount of meat for our army and the Allies. This order becomes effective immediately."

**Decatur County.**—Recently while conducting a food demonstration at St. Paul, Miss Ida Wilhite, home economics demonstrator of Howard County, organized a Home Economics Club with a charter membership of 25. A series of instructive meetings is being planned, the dates to be decided upon later.

**Delaware County.**—The Delaware County Bankers' Association pledged itself to take its full 100 per cent of the entire nine issues of United States treasury certificates, to be issued by the Government until the floating of the fourth Liberty Loan. This means that Delaware County banks will take up \$250,000 worth of certificates every two weeks, a record which L. L. Campbell, district organizer of Indianapolis, says is not equaled by any county in the United States.

**Dekalb County.**—Chairman J. Y. W. McClellan of the County Council of Defense, has again called attention to the vital importance of preventing new constructions. It is not so much a matter of saving money as it is of saving transportation, labor and materials which are so desperately needed for war work, he says. New construction will not be tolerated unless it is helpful to winning the war, and residents of the county are asked to make no further improvements except in case of direct necessity, and then before proceeding they must consult the council.

**Dubois County.**—At the July Fourth celebration at Jasper, a local woman's club dedicated a service flag containing over 600 stars, symbolizing the Dubois County boys with the colors. A single gold star in the flag tells the silent story of one boy who has made the supreme sacrifice. H. C. Thompson has been selected as county agent for the ensuing year, and will take up his new duties August 1.

**Fayette County.**—Fayette County farmers who produce thirty bushels or more of wheat on each of five or more acres, this harvest, are to receive medals donated by officers of the Fayette National Bank and the Farmers and Merchants Bank. The medals are oxidized silver, in the form of watch fobs, and on the back of each one will be inscribed the name of the man who receives it, the date of presentation, also the yield of his winning wheat.

**Floyd County.**—At the request of Governor Goodrich, Chairman C. D. Kelso will enlist the aid of the County Council of Defense in strictly enforcing the prohibition law in Floyd county. Mr. Kelso says the provisions of the law will be rigidly enforced and every assistance will be given the municipal and county authorities.

**Gibson County.**—Henry Tichenor, county food administrator, has received the following communication from the State Food Administration in regard to his plan put into effect in this county of checking the sugar used by consumers: "Mr. Henry Tichenor, Federal Food Administrator, Gibson County, Princeton, Ind. My Dear Mr. Tichenor: We desire that you express our thanks to the retail grocers of your county for the spirit they have shown towards the food administration in their resolutions asking for the adoption of consumers ration cards. While we believe this ration card to afford the most satisfactory means from checking the consumption of sugar, Mr. Hoover has not yet been willing to approve such card. Yours sincerely, U. S. Food Administration for Indiana. By I. L. Miller."

**Greene County.**—At a recent meeting the following committees were appointed by the County Council of Defense: Executive Committee, Mrs. Fannie Bain, Earl Talbott, John L. Cravens, Linton; Auditing, Orvin Cain, Judge T. E. Slinkard, Guy H. Humphreys, Bloomfield; Finance, Joe E. Shryer, Bloomfield; Joe Moss, Linton; Ed Scott, Newberry; Ben Miller, Worthington; Marion Thomas, Jasonville; M. G. Edington, Lyons. Some changes have been made in the council, and the present personnel consists of W. V. Moffett, Bloomfield, chairman; O. E. Cain, Bloomfield, secretary; W. G. Hall, Jasonville; Ovid Fields, Lyons; Dr. E. T. Sherwood, Linton; Jos. Housum, Worthington; Mrs. Fannie Bain, Linton.

**Henry County.**—About forty women recently met at Dunreith at the suggestion of Mrs. Virginia G. Cory, county chairman of Home Economics, and following the Red Cross hour forceful talks were given on various timely subjects. Mrs. Frank E. Edwards of Knightstown, spoke on food conservation; Mrs. Jesse French, Jr., of Newcastle, spoke on child welfare, and Miss Hinchaw of Dunreith, spoke on food values. Samples of food made without either wheat or sugar, which were furnished by some of the women present, were distributed for taste and inspection. The suggestion was made that a motor club would be of great assistance in taking chairmen of the various departments, as well as Fourteen-Minute women, to various parts of the county, or in sending supplies to country Red Cross stations. Mrs. C. J. Winterbotham has requested any volunteers in this direction to communicate with her.

**Howard County.**—At a recent meeting of the County Council of Defense, it was decided to have Chairman McClure write resolutions condemning the failure of many persons to contribute to any war funds, and have the council take whatever action is necessary to make those who are financially able, bear their proportionate part of contributions to the various war activities. Many cases have been reported to the council of men who are amply able to buy war stamps, bonds and subscribe to the Red Cross, but who have made no effort to do so. The resolution is for the purpose of getting after this particular class of citizen.

A feature of the July 4th celebration at Fairfield was a sale of twenty-five choice hogs donated by the farmers of the vicinity, the proceeds of the sale going to the Red Cross.

**Huntington County.**—A wealthy farmer in Clear Creek township openly refused to give to the Red Cross, the War Chest, buy Thrift Stamps or Liberty Bonds. Men of his neighborhood representing the Township Council of Defense went to Huntington where the farmer did his trading, advised the merchants of conditions and asked their co-operation in refusing to buy anything he might wish to sell, and also in turn to refuse to sell him anything he wished to buy. The following day the wealthy farmer brought his cream to the creamery, but was told they could not buy of an un-American citizen; when he went to purchase coal he was told they could not sell a man who refused to lend any assistance to the Government to win the war. Very quickly the farmer realized his position, and besides buying the limit of Thrift Stamps, gave liberally to other war activities.

**Jasper County.**—At the July 6th meeting of the County Council of Defense, the treasurer of the council was directed to turn over to the treasurer of the Jasper County Red Cross Chapter \$7,500, which had been allowed to the council for the use of the Red Cross Chapter to meet its apportionment assigned in the last Red Cross drive. Ernest Morlan of the Thrashermen's committee, reported at this meeting that the prices fixed by the council would be observed throughout the county.

**Knox County.**—Much of the success of the splendid showing of Knox County in the recent War Saving Stamp campaign was due to the organized Drafted Men's Association. The organization well proved its mettle during the drive, and it is planned to keep the organization alive for future war work.

**Kosciusko County.**—The County Council of Defense will give prizes to the extent of \$50.00 in Thrift Stamps to children making the best showing in garden work. This is done in compliance with a request from Superintendent Leffel, head of the Garden Movement in Warsaw. Those having gardens in Warsaw are eligible for the contest. Division of prizes will be as follows: Best kept garden up to July 20—First prize, one War Saving Stamp, (value \$5.00); second prize, \$2.00 in Thrift Stamps; third prize, a ribbon. Largest variety of vegetables in garden up to July 20—First prize, one War Saving Stamp (value \$5.00); second prize, \$2.00 in Thrift Stamps; third prize, a ribbon. Best potato patch up to July 20—First prize, \$2.00 in Thrift Stamps; second prize, \$1.00 in Thrift Stamps; third prize, a ribbon. The gardens of the city will be inspected in the near future by the inspecting and prize committees and the winners determined. The trophies will not be awarded, however, until the county fair. In addition, the committee has created a vegetable class in the premium list of the County Fair Association to which only Warsaw garden products are eligible. This does not limit, however, anyone from competing in this county exhibit. Premiums on all vegetables of this class are: First, \$1.00 in Thrift Stamps; second, 50 cents in Thrift Stamps; third, a ribbon. The following vegetables will be shown in this class and the rules of the association will apply unless otherwise noted: Best five red beets; best five carrots; best head of cabbage (any variety); largest head of cabbage by weight; best half bushel of onions; best half bushel of potatoes; best three-quarters bushel turnips; best three-quarters bushel tomatoes; best five parsnips; best collection of peppers and mangoes; six cucumbers; best bunch of endive; best collection of all kinds vegetables.

**Lake County.**—A very good showing is being made by the women's section in this county. According to recent report by Mrs. O. C. Wicks, 5,556 women registered in Gary; every woman but one registered in Miller; Indiana Harbor, Crown Point and the south end of the county showed up with 100 per cent. Mrs. J. C. Gibbs advises that thirty-nine talks have been given by Fourteen-Minute women, resulting in splendid response from the public in the various war activities. An intensive Americanization drive is in prospect throughout the county. A comprehensive housing survey is being made in Gary under the auspices of the Calumet Township Council of Defense, assisted by the Housing Bureau of the Gary Commercial Club and the Gary Real Estate Exchange. More than twenty-five men will be engaged in doing this work, and the complete report will be forwarded to Washington. The survey will undoubtedly show the urgent need of more houses in Gary, and it is expected that Government recognition of such needs will result from the present movement.

**Miami County.**—Miami County celebrated Independence day at the county seat, Peru. The celebration was under the auspices of the County Council of Defense, and the splendid success of the day was a tribute to the careful work of the various committees. A chairman had been appointed in every factory, store, fraternity and church, and the various organizations contributed their part to the day's program. Following the parade, which disbanded at the City park, an address was given to the ten thousand persons present by Dr. Henry Coo Culbertson, of the United States Bureau of Information at Washington.

**Montgomery County.**—Thrashing rates in this county are four cents for oats, six cents for wheat and seven cents for rye. These are the maximum prices that will be permitted.

**Noble County.**—On Saturday, July 6, Wayne township registrants held a meeting at Kendallville, at which it was decided to divide the township into nine units, and elect one man in each unit to take a poll of his territory, securing the name, postoffice address and class of every registrant, make a personal visit to him and acquaint him with certain duties to perform in connection with helping win the war. H. H. Diggins acted as chairman, and made a stirring ap-



peal to the young men present, calling upon each of them to take it upon himself individually to be a committee of one to see to it when thrashing time came that no grain would be wasted. The Wayne township committee of nine who will have this work in charge are: Cecil Hanke, Roy Shook, Ernest Leighty, Russell Hill, Verne Hill, Archie Hill, Roy Starmer, James Evers and H. H. Diggins.

Spencer County.—A United States Food Club has been organized in Rockport. The charter of the club is numbered 1,052, showing the number of clubs already organized in the State. Mrs. James Rinstidt, president of the food clubs of Spencer County, has appointed the following Rockport women to plan and promote interesting programs and do special work as heads of sub-committees: Misses Laura Wright and Bun Jones, together with Mrs. Helen Baumgartner and Mrs. Lucy Fuestler. Seventy members attended the organization meeting. Miss Mundy, the county agent, demonstrated war breads and gave interesting talks on canning and soap making.... Mrs. Bartim, chairman of baby clinics in Spencer County, reports the registration of 1,367 babies; all townships having reported except Huff.

Tippecanoe County.—Chairman Bauer, of the County Council of Defense, has begun the reorganization of that body, and announces a new executive committee as follows: Walter J. Ball, C. M. Murdock, William V. Stuart, R. B. Sample, Rev. C. H. Leeson, Henry W. Marshall, Mrs. Charles B. Stuart, James Rae, Oscar W. Campbell, James T. Westfall, John Wagner, T. J. Connelly, Henry Rosenthal, Henry Overesch, Ralph Mayerstein, W. C. Mitchell, Mrs. F. W. Greve, Jr., and J. O. Beck. This committee embraces the personnel of the entire executive committee as previously constituted, the labor member of the council, the chairman of Women's Activities, the county food and fuel administrators, representatives of each of the daily papers and the executive officers of each of the following organizations: Patriot League, the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Jewish War Relief Society, Liberty Loan and W. S. S. committee. The new executive committee will absorb the old co-ordination committee, both in function and in personnel, and an increased efficiency in both committees is believed will result. The officers of the committee will be Thomas Bauer, chairman; J. O. Beck, vice chairman; Dr. C. H. Leeson, secretary, and R. B. Sample, treasurer. A finance committee has been appointed consisting of Walter J. Ball, chairman, C. M. Murdock and R. B. Sample. Their principal present duty will be to secure, if possible, favorable action from the County Council and County Board of Commissioners, on the proposition of having a county appropriation to cover all future county war charities, in harmony with the plan approved by the Governor; the chairman of the Board of Public Accounts, the Attorney General and the State Council of Defense. This committee is also charged with finding new quarters for the council of defense, at which the food and fuel administrators and the chairmen of the various war organizations will make headquarters.

Vanderburgh County.—It was decided at a conference of Union township farmers and County Agent Ross N. Aikinson, to wage war on grasshoppers, which have become a plague in this section. By cutting around the fields the pests will be driven to the center of the fields, and will there be treated to a preparation of paris green.

Wayne County.—A novel plan for aiding farmers' wives has been suggested by Miss M. E. B. Culbertson, chairman of Woman's Work in the Wayne County Council of Defense. Her idea is that the women members of the counties and townships make themselves a bureau of information—both ways. Through the township women they can find out by telephoning the farmers' wives or otherwise, or the farmers' wives telephoning to them the sort of work required, and what the applicant can do on a farm to help; the council or the food administrator setting the price for this labor.... The Production chairman of Wayne county suggests having a brigade of women with sunbonnets and aprons to go out in machines, hoe one garden, then go on to the next, etc. The chairman says she is willing to head the brigade.

## Red Cross Activities

Red Cross home service sections in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky are dealing with more than 7,000 families of soldiers and sailors a month, according to the monthly report of James L. Fieser, Lake Division, Red Cross, director of civilian relief.

This report shows that during the month 1,684 Indiana families received attention from the chapter home service sections. Altogether 1,996 families in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky received financial aid, which amounted to \$22,128.21.

Indiana is the first State to reach the 100% mark in the organization of Red Cross home service sections. Each of the 105 chapters in the Hoosier State has a home service section. Ohio is 98% and Kentucky 94% organized for this work.

Lake Division civilian relief field workers are overcoming many obstacles to perfect this branch of Red Cross work. During June Shelley D. Watts, one of Mr. Fieser's assistants, travelled ten days on horseback to reach a number of Ken-

tucky chapters. Miss Harriet Anderson, another assistant, reports:

"I have been visiting small towns, including eight county seats, which were not on railroads. One of these was sixty miles from a railroad to the west and fifty miles to the east."

The importance of parents and other relatives of soldiers and sailors notifying the Statistical Division of the War Department regarding changes in address is emphasized in a statement by Alva Bradley, Director of Bureau of Communication, Lake Division, American Red Cross.

"Recently," said Mr. Bradley, "a boy was wounded and taken to a hospital somewhere in France. He feared his mother would worry about him and was anxious to put her mind at ease. Through the Red Cross Communication Service he sent a consoling message home.

"The message came to Washington in a hurry, and without delay was forwarded to the address given by the boy. In a few days the message was returned, marked 'Wrong Address.' She had moved without notifying the Statistical Division of the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, First and B streets, Washington, D. C."

## Maintenance of Highways

On motion of A. E. Reynolds, the Indiana State Council of Defense, at its meeting July 10th, adopted the following resolution, as coming from the highway transport committee:

Whereas, the seriously congested condition of the railroads, upon which we are almost entirely dependent for the transportation of supplies in this Nation and State, has, during the past year, very thoroughly modified the war program, as planned by our National and State Administrations; and,

Whereas, Government, food and military authorities are seeking the co-operation of the various State Councils to encourage the use of the motor truck and highways of this country in an effort to relieve the situation; and,

Whereas, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, at its conventions in Atlantic City and Chicago, has urged a very extensive campaign of this character; and,

Whereas, the Council of National Defense has adopted a resolution, requesting State Councils to take all necessary steps to facilitate such means of transportation and to remove any regulations that tend to restrict and discourage such use; and,

Whereas, the transportation requirements of the country, due to the war, can only be met by complete co-ordination of the carrying capacities of the railroads and highways; and,

Whereas, the highways of this State are in many instances in a very bad state of repair, and in such condition will preclude the possibility of any form of transportation in this connection during the fall and winter months if there is no extensive effort made to immediately remedy the situation; and,

Whereas, the grain supply will soon be harvested and a surplus of local labor will be available for such repairs; and,

Whereas, The development of the entire highway transport program is limited by existant road conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Council that, as a war measure, it is essential that immediate steps be taken to create a high standard of maintenance of the highways within the State; that it co-operate in every way with the military authorities, the Food Administration, the various Chambers of Commerce, the State Highway Commission and other bodies and organizations, as the occasion demands in this respect; and further, that a copy of this resolution, accompanied by a letter from Mr. M. E. Foley, Chairman, requesting all local authorities to take immediate action in this regard, be sent to County Councils of Defense, County Auditors, County Commissioners, County Road Superintendents and County Surveyors.

"If U fast U beat U boats,

If U feast U boats beat U."

—English Placard.

## Some New War Books

(Any of the books mentioned below may be borrowed for a short time from the Indiana State Library by any citizen of the State. Persons living in towns where there is a public library should apply through the librarian. Those living on rural routes or in towns having no public library may obtain blanks for registration from the State Library on request. The only expense is that of transportation.)

Some Economic Phases of the War.

Laughlin, J. L. Credit of the Nations.

Study of credit operations during the war in France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States.

Pigore, A. C. The Economy and Finance of the War.

"A discussion of the real costs of the war and the way in which they should be met."

Marcosson, I. F. The War After the War.

The new war will be the war for trade. The author makes a plea for commercial preparedness.

Gray, H. L. War Time Control of Industry.

A study of governmental control of industry in Great Britain.

Cole, G. D. H. Labor in War Time.

An account of the manner in which the war has affected English labor and of the industrial problems to which it has given rise. Written in 1915.

Noyes, A. D. Financial Chapters of the War.

A simple treatment of the financial history of the war up to about the middle of 1916.

## Schools of Bedford Hit High Mark in War Work

The schools of Bedford, Lawrence County, seem to have hit the high mark in organization and mobilization for war work during the school year just closed. Liberty Bonds owned by teachers and pupils total \$16,800, and War Savings and Thrift Stamps, \$14,489. More than 2,250 different articles have been made by the schools for the Red Cross, and in addition to this the advanced high school sewing class sewed regularly each week at the Red Cross shop. Money raised for war work in the City School Bazaar, the Liberty Garden Pageant and the Junior Red Cross amounts to \$778. Part of this amount has been used to buy seeds for school gardens, contributions have been made to the Social Service Committee, the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., and the remainder has been left for work for next year.

A garden army has been organized, with a regiment in each building, divided into companies, each company having its own officers. Many high school and department boys have gone to the farms to help in the work there.

During the last semester a night community school was held at the high school building. One hundred seventy women were enrolled in the cooking class, forty-five conscripted men in the radio class and thirty in the war service French class. A working girl's gymnasium class also met regularly.

Iceland, too far north to raise wheat, is preparing to make herself independent of grain ships by converting part of her potato crop into flour.

## Length of the War.

Far-seeing men believe that we have just begun to fight, and wise men realize that the only safe policy is for us to assume that the struggle will be long and bitter.

It is vain to ask how long the war will last, for such questioning tempts us to guess, and when we go to guessing our self-interest causes us to guess the best and so to take some chance in effort or sacrifice. All that we know is that we must win.—Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 48

## Registration Notes

The unusual occupations noted on the registration returns from Huntington County are fifteen women employed in raising Belgian hares, one woman raising pigeons, and one bees. In this county are twenty-two glovemakers, one worker in a bindery, one weaver, one forewoman of a cedar chest factory, one ambulance driver, one optician, one florist, and one linotypist. Six people in this county offer their homes for convalescent hospitals, and thirty-two offer to share homes with war widows and children.

In Rush County, where forty-five hundred women were registered, the unusual occupations are ninety power operators, two women engaged in tobacco trades and four linotypists. One person in the county offered to give an ambulance, two women volunteered as motor car drivers, and fourteen people offered to share homes with war widows and children.

In Fayette County, where thirty-nine hundred and eighty-one women registered, the unusual occupations are bee raising, Belgian hare raising, plant raising, and timekeeping, at which three women are engaged. A tobacco factory engages the time of one woman, and one is a station agent.

The Wayne County plan for filing the registration cards is worthy of note. "The Commercial Club," writes the chairman of the Registration Committee, "fitted up two long tables in an empty room belonging to the club, and each afternoon one or two of the ladies belonging to my committee is in charge. \* \* \* The cards from the county were separated into townships—those from Richmond into wards. All the Richmond cards have been arranged alphabetically in each ward and are in the file; the next step is to number the cards. In one drawer of the file will be the index cards. Under "Agriculture" there will be a card headed "No. 1, Dairying," and in it will be found the number of the card of every woman who is trained in that occupation, and behind that another card containing the number of the card of every woman registered as untrained. Card No. 2 will contain the number of the card of every woman registered as trained in farming, and so on. The trained and untrained will be on cards of different colors.

"There will be at least three hundred and thirty of these index cards, two (one for the trained and one for the untrained) for each occupation mentioned on the registration cards.

"It's a big undertaking, but I am consoling myself by thinking that the cards are of no use unless filed, and I am hoping that they will be appreciated and used when finally in the proper place."

In Wells County, twelve people have offered homes for convalescent hospitals, forty-seven offer to share their homes with war widows and children, one person gave a motor boat, one a motor car, and one hundred and five desire to take nurse's training.

Eight thousand women registered, of whom one hundred and forty-seven are trained agricultur-

ists, sixty-seven trained dairy workers, twelve trained fruit raisers, two hundred and fourteen trained gardeners, three hundred and thirty-nine trained poultry raisers, twenty-two trained stock raisers, and five thousand two hundred and fifty-five trained housekeepers is Clinton County's record. Among the unusual occupations are one actress, eight artists, one author, two dentists, three dietitians, six journalists, two laboratory workers, five lecturers, five librarians, two pharmacists, two inspectors, two mail carriers, and five telegraphers. There is one woman florist in this county, two egg packers, one linotype operator, one medical social service worker, nine canteen workers.

In Newton County, one hundred and forty-five industrial workers are willing to take training in something else; thirty-six engaged in professional work are willing to take other training, ninety-eight engaged in public service are willing to take other training. Twenty-seven trained in social service are willing to take other training. All those working in the Red Cross or Allied Relief recorded their willingness to learn more along these lines. One hundred and eighty-four announce that they will do war work anywhere in the United States, and one hundred and thirty-four will go to the allied countries. Sixty-seven people in this county offer to share their homes with war widows and children.

## Speakers' Bureau

July 10, 1918.

The following report of the Speakers' Bureau for June was received and approved by the Indiana State Council of Defense, July 10th:

## Financial.

Paid by Indiana University Extension Division, Salaries:

Mr. Cavanaugh (% time) .....	\$154.50
Miss Evans .....	67.50
Miss Siegel .....	72.00
Traveling expenses:	
Mr. Cavanaugh .....	6.70
Total .....	\$280.70

Paid by the Indiana State Council of Defense.

Salaries .....	\$10.00
Postage .....	38.10
Telephone and Telegraph .....	99.10
Stationery, printing and supplies .....	30.66
Traveling expense—speakers .....	107.99
Total .....	\$285.85

Receipts for traveling expenses from local committees, \$37.50.

## Note:

Salary of telephone operator and office boy is pro rated among all departments of State Council of Defense.

## Speaking activities:

Miscellaneous dates .....	88
Number speakers used .....	85
Number speeches made .....	104

## Out of State Speakers.

Private S. C. Mowrer, one of Pershing's men.  
Private Harry Novak, one of Pershing's men.  
Dr. Henry Coe Culbertson, Pres. Ripon College, Wisconsin.

Sergeant Major McInnes, of British-Canadian Rec. Office.

Mrs. Martha Nelson McCan, recently returned from abroad.

Private Billy (See) Howard, of American Merchant Marine.

Sergeant Jas. E. Kimble, British-Canadian Rec. Office.

## Publicity and Literature.

200 copies of President Wilson's statement with regard to Thrift Stamp campaign.

200 copies of Secretary McAdoo's statement with regard to Thrift Stamp campaign distributed to speakers.

92 copies of letter offering to County Superintendents special speakers for their County Institutes this fall, mailed out in June.

Submitted by R. E. Cavanaugh, Acting Director, Speakers' Bureau.

## Committee on Construction

The following report was adopted at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, July 10th:

July 8, 1918.

Indiana State Council of Defense, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—The Committee on Proposed Construction recommends:

First, In the matter of petition on building by the Camden Cement Tile Company, the Committee recommends that the Council not oppose the building of an addition to their plant.

Second: In regard to the Laura E. Edlin drain which is petitioned to go through part of Boone and Hendricks Counties, the Committee asks that this matter be called to the attention of both the Chairmen of Boone and Hendricks Counties to look into the matter and give us more information regarding said drain so that this Committee will have more information on which to base its recommendation.

Third: Regarding the completion of the gravel highway in Rush County. On the basis of information received this Committee sees no reason for either opposing or favoring the work on said gravel road.

Fourth: In the matter of highways in Huntington County, this Committee recommends to the Council that the Council ask the Huntington County Council of Defense to recommend that the proposed road improvements in Huntington County be postponed until after the conclusion of the war.

Fifth: Regarding the school building in Jennings Township, Scott County, Committee recommends that no action be taken in this matter without further information on the subject and asks that this matter be referred back to the County Council of Scott County.

Sixth: In the matter of a letter from Kendallville regarding improvement of streets in Kendallville, this Committee recommends to the Council that there is not enough information on which to base an opinion, therefore, would refer the letter of H. H. Shamberger back to their County Council for more information.

Seventh: In the matter of the three proposed roads in Jackson County known as the Seymour and Dudley, Seymour and Four Corners and Seymour and Brownstown roads, this Committee desires to recommend, after giving hearing to many citizens from Jackson County regarding the above-named improvements, that the action taken by the Council as a whole on May 22, 1918, regarding the Jackson County Road improvements be rescinded. Would also recommend that the building of the three cement roads known as the Seymour and Dudley, Seymour and Four Corners and Seymour and Brownstown roads in Jackson County be postponed until after the war.

Respectfully submitted,  
Committee on Proposed Construction.  
(Signed) E. M. Wilson.

Tipton, Ind., July 7, 1918.

Mr. Isaac D. Straus,

Ch. B. W. R. of Indiana:

Dear Sir—As I was a member of the Purdue agricultural training camp and completed the course with the exception of the last day, Saturday, I wish to inform you it was impossible for me to attend the farewell meeting on Sunday owing to a telegram received from Mr. John R. Nash stating, "come home immediately and be ready for work Monday morning."

Am now serving, as I pledged on some Indiana farm through the harvest and like it fine. My employer's name is Mr. Charles Michel of Tipton County. His steady employee leaves for the army next week so you see I am to assume a very patriotic duty, serving for one who is serving for us.

The course at Purdue was great. Will consider it a favor if you will send my diploma to the above address.

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) DEWEY LANE.



## Value of Speakers' Bureau Is Attested

### Many Calls Received for Speakers for All Sorts of Meetings in Indiana on the Fourth of July.

The value and importance of the Speakers' Bureau of the Indiana State Council of Defense were attested in connection with the state-wide celebrations of Independence day, July 4th. Demands for speakers before all sorts of gatherings appropriate to the day were received by the bureau, and in practically every instance filled satisfactorily.

Following is a report prepared by the bureau, covering its Fourth of July efforts and assignments:

Place, Auburn; arranged by J. Y. W. McClellan; purpose, Organization of exempted men; speaker, Alvah J. Rucker.

Bedford—A. J. McDonald, General patriotic; Judge Chas. J. Orbison.

Bloomington—C. C. Hendren, General patriotic; Private Billy Howa, Herman F. Willkie, Sergeant T. E. T. Ataton.

Boonville—Roscoe Kiper; General patriotic; H. E. Negley and Governor Goodrich.

Brookville—Louis Federman, General patriotic; Arthur H. Jones.

Economy—Applied for Community Singing director; not secured.

Edgewood—W. A. Swails; General patriotic; John Robbins.

Elwood—Elmer Cox; Dedication of park and home coming; Judge J. E. Deery and Dr. C. B. Coleman.

Fowler—Lemuel Shipman; General patriotic; Jonathan Rigdon.

Francesville—L. W. Hubbell; General patriotic; Mrs. T. J. Moll and Philip Zoercher.

Frankfort—E. O. Burget; General patriotic; Archibald M. Hall.

Franklin—Eugene Pulliam; General patriotic; Private Frank Woodgat.

Hamilton—R. E. Willis; General patriotic; Dr. Hall, of Purdue.

Henryville—Homer M. Frank; General patriotic; Dr. E. S. Shumaker.

Indiana Harbor—Chas. E. Fowler; General patriotic; W. H. Raney.

Indianapolis—(Gibbs Settlement); General patriotic; Dick Miller.

Lebanon—J. A. Hogshire; General patriotic; Judge Earl Sample.

Leipsic—Rev. A. E. Chastain; General patriotic; Karl Lenz.

Linton—Earl Talbot; General patriotic; Ralph V. Sollitt.

Ligonier—C. B. Fritsche; General patriotic; Richard V. Sipe.

Logansport—W. K. Gast; Big farmers' meeting; John W. McCardle.

Madison—Joe Cravens; General patriotic; Pres. Wm. L. Bryan.

Monticello—Wright H. Hinkle; General patriotic; Supt. E. J. Llewellyn.

Mt. Vernon—W. S. Painter; Community Sunday School picnic; D. J. McDonald.

North Liberty—W. M. Dunn; General patriotic; B. B. Shively.

North Judson—L. E. Bernethy; General patriotic; Dr. Stanley Coulter.

Paoli—Oscar Ratts; General patriotic; Pres. W. A. Millis.

Peru—Alfred Gallahan; General patriotic; Henry Coe Culbertson.

Pisgah—Albert Dragoo; General patriotic; Judge W. H. Parr.

Portland—T. W. Shimp, General patriotic; Judge Will M. Spark.

Rensselaer—Lewis H. Hamilton; General patriotic; Dr. L. A. Harriman.

Richmond—W. W. Reller; General patriotic; Richard Lieber and Senator J. E. Watson.

Rockville—Harold Henderson; General patriotic; Hon. E. C. Toner.

Scottsburg—Wm. Storen; General patriotic; L. Ert Slack.

Seymour—Don Herold; Brotherhood of Trainmen; Frank T. Hawley.

Sheridan—T. A. Eudaly; General patriotic; Harry G. Hill and Paul G. Davis.

South Bend—F. A. Miller; Municipal picnic; M. E. Foley and Charles W. Jewett.

Sullivan—G. W. Gambill; General patriotic; Otis E. Gulley.

Uniondale—Charles E. Sturgis; General patriotic; Dr. Milton McCarty.

Vernon—Mrs. Fay Hargesheimer; General patriotic; Dr. U. A. Foster.

Versailles—Daily E. McCoy; General patriotic; Dr. A. L. Kohlmeier.

West Baden—Oscar Ratts; General patriotic; Pres. W. A. Millis.

Whiting—F. M. Gavitt; General patriotic; E. C. Watkins.

Number of dates filled, 43.

Number of speakers used, 56.

The Speakers' Bureau was extremely busy during the latter part of June making ready for a record number of speaking engagements in different communities for the Fourth of July. The following report will show how widespread was the interest in the plans put forward by the Committee on Public Information for local meetings in celebration of this occasion. At least six communities beside those listed held meetings, supplying the speakers through their own efforts, and a few others, after planning for celebrations, were forced to give them up on account of the urgent need to promptly harvest their crops.

## Food Administration

The Kuss Baking Company, of Mishawaka, paid into local war charities \$1,225.66, a sum representing ½ cent per loaf for every loaf of bread baked by them during April and May. The company admitted failure to conform to the regulation relative to the use of wheat flour substitutes and chose to make this payment in lieu of forfeiture of license and suspension of business for the period of the war.

John M. Thompson, food administrator of Bartholomew county, confiscated 3,600 pounds of sugar from Albert Schumaker, proprietor of a bottling works. Schumaker was warned that further offense would involve him in proceedings for hoarding which is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

H. G. Sponsel, an Indianapolis baker at 1066 South East Street, failed to conform to the wheat flour regulations and exceeded his allotment of 32 barrels per month. Accordingly he will not be permitted to have any more flour for baking sweet goods until September 1.

The meat division has prepared the following list of beef by-products which may be served at any meal, without violation of the regulation restricting the consumption of beef: heads, tongues, tails, livers, hearts, tripe, feet, barreled beef, potted beef, beef loaf, chili con carne and beef trimmings. Beef trimmings made into bologna, sausage and frankfurters need not be conserved.

Grocers are urged not to wash eggs, as washing causes deterioration.

"Maximum canning with minimum of sugar" is the season's slogan of the food administration. The housewife is being urged to avail herself of the numerous publications issued by the United States Department of Agriculture giving instructions as to how best proceed with the preserving of fruits and vegetables with the least requirement of sugar.

"Barley and rye are cereals good for human consumption and should not be fed to animals where other grain is available, as indicated by numerous wires from Indiana to us," says a wire from Cecil Barnes, head of the United States Grain Corporation. This information answers numerous inquiries that have come in to the federal food administrator from all parts of the State, asking whether it is permissible to feed barley and rye to hogs. The Grain Corporation insists there is still a plentiful supply of corn in Indiana suitable only for feed. It has issued no positive orders on the subject, but will expect that

in every instance the question be solved in the light of the facts indicated above.

Notice is given of the repeal of rules 27 and 28 relative to the distribution of wheat flour on the 70 percent basis. The effect of this repeal permits the sale and purchase by wholesalers and jobbers, of wheat flour without reference to the 70 percent restriction, based upon the volume of business during the three months periods from February 1 to April 30 and May 1 to July 31 in 1918. This limitation was in proportion to the purchases made in the corresponding three months of 1917. The effect of rule 28 was to regulate distribution by districts and prohibited the seeking of new markets or channels of distribution. It is now permissible that millers secure a wheat supply from any available sources.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

(This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.)

### "Sugar Is Scarce."

The Food Administration in a recent bulletin states that the supply of sugar for canning is limited and appeals to the housewife to be more economical in its use. A great deal of sugar has been lost at sea, which causes the shortage at this period. Our allies and our men "over there" must have the necessary supply, which means using less in this country.

There are several ways to meet the situation during the canning season:

1. Dry fruits when possible.
2. Can fruits and fruit juices without sugar.
3. Make less jelly and fewer preserves.
4. Cut down on the amount of sugar used in canning and preserving.
5. Use sugar substitutes entirely or in part.

The ordinarily used substitute at the present time is corn syrup. This may be used alone or in combination with sugar. When using the syrup alone or when using less than the usual amount of sugar, a small amount of salt may be added, which helps to bring out the flavor.

The following recipes have been tested in the Home Economics Laboratories, Purdue University, and for further information regarding them application may be made to Mary L. Matthews, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

### To can fruit of pronounced flavor:

Use a syrup made of one cup water and one and one-half cups light corn syrup boiled together to form a thin syrup.

Prepare fruit, following direction for cold pack canning. Pack jars, pour syrup over fruit and sterilize required length of time. One-eighth of a teaspoon of salt may be added to each pint.

### To can fruits of rather insipid flavor:

Use a syrup made of one cup water, one-half cup corn syrup and one-half cup sugar (light brown sugar may be used).

Prepare fruit, pack jars and proceed as in any cold pack canning. Add salt if desired.

### To make jelly with corn syrup:

Jelly made with corn syrup will not retain its shape so long as that made with sugar. The product is clear and tender, however, and does not have the consistency of a syrup. A firmer jelly may be made by using 50% sugar and 50% corn syrup.

Jelly should not be made without first performing the "pectin test." This test is done as follows: Add one tablespoonful of cold fruit juice to one tablespoonful of 95% grain alcohol. Let stand ten minutes. Pour carefully into another dish. If the mass is solid, it is safe to add one cup of corn syrup, or one-half cup corn syrup and one-half cup sugar to each cup of juice. If the mass breaks into pieces when being poured out, the amount of sugar or syrup should be reduced.

In using corn syrup in jelly the juice should be brought to the boiling point before the syrup is added. Boil until the proper consistency.



## Warner Gear Plan Is Recommended

### Speakers' Bureau Urges Commercial Clubs to Assist in Similar Efforts.

The plan and purpose of the Patriotic Club of the Warner Gear Company of Muncie, Indiana, has been commended to the county councils of defense by R. E. Cavanaugh, acting director of the Speakers' Bureau of the Indiana State Council.

Mr. Cavanaugh has also sought to enlist the services of Indiana chambers of commerce in promoting similar organizations in their communities.

A letter to the chairman of the county councils of defense offers the co-operation of the Speakers' Bureau in the formulation of a plan and program, and in the assignment of speakers. The co-operation of employers, also it is pointed out, will be an essential factor in the success of the movement.

The following data relative to the Muncie organization is offered for the information of the defense councils.

The PATRIOTIC CLUB of the Warner Gear Company, Muncie, Indiana, was organized during the fall of 1917.

The organization consists of chairman and special committees list with duties as follows:

The "Put Across" Committee consists of one man from each department in the entire plant chosen especially among men who have some relative in war work. The duties of this committee are covered by its name—to put across any drive or special patriotic work.

The Speakers Committee consists of chairman who makes all arrangements for speakers for regular weekly address, and any specials that may arise, these weekly addresses being held at noon and midnight lunch hour in all three plants.

The organization has a monthly paper which is handled by shop and office editors and a reporter from each department. This paper deals with patriotic work in general and local news of shop.

The finances of all the patriotic work are borne by the Company.

The object of the organization is to keep before the men in factory at all times the importance of each one doing not only his bit but his best, to win this war.

To see that all due respect is paid our own employees, who enlist for any war work, and also to keep in close touch with them after they are in the service through our shop paper as a medium.

To show to the men the importance of turning out good work and more of it, thereby doing something direct in helping win the war.

To conduct constructive educational meeting weekly addressed by best men available on subjects pertaining to all phases of present conditions of war.

To arrange and carry out all special work, such as:

- Y. M. C. A. drive.
- Red Cross drive.
- Liberty Loan drive.
- K. of C. drive.
- W. S. S. drive.

Special patriotic parades and any other work along same lines.

The results have been tangible and some might be listed:

\$100,000.00 from 1,500 on second and third Liberty Loan.

\$5,000.00 from 1,500 on second Red Cross.

\$1,500.00 from 1,500 on second W. S. S.

Noticeable increase in production of war work.

Less adverse criticism of various war affairs, because of broader views gained by address weekly.

Voluntary organizing of drum corps, quartettes and such, for assisting at meetings.

Less knocking food conditions, since reasons and conditions of less fortunate, explained by one who knows.

While enlistment in war service was not an object yet several instances have been noted where men have felt called to enlist.

A deadening of desires and inclinations toward so-called Socialism.

An initiative to quicken action against German propaganda, some very decided action having already been taken. Several specific cases may be cited if wished. A greater desire to help has been manifested by a large increase of war gardens among men, about ten acres being under cultivation, divided among men who did not have garden plots at home.

This international food sharing is just looking after "my folks," "your folks" and "our folks."

Put the right food on the home table and the camp table will take care of itself.

Be a pioneer and store home-grown food as if no freight trains were running or grocery stores open.

### Alien Enemies.

There be alien enemies  
Sheltered 'neath our own roof-trees,—  
Indolence and Apathy  
And Extravagance, these three  
Whom we entertain at ease.

Indolence that bids us shirk  
Honest share of loyal work;  
Apathy that bids us lie  
While the red flames scorch the sky,  
And Extravagance whose mirth  
Sends black Famine upon earth.

Citizens, shall these endure?  
These, the traitors in our door,—  
These, the sellers of our sword,—  
These, betrayers of our word  
In the loyal oath we swore?

Men die for us over-seas  
Shall we aid their enemies?  
—By Theodosia Garrison of the Vigilantes.

## Harnessing the Farm Horse



A part of the Intensive Agricultural Training course given members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, at Purdue University, was the handling of horses and teams. They were shown the knack of getting the harness on the draft animal's broad back, and off again when the animal was tired, without arousing the animal's spirit in protest. This and other instruction at the camp was designed to make the boys of greater usefulness to the farmer, especially in minor matters, such as take valuable time during the rush season on the farm.

## Boy's Reserve in Action



The boys found plenty of opportunity for developing their physical bodies while enlarging their intellectual grasp of agricultural problems in the agricultural training camp at Purdue University. They are shown here under the direction of a Purdue instructor who is showing them how to handle a cultivator with increased effectiveness and lessened physical strain.



## Call Issued for 25,000 Young Women for Student Nursing in American Hospitals

Those Between the Ages of 19 and 25 Are Wanted to Take Care of Increased Demands, for Replacement of Those Who Have Gone to the War Zone

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

With the Nation's reserve of trained nurses depleted through the calling of literally thousands of nurses for service in military and naval hospitals, both abroad and at bases in the United States, it has become necessary to call immediately for 25,000 student nurses for training in American hospitals.

This call for women between the ages of 19 and 35 is being issued jointly by W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army; Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service; H. P. Davison, chairman, War Council, American Red Cross; Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman, General Medical Board, Council of National Defense; Anna Howard Shaw, chairman, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.

The call is made necessary because only trained nurses can be used to advantage in military hospitals and to replace the graduates in this profession already called to service. The enrollment will begin July 29, and those who register will thereby be subject to call for training in the Army nursing school or in civilian hospitals until April 1, 1919.

Following is the formal appeal issued:

"To the Young Women of America:

"Across the sea, from France, with every closing day of the heroic struggle of our fighting men, there comes a more imperative call to the women of America to assume their full share of responsibility in winning this world war for the right of men, women, and nations to live their own lives and determine their own fortunes.

"There exists now an extreme need for at least 25,000 women of character, intelligence, and education to fill the gaps in our hospital staffs caused by the calling of many thousands of skilled nurses to the fighting front.

"There is only one way to fill these gaps: by keeping our hospital training schools supplied with students, who are not only preparing for service abroad and at home at the end of their course and at the same time are equipping themselves to earn their living in one of the noblest of professions, but from the very outset of their course are serving their country as well as learning.

"The Surgeon General of the United States Army, the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, the American

Red Cross, the General Medical Board, and the women's committee of the Council of National Defense therefore unite in an earnest appeal for 25,000 young women between the ages of 19 and 35 to enroll in what shall be called the United States Student Nurse Reserve. The enrollment will begin on July 29, 1918. Those who register in this volunteer body will engage to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to be assigned to training schools in civilian hospitals or to Army Nursing School and begin their course of study and active student nursing.

"The service which we are asking calls for the best that the womanhood of America can offer in courage, devotion, and resourcefulness. We can not go forward to victory overseas if the wives and families of our fighters are not sustained in health and strength, if we can not protect our workers against the hazards of war industries, if we can not defeat accident and disease—our enemies at home. Upon the health of the American people will depend the spirit of their forces in the field.

"Acting on the urgency of the need, the undersigned have asked the State divisions of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, through their local units, to enroll the 25,000 women needed. We ask the women of America to support us in our further effort not to lower American hospital standards, and to give us the practical assurance of their support by going to the nearest recruiting station established by the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense on or after July 29 and enrolling in the United States Students Nurse Reserve."

ANNA HOWARD SHAW,  
Chairman, Women's Committee,  
Council of National Defense.

W. C. GORGAS,  
Surgeon General,  
United States Army.

RUPERT BLUE,  
Surgeon General, United States  
Public Health Service.

H. P. DAVIDSON,  
Chairman, War Council,  
American Red Cross.

DR. FRANKLIN MARTIN,  
Chairman, General Medical Board,  
Council of National Defense.

all required to obey, and is in furtherance of the most patriotic purpose that the people of a nation can conceive."

Emphasizing that it is manifestly unfair to appropriate any of the school funds, such as might serve to render impossible the full benefit of a normal year's work, or otherwise impair the efficiency of the school system, Superintendent Ellis's communication concludes:

"Such sums so appropriated (from the general fund) can be used to employ persons to advise or teach any or all of the inhabitants how to produce more food, how to conserve that which is produced, and also to carry out the plans and arrangements suggested by the local food administrators or other officers acting under said law (of August 10, 1917)."

This official authorization of the use of the general fund for the benefit of and promotion of war work is expected to result in many Indiana school teachers accepting employment for the vacation period in such tasks as will be of greatest possible usefulness to the nation in successfully carrying out the war program. Many teachers have offered to serve as garden supervisors, food instructors and demonstrators and in other capacities for a less remuneration than received for their regular school work, making the difference a patriotic contribution. The fact that the trustees are held by the State legal authorities to have legal sanction for the use of the general fund for such purposes is expected, also, to serve to stimulate patriotic activity in many communities, where it has slumped or never started because of the lack of financial encouragement and support, Superintendent Ellis believes.

The establishment of part time vocational schools and night schools for the training of such skilled workers as the government is asking for immediate duty, will be rendered more easily effective by this method, it is felt. With the federal government willing to pay one-half the cost of instructing the mechanics wanted for the army and navy, it is believed many townships in the State will manifest sufficient patriotic interest to direct their attention to such enterprise at once.

## Farmers Organizing to Sustain 1917 Records

(Continued from Page 1)

Special commendation will be given to other growers.

Methods used by the farmers who obtain the large wheat yields will be given wide local publicity and the better methods of growing wheat will be disseminated as widely as possible.

## Corn Growing Contest Factor in Production

The federal government is depending on Indiana for a big corn crop next fall. It is estimated by the State Food Committee that the acreage planted this spring was nearly as great as that planted last year. In order to increase the total production of the state farmers are striving to secure greater yields per acre. The 330 five-acre corn growing contestants in 1917 testify to the practicability of intensive methods as a means of securing a greater production. Not only is it true, but the cost of producing an acre of corn in Indiana has been shown to be less as the yield per acre increased.

Under the direction of Purdue University the five-acre contest has already been organized in 56 counties. J. A. McCarty, in charge of this work, reports that over 500 contestants have been signed up in the ten leading counties. Wayne County, under the leadership of J. C. Kline, has 124 contestants enrolled. R. C. Arbuckle, Union County leader, reports 115; Tippecanoe, 47; Greene, 44; Fountain, 43; Dearborn, 34; Johnson, 31; Morgan, 27; and Franklin County, 24. The contest is being conducted through Purdue University by the Indiana Corn Growers' Association. The association now has over 1,500 members.

## Trustees May Spend From General Funds

Under Decision of Attorney-General Money for Emergency War Work Is Available.

Township trustees of Indiana have authority to employ teachers or others qualified, to supervise the work of school children and others in agriculture, vocational training or other emergency war work and pay them out of the general township funds. This advice is being sent to county superintendents of public instruction by Horace Ellis, State superintendent, who bases the assertion upon a statement from the attorney-general.

Inquiries have come to his office, Superintendent Ellis states, asking whether the trustee might employ teachers, part time, for such war work, whether the minimum wage law must govern such employment, whether the teacher employed must have license, etc.

After an examination of the statutes bearing upon the points enumerated, Superintendent Ellis points out that while prior to January 12, 1918, there existed no apparent legal way in which public funds might be employed for such purpose, the attorney-general in answer to an inquiry "based upon the advisability of using public money to defray expenses in meeting the urgent demands of the government to increase the food production of the country for war purposes, under the Act of August 10, 1917, the attorney-general said in part:

"I do not think it would be proper for the township trustee or school officers to appropriate money from the school funds of their school corporations for such purpose, but I do believe it is the law that township trustees and other similar officers of political subdivisions should use a reasonable amount of money from the general fund of their townships or municipalities to comply completely with the object of the law and to do the full part of their people in this patriotic proceeding. There is no question in mind but what it is not only their right to so expend such sums, but it is their patriotic duty to do so. It is carrying out a law of the government, which we are



## First Training Camp At Purdue Successful

**Members of U. S. Boys' Working Reserve  
Step Forward to Help Win  
the War.**

Eighty-one boys from 16 to 20 years old, members of the Boys' Working Reserve, were graduated from the Purdue University training camp Sunday afternoon and were immediately assigned to work in counties in different sections of the State and will spend the remainder of the summer vacations on farms. These youths completed a ten days' short course in agriculture, learning enough about the rudiments of farm work to make of them dependable hands. The commencement exercises were held in Eliza Fowler hall at the university and a number of farmers and agricultural agents from the surrounding country attended for the purpose of employing the boys for work in their respective sections. Eleven were sent to Jasper county, ten were placed in Tippecanoe, five in Newton, five in Benton, four in White and others in various counties throughout the state. At the close of the exercises each boy was given a diploma or certificate of his work in the Purdue camp, pledging him to serve for the remainder of the war in food production during the summer.

### Pledge to Work.

The certificate awarded reads as follows: "United States Boys' Working Reserve, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. This is to certify that ..... graduate farm cadet of Purdue Agricultural Training Camp, has been appointed to the office of Agricultural Aid and is hereby detailed for the duration of the war, unless called for military service, to devote his summer vacations to food production or conservation, faithfully discharging his duties as a member enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve."

The certificate bears the signature of William Edwin Hall, national director of the reserve; Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana and Isaac D. Straus, State Director of the Boys' Reserve. It also bears an impression of the seal of the United States and of the State of Indiana.

### Every Boy Volunteers.

The commencement exercises opened with a brief address by Dean J. H. Skinner of the Purdue College of Agriculture, under whose auspices the school was conducted. He introduced Isaac D. Straus of Ligonier, who pointed out to the boys their opportunity in wartime food production. When he called for volunteers who were willing to do their utmost in this work every hand went up.

Prof. G. I. Christie, representing Secretary of Agriculture Houston, brought a message from Washington to the boys urging them to do their utmost and reminding them that the nation expects every Hoosier boy to do his duty. He told of how Canada, with 500,000 men in military service, two out of every three of whom came from farms, last year increased her food production five per cent beyond the yield in any previous year. This was possible only because thousands of Canadian women and high school boys stepped forward and filled the gap. City boys from Canadian High Schools made good on farms. Surely American boys cannot do any less, he said.

Prof. Christie praised the manner in which the boys from the camp had shocked wheat in the fields near Lafayette, stating that their work would have done credit to any experienced farm hand. He closed by stating that he was glad to see the Federal Government recognize the tremendous energy available in boys and praised the training camp plan of converting it into a virile force effective for food production during the war.

### Praises Purdue Faculty.

Dr. G. L. Mackintosh, president of Wabash College and a member of the state committee for the Boys' Working Reserve, expressed the appreciation of the Reserve to the university, Dean

J. H. Skinner and Dean Stanley Coulter, who has had charge of the camp, for the opportunity offered. He declared any boy who leaves his work when the farmer needs him badly is in the same class as a deserter of the army or navy.

W. B. Krueck, who has had charge of the instructional work, gave the boys a final word of encouragement, urging them to give their best to the work and be loyal to the farmers who employ them. Dean Stanley Coulter, commander of the camp, also spoke briefly, praising the boys for the splendid attitude toward their work.

### Military Drill a Feature.

Major H. C. Thuerk deserves much praise for the splendid manner in which the boys acquitted themselves during the military review held on the campus just prior to the exercises in Fowler Hall. Marching like veterans, heads erect, eyes front, and shoulders back, with all that vigorous enthusiasm common to the youth of America, the boys revealed that they knew serious business, involving a man's responsibility, was ahead of them. John V. Wilson, Secretary of the State Council of Defense, and an officer of the Indiana State Militia, stated that this company of boys would compare favorably with any group of men with equal military training.

To Indianapolis goes the honor of furnishing the Captain of the Cadet Company. Donald Dynes, who was nominated for the camp by Russell B. Harrison, secretary of the Marion County Council of Defense, served in that capacity during the review and won much praise.

### Boys Completing Course.

The following boys were awarded certificates as evidence of their having completed the prescribed course of instruction: William Whiteman, and Cleo Thomas, Allen County; Tilford Smith, and Arthur Cyr, Benton County; Joe Decker, Clay County; Cyril Wilson, Dubois County; George Davis, J. W. Hawks, and Earl Blough, Elkhart County; C. E. Adkins, Elisha A. Metzger, and Gilbert Jones, Fountain County; Charles Taylor, and Paul Daugherty, Gibson County; William Neal, and Howard Watson, Grant County; Harold Thompson, and Herman Pevler, Hendricks County; Lew D. Wallace, Jackson County; Donnelly Sullivan, Huntington County; Charles Weber, Jennings County; Barney Crowe, Lawrence County; Francis Hedden, Miami County; Laverne Lindsay, Montgomery County; Ralph Busch, Thomas McNutt, Paul Feucht, Edward Lafien, Max Alder, Earl Babb, Gaines Cartinhour, Louis Isensee, Charles Moores, Kenneth Moore, Lawrence Lang, Richard Goode, Robert McCready, Gerald Griffin, Carl Rothert, Emery Todd, Donald Dynes, Erwin Broz, Henry Frenzel, William Terrill, James Freeman, Vincent Rush, Aaron Potter, Vallorous McLeay, Marion Brown, Albert Leane, Talbott Denney, John Neff, Byron Woods, and Albert Patton, Marion County; Colbert McCain and George Rider, Newton County; Carlisle Latta, Noble County; Frederick Weymouth, Owen County; Henry Griffin, Pike County; Leonard Dye, Tippecanoe County; Elmer Murphy, and Dewey Lane, Tipton County; Lawrence Russell, Fred Newman, and Jack Weil, Vanderburgh County; William Spork, Aaron Broderick, and Rutledge Johnson, Vigo County; Foley Roberts, Warrick County; Carl Brady, Wayne County; Lindell Rothrock, White County; Walter Ludlow, and Harold R. Miller, Boone County; Everett Hardman, St. Joseph County; Paul Tobin, Robert Schlossman, and Harold Pollock, Chicago, Illinois; Proctor Hesse, C. Harris Mershon, Frank R. Thomas, and Henry M. Hill, Louisville, Ky.

### Second Camp Opened July 9.

On Tuesday, July 9th, eighty-four boys from Indiana, and seven from Chicago, Illinois, reported at Purdue for the second training camp. With few exceptions, none of these boys have been engaged in productive employment essential to winning the war. Therefore they will add to the available farm labor supply for the remainder of this season and will be available as dependable farm hands early next spring. The Indiana boys nominated and accepted for the second camp are as follows: Frank Kurtz, Adams County; Frank Myers, Robert E. Richey, Francis Klopfenstein, Bernon Haifley, Fred Getty, Albert W. Summers, Robert Mercer, Paul Shive, Lawrence Emerick, Walker D. McCurdy, Don Hadley, and E. D. Auer,

Allen County; Norman Mendenhall, Cyril W. Hicks, Marion Momen, and William E. Davies, Clay County; Everett T. Pruitt, Dubois County; Wyatt Mick, Joe Miller, and Warren McCumsey, Elkhart County; Harold S. Pickens, Floyd County; Carl Hektor, Chloe Toughman, and Joe Schaaf, Fulton County; Estes Hollingsworth, and Charles Ballard, Gibson County; Donald Innis, Grant County; Fred Osborn, Hendricks County; Ralph Amich, Jackson County; Louis Schofield, Jefferson County; Glen Hunt, Jennings County; Edwin Bey, and Dwight Berry, Knox County; Albert Steele, and Roland L. Edwards, Lawrence County; Robert Hyatt, and Eugene Clifford, Madison County; Alfred C. Mueller, J. E. Palmer, Harry E. Pierson, Isidore Greenburg, Roy Morrison, Charles Parsons, Jos. J. Klee, Jack Jones, Nyles Beville, and Kenneth Dynes, Marion County; Robert Hunter, Monroe County; Robert Reynolds, Theodore Schweitzer, Richard Stout, Ernest Dinwiddie, John Hose, John Zook, James Kennon, Guy Stahr, Ladley Martin, Gilbert McClelland, Clarence Bennett, and Clyde Parker, Montgomery County; Ansel A. Webber, and Leon Moore, Newton County; Gary Smith, Noble County; Joseph E. Brasier, Jewell McKee, and Paul L. Whittaker, Owen County; James B. Zeis, and Wm. Hester, Putnam County; Benj. A. Branch, and Robert Kellams, Spencer County; Robert Denman, Steuben County; Edward C. Wheeler, and Herbert Shaw, Tipton County; Charles W. Jefferies, Bennett Montgomery, and Carroll Halloway, Vanderburgh County; Eugene Evans, and Dewey Landers, Vermillion County; Frank G. West, D. Lyle Kingery, James E. Taylor, and George H. Coltrin, Vigo County; Paul Tweedy, and Earl Shofer, Warrick County; Everett C. Phillips, and Lynn Lowrey, Wayne County; Donald B. Spittler, and Arthur C. Berry, Whitley County.

### Boys From Large Cities.

All of the large cities in the state nominated boys for the second camp except South Bend. John G. Yeagley, City Director of the Boys' Working Reserve for that city, explained that he had given full publicity to the splendid advantages of the camp and had communicated with many boys, but those who were not engaged in productive employment either did not care to leave the city or else their parents refused to give consent. He reported that the majority of the boys of South Bend are engaged in productive employment at this time and therefore are ineligible for the training camp.

### Great Weapon of Victory.

M. de Cartier, representative of Belgium, sends this message: "You hold in your hands a great weapon of victory in our common cause—the woman power of the United States. To many of the women of Belgium the opportunity of helping their own men by active participation in the war is denied. All our women and girls in the military zone are subject to military labor forced on them by the invaders, even up to the firing line. They are laborers on war material destined for the destruction of their own people. We Belgians do not forget that even before America entered the war, American help and sympathy brought to us the material and the spiritual force that have helped Belgium through almost four weary years of war and kept their spirit firm and resolution strong. And our women, also, remember that it is to you, women of America, who are so admirably doing your part to sustain the great force of the United States, that they owe a full share of gratitude and of thanks as their deliverers."

### The "Work or Fight" Order.

The "work or fight" regulations apply only to those who are registered under the selective service law. This means men who are between the ages of 21 and 31. It does not concern those above draft age.

Young men within the draft age should be cautious about giving up their present employment and should be guided by instructions from their local draft board.

The government expects every man to do some useful work in war time, but the "work or fight" regulations should not cause men to quit their present employment until they are sure this is required.





# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



JUL 21

Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JULY 19, 1918

Number 49

## Disease-Free Wheat From Improved Seed

**Hot Water Method of Controlling Smut  
Will Be Applied in State-Wide  
Campaign.**

First steps toward increasing Indiana's wheat production via the pure-bred, disease-free seed route will be taken as a feature of the campaign this year to increase the yield. D. S. Myer, State leader of the wheat drive, made this announcement to-day, when he told of seed treatment work which will start about August 1 in half the counties of the State. The hot-water method of controlling loose and stinking smut, and other diseases which come from the seed, will be used.

"This is not a plan which we wish to have taken up on every farm or very generally, because the hot-water treatment requires expert care and attention, so that the germination of the seed will not be spoiled in the treatment," said Mr. Myers. "Our work along this line will be to have seed treated by men from Purdue University or the Department of Agriculture, who are familiar with the methods that must be followed to make the plan successful. This work will be done under the auspices of the State Food Committee.

"We hope to have perhaps two to six farmers in thirty or forty counties have enough seed treated this year to sow two acres or any small amount this fall. From this tract, then, next year he will have seed enough for his entire crop, which may be used the following year to supply some of his neighbors. By having a few men in these counties take the pains to learn the hot-water treatment and how to do it thoroughly without damaging the seed, and by taking precautions at threshing time, within three or four years every farmer in the State can have seed free from smut, which has caused such a big loss in the State this year. The yield is going to be increased considerably when these diseases are wiped out."

Pursuance of such a plan this year will be a big step toward obtaining better seed, not only for wheat, but other crops in Indiana.

### Big Saving on Seed Corn.

County agricultural agents saved Indiana farmers more than a million dollars on their seed corn alone this year, according to an estimate made by C. Henry, State leader in the seed corn work, and reported to the State Food Committee. This estimate, which he says is conservative, was based on the report of the average seed corn price in Indiana when compared with that of other States.

Indiana's average seed corn price was practically \$5, reports from every county in the State show. While the prices ranged from \$2.50 to considerable above \$5, some of it being sold at auction for unheard of prices, the average was \$4.90, Mr. Henry's figures show.

It takes more than a million bushels of seed to plant Indiana's corn acreage. Mr. Henry went on the assumption that half of the farmers had their own seed, thus making a half million bushels of seed corn which the county and emergency demonstration agents were instrumental in supplying. The average price in Indiana was nearly \$3 below the average for neighboring States, as will be seen by their figures: Illinois, \$9; Michigan, \$8; Wisconsin, \$7, and Ohio, \$7.50.

If the agents supplied this much corn, and figures indicate they did, then they really saved

farmers in this State a million and a half dollars. This corn was supplied by the agents through their seed stocks and labor survey, which located surplus supplies, the surplus being transferred from community to community and county to county. The agents also made possible the bringing into Indiana of many carloads of high testing seed corn and the keeping out of large amounts of purely southern corn.

This saving was brought about through agreement on the following seed corn prices by State Food Director G. I. Christie, a committee of the county agents and the indorsement of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation: Old corn, unsorted, \$2.50; old corn, sorted, \$4; old corn, sorted and tested, \$5; new corn, properly dried and individual ear tested, \$6.50 to \$7. These prices were not set by law, but they were decided on as reasonable, and the moral effect in the State due to the work of the agents served to keep the prices down.

### Many Farmers Now Keep Books.

More than 2,500 farmers in Indiana are keeping accounts of their farm receipts and expenses and taking annual inventories in a farm record book prepared by the Extension Department of Purdue University. Of this number, 2,100 are co-operating with the farm management division and will receive assistance at the end of the year in summarizing their business and in analyzing it to determine what changes can be made to increase the profits.

The experience of the 500 men who completed accounts last year in this kind of book, shows that it is well adapted to use by Indiana farmers. In addition to the help a man gets from it in studying his farm business, the book is well suited for making income tax returns. Last year a large proportion of the farmers who had to make returns for the income tax guessed at their receipts and expenses, and in practically all cases disregarded the inventories in figuring the income.

Last year, since the method of figuring the income in the book conforms almost exactly to income tax requirements, farmers who are using the book can take advantage of the ruling of the U. S. Treasury Department which provides as follows:

"Farmers who keep books according to some approved method which clearly shows the net income and take annual inventories, may if the same method is consistently followed from year to year, prepare their returns in accordance with the showing made by the books and inventories."

Plans are made to get these books next year in the hands of a much larger proportion of the farmers of the state through the banks and in various ways. The increased interest in keeping accounts, which the income tax has stimulated, has resulted in the distribution of a great many different kinds of farm record books. Many of these are so complicated that an expert book-keeper is almost needed for them and others lack some of the essentials. Farmers can obtain the Purdue book from the county agents or Purdue University.

Fruits and vegetables packed in Indiana for the War and Navy Departments will be inspected by representatives of the Federal food administrator for Indiana. This is at the request of the government officials.

Increased demands upon the Baking Division made it necessary that it find new quarters, and hereafter it will be found at 817 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis.

## Council to Support All Relief Measures

**That Are Intended to Provide for Soldiers  
Who Are in Need of Hospital  
Service.**

Assurances of support were given the Medical Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense in any activity directed to the proper care and treatment of tubercular and nerve-diseased soldiers, and of civilians similarly afflicted as a result of war-time conditions, at the regular meeting of the council July 17.

The council, at the request of Dr. C. P. Emerson, chairman of the Medical Section, heard Dr. S. E. Smith, superintendent of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane at Richmond and chairman of the committee of the section having responsibility for this work. Dr. Smith informed the council the Federal government will make provision for the care of such cases only as develop from causes manifest following the entry of men into the Federal service. He said that many of these, even, will be sent back with others who have been found suffering from causes antedating their induction into the service. Of these he estimated that 10 per cent will be in need of special treatment on account of shellshock and exposure incident to trench life.

"We will have a very decided increase also in the demands on our Indiana hospitals from among civilians," Dr. Smith said. "The colonization plants at Richmond and Madison, where segregation and occupation and the simple life obtain, will afford means for caring for many. We receive between 1,200 and 1,300 cases annually from among the civil population in peace times. We are now sending out that many. For some reason there is a decided falling off in applications for admissions lately. For this we have no satisfactory explanation. However there has been an increased demand for accommodations for women sufferers. This is attributed to the greater sensitiveness of the sex to conditions growing out of the war. We would like to have all cases of returned soldiers in need of special treatment of this kind reported to the State Board of Charities, who will in turn notify the heads of our institutions, so these men may be given preference. We must not have these soldiers tied up in jails as a result of diseases contracted in the Federal service."

Dr. Smith said the Medical Section would, later on, present definite plans for the increased facilities on colony farms. He said that a system of voluntary admissions into insane hospitals, whereby sixty to ninety days' treatment might be secured without the present red tape, publicity and notoriety, should be effected for the special benefit of war-time sufferers.

Dr. Smith said that at present Indiana institutions are overcrowded, except where some of the colonies have places for men. He expressed the opinion that county hospitals will not be sufficiently equipped nor adequately supervised for effective work. His estimate was that from 30 to 50 per cent of the cases might be brought under the observation and treatment of the State institutions on the certificate of two physicians and examination by the heads of the institution with satisfactory results.

On motion of Isaac D. Straus the Medical Section was authorized to take such steps as it might deem necessary "to obviate the incarceration of

(Continued on Page 5)



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—Over 200 Adams County farmers are keeping accounts of their farm receipts and expenses, and taking annual inventories in a farm record book especially prepared by the agricultural extension department of Purdue University.

**Benton County.**—Fowler is organizing a "Home Guard," and as soon as the organization is completed instructors will be recruited from among men who have seen service, or who have had military training.

**Clay County.**—Chairman M. H. Johnson of the county council of defense has been receiving numerous anonymous complaints regarding supposed pro-Germanism, and advises no investigations will be made on such reports, but where names and addresses are signed the affair will be looked into immediately. In no case will the names of those signing such reports be published.

**Delaware County.**—Many newspapers that have been supporting the war and active in promoting various war activities are targets for a new and insidious German propaganda, and instances of this work are not lacking in Muncie. Paid German agents are busily engaged in stirring up dissensions by bringing charges of pro-Germanism against prominent firms and individuals, and the press has been their special target. The quickest way to stamp out this evil is to report such talk to the council of defense, and steps will be immediately taken to put an end to it, advises the Muncie Press.

**Dekalb County.**—H. L. Brown, federal food administrator for Dekalb County, has issued the following notice to combat one of the latest forms of German propaganda: "The story has gained considerable circulation that July 15th was the last day that people could purchase sugar for canning purposes. This is far from the truth, as there has been no such regulation, nor will there be. If everybody will buy just the amount of sugar they need for present use, everybody will have plenty. Under no circumstances should people buy their canning sugar at this time unless they have use for it, and then only what they need for the present time. A little later sugar will be more plentiful than it is now, and if people will buy according to present needs everybody will have enough."

**Elkhart County.**—Deputy Food Administrator G. A. Briggs has appointed a price-fixing committee for milk and cream sold in Elkhart, consisting of County Agricultural Agent G. F. Metzger, chairman; James L. Calkins, who is a member of the county council of defense; Wilbur Templein, representing the consumers, and Riley Page and A. F. Myers, representing the producers.

**Fountain County.**—"America's loyalty to food" is a happy way of speaking of food conservation, and the phrase was suggested by one of the lieutenants of a Logan Township food club. At a recent meeting of the food clubs of this township, Mrs. Herbert Anderson, a native of South Wales, spoke of food conditions obtaining in England, explaining that in her native town of Cardiff potatoes were selling at \$33 a bushel; eggs at \$1.50 per dozen; meat at 60 cents a pound; tea at \$1.50 a pound. She stated that since the English government has taken over the food supply conditions are better. After living in wartime privations abroad, Mrs. Anderson said life in America is like living in a land of plenty.

**Henry County.**—Newcastle women are working on 100 scrap books, which are to be ready by August 1st. The books will be made up of clippings from papers, stories, jokes and pictures, and are intended to give a pleasant hour and bring a bit of home cheer to wounded soldier boys in the various convalescing hospitals.

**Howard County.**—The county council of defense is contemplating a new plan for the next Liberty Loan. "to get away from conditions which too commonly obtain in many communities, where practically the entire responsibility rests upon a few who give of their time, effort and purse." One plan is to hold a Liberty Loan rally for the whole county in Kokomo on a given day; to have headquarters for each township at some prominent point in the business district; previous notice by mail having gone to every resident of that particular township that he would be expected to report at his township headquarters on that day and subscribe in proportion to his means. The second plan contemplates, instead of a county rally in Kokomo, a rally in each individual township, with bands and speakers. This means the giving over of one day to each township, all subscriptions to be taken during that day. Either of these arrangements would conserve much of the time and effort put forth by Liberty Loan organizations under the old plans, it is claimed. Chairman Lloyd McClure of the council of defense will be aided in this work by W. H. Arnett, vice-chairman. The idea of the new plan originated with C. B. Tudor of Taylor Township.

**Huntington County.**—The report of Miss Dilla K. Stults, chairman of the women's registration under the women's section of the Huntington County Defense Council, shows 95 per cent of the women registered with child registrations of 5,917. Four thousand nine hundred and eighty have training in more than one occupation and only 108 are without occupations. Motion pictures taken here to illustrate the working of the farm labor reserve of city men, worked out by Z. T. Dungan and adopted in many other counties of Indiana, will be exhibited in Huntington, accord-

ing to a letter received by Mr. Dungan. The film is to be exhibited in all parts of the nation. The twelve township trustees of Huntington County, at a meeting Saturday night with C. B. Williams, county fuel administrator, decided to order coal for their schools through the fuel administration.

**Kosciusko County.**—At a recent meeting of the women's section of the county council of defense, presided over by Miss Harriet Frazier, president of the Warsaw section, some interesting reports of work accomplished were given. Mrs. Clark Mumaw, chairman of the Red Cross and allied relief, reported 1,400 articles made and forwarded in nine months, and these consisted mostly of bath robes, socks and sweaters. Mrs. W. W. Reed, chairman of the liberty loan of the women's section, went "over the top" and raised more than the sum allotted to them.

**Laporte County.**—A practical charity has been undertaken by the War Mothers' Association of Laporte, and plans are well under way toward aiding the 250 orphan children in the Children's Aid Society of Mishawaka. These children are from the counties of Laporte, St. Joseph and Elkhart, and range in age from tiny infants to boys and girls of 16 years. Clothing will be collected, cleaned and made suitable for the children, and it is further suggested that good and permanent homes for these children might be found in the homes of some of the boys who have gone to France. Hoosier Slide Camp No. 3568, Modern Woodmen of America, of Michigan City, recently passed a resolution pledging themselves to live up to the rules of the food administration.

**Madison County.**—Southern Madison County grain elevators are being patrolled by liberty guards, and this war service is to be extended at once throughout the county. Two companies of the guards have their headquarters at Elwood, one in Anderson, one at Pendleton and one at Alexandria. The Pendleton company is the first one on duty and its members are stationed at elevators at Pendleton, Markleville and Emporia. Elevators in each of these towns are being filled with wheat and rye. The yield is the heaviest for many years and it was concluded that these elevators are too valuable and important not to be protected by patrol service. The details on watch include from two to four men at each elevator. Wheat in the fields also is being guarded at places and at night persons found in roads who can not explain their mission clearly are investigated. No vandalism has been reported, but it was thought best not to wait for such reports before action to prevent losses. Following an action of the State Council of Defense condemning grain profiteering in Indiana, H. S. Agster, Madison County agricultural agent; D. O. Tensley, county food administrator, and E. M. Wilson, member of the State Council of Defense, visited all grain dealers in Madison County and told them of the state order.

**Marshall County.**—The first county food demonstration was held in Laporte on July 13th. Permanent quarters have been secured and it is planned to make this a sort of club room for the exchange of ideas, and also commodities. Mrs. Julia Cole gave a demonstration on cottage cheese at the initial meeting, and further arrangements are in charge of Mrs. Arthur O'Keefe.

**Miami County.**—With a quota of 540 in the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, Miami County readily responded with an enrollment of more than 600 boys, who are demonstrating their loyalty and patriotism by working in factories or on farms, doing their bit to the utmost of their ability in helping win the war.

**Ohio County.**—One of the banner war gardens of Indiana is to be found in the back yard of a Rising Sun home, and was planted and cultivated by Curt Gary. Mr. Gary followed the idea of a succession of crops, and now has a second crop of bunch beans where a first crop grew; rows of sweet potatoes where onions and lettuce were produced, etc. One of the attractive features of the garden is a luxuriant growth of beans of a particular variety, which are now fully filled out. The beans hang thickly from the vines, and a snapshot of them would look well on the page of any seed catalog.

**Owen County.**—Community singing, talks by four-minute men, music and instructive motion pictures will be weekly events in Spencer hereafter. Managers of a local picture show will co-operate with the council of defense in securing war films.

**Pike County.**—Reports from Miss Edith B. Evans of the Publicity Committee of the Council of Defense indicate splendid response to the various war activities by the people of Pike County. Out of 4,570 women registered, more than half of this number were trained in more than one occupation; with a Red Cross quota for the county of \$10,000, \$24,000 was subscribed; with a Liberty Loan quota of 14,800, \$265,000 was subscribed; and it is expected the War Savings Stamp record will fully measure up to this excellent record.

**Rush County.**—The Rushville Social Club, which has been in existence for a quarter of a century, has decided to quit on account of the war, and all its furnishings will be sold and the money contributed to some war cause.

**Shelby County.**—A detestable act of pro-Germanism was unearthed on a farm southeast of Shelbyville during thrashing last week. One of the men felt his pitchfork hit something hard in a sheaf of wheat, and on investigation it proved to be a brick-bat. It was carefully tucked away in the sheaf just where it is tied by the twine, being so securely held that it would go into the separator with the sheaf. The timely discovery prevented serious injury to the machine, and probable loss of life.

**Spencer County.**—Some of the boy scouts are doing their bit by photographing loafers who hold down store-front chairs. These photographs will be turned into the council of defense as evidence for prosecution under the "work or fight" order.

**Tippecanoe County.**—The council of defense has again issued notice that all new public improvements and buildings involving labor and material must have the approval of the council's committee consisting of William V. Stuart, Geo. P. Haywood and Thos. Duncan before such projects can be undertaken. Citizens are cautioned against contributing to new and unauthorized organizations who are instituting "drives" for money. Certain organizations have the official sanction of the state and county councils of defense and it is the part of wisdom to support these, the county council warns. The war mothers of Tippecanoe County are officially authorized to collect magazines, postal cards and do such other work in meeting troop trains as does not conflict with the canteen service rules of the Red Cross and the rules of the food administration, with the understanding that there is to be no public solicitation of funds.

**Vanderburgh County.**—A bureau of labor of the Food Administration has been organized in Evansville. At the organization meeting Charles A. Fitch, Jr., presided, and splendidly effective talks were given by Mrs. Edward Torrance and former State Senator William B. Carleton. Mrs. Torrance brought with her about 60 girls from the Haas cigar factory, who sang "Hooverized" songs which were much enjoyed. Mrs. Torrance spoke on food conservation, and Mr. Carleton's address was along patriotic lines. Permanent officers of the organization have been elected as follows: Chairman, Charles A. Fitch, Jr.; vice-chairman, Otto Behrens; treasurer, Gus Eltonhead; secretary, Mrs. Joseph Morris. Many of the local factories and firms sent representatives to the meeting. Mr. Fitch urged upon the delegates to make reports to him of any violation of the food regulations. He especially asked that any grocer who sold more than three-fourths of a pound of sugar to any one customer be reported. He said the new organization could accomplish a great deal of good and he believed that it would. George Schauer, state organizer of the Friends of German Democracy, working with the approval of the county council of defense, is bending every effort in this county to enlist Americans of German origin in active support of America's war, and to encourage the German people to overthrow autocracy. Personal calls were made at the homes of many prominent citizens of German descent, and encouraged by the interest and enthusiasm shown, Mr. Schauer is contemplating the formation of a branch of the organization in Evansville. Aggressive work has been undertaken by George S. Clifford, chairman of the county council of defense, and Mrs. F. M. Hostetter, vice-chairman and head of the women's division. One of the most important accomplishments of the council has been its child welfare work. Under this classification the weighing and measuring of babies was undertaken here in the spring and corrective methods outlined for those children which were found ailing. The child delinquency problem has been one of the questions before the council and teachers of the city schools have been enlisted in the fight to give Evansville and Vanderburgh County a better childhood. The council also has done much to foster food clubs throughout the county and to aid in the food conservation movement. Mrs. James Platt has been in charge of this work and her efforts have won the commendation of the state officers.

**Vigo County.**—When Captain Wayne Bigwood of the Terre Haute Liberty Guards called for volunteers to assist in running down German propaganda and securing evidence to convict the guilty parties, every man present at drill offered his services and expressed willingness to aid in every way possible in combating this insidious enemy. The guards are planning an all-day hike Sunday, the 21st.

**Wabash County.**—Wabash County is already busy working on the Fourth Liberty Loan, and volunteer workers at the court house are now making out the government records of every taxpayer in the county. The cards will be the property of the government, and will show just how much property each taxpayer has listed on the tax duplicates, and such other information as is requisite in making out the quota for each individual for the loan. The cards are for use only in Liberty Loan work and are not public property. When the records are all completed and classified, an appraisal board will be named in each township of the county; the cards for the various townships will be turned over to the respective township appraisal boards, and the boards will decide the quota for the individual donors. The government insists that this plan be carried out in a mandatory manner, and that in case of error the necessary adjustment can be made by the township appraisal board.

**Warrior County.**—The Warrior County Council of Defense has asked the ministers of the German churches of the county to discontinue the use of the German language in their services during the war.

**Wayne County.**—Reports of the committee having in charge the recent child welfare campaign in Richmond were made to the board of directors of the social service bureau. The report of the examining physicians showed that 329 cases are in need of medical attention, and it is the plan of the bureau to follow out the recommendations of the doctors. If the parents of the children are unable to have the work done a method will be provided by the social service bureau. Of the cases reported, 331 should have immediate action, the report states.

**White County.**—The county council of defense has recommended that the churches of Monticello hold their service in the schoolhouses during the winter months as a coal conservation measure, since the schoolhouses will have to be heated.



## Working Reserve Has Made Good Says Hall

Faith of the Nation in the Patriotism of Its Boys Has Been Fully Vindicated.

The Federal Government believed that in the boys of the nation there was stored a tremendous untapped supply of man power. Through its labor mobilization arm, the Department of Labor, it organized the United States Boys' Working Reserve to harness and distribute this potential force to the points most needed for maximum production.

The United States put faith in the American boy. If that faith were not justified and the youth could not be induced in the war emergency to leave his usual casual vacation employment or entire idleness for hard, intensive labor during the summer months in the interest of his country, then the United States Boys' Working Reserve must needs be a total failure.

In this connection William E. Hall, National Director of the Boys' Reserve, has the following to say:

"We who are striving here in Washington and you loyal and unselfish volunteers in the field, who are closest to the boy worker, can now announce to the entire world that every bit of faith reposed by the United States in its youth has been justified. There are practically no idle school boys of Reserve age in the nation today. The American boy has made good. Overwhelming proof has been offered in the shape of hundreds of letters from farmers and leaders not only that the boy has made good but that he has made good beyond even our expectations.

"The United States Boys' Working Reserve enters its second year with possibilities so far-reaching that the extent of accomplishment is only limited by the amount of financial support which we may obtain from the Federal and State Governments and by the ability of the officials to throw themselves wholeheartedly into this most important of war tasks."

### Farm Training Camps.

With the second and last Agricultural Training Camp to be conducted at Purdue University this season drawing to a close, abundant proof of the success of this plan comes from other States.

Frank B. McLain, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, in which State the Boys' Working Reserve organization received an appropriation of \$125,000 this year, declares that "the farmers of his district are being rapidly converted to the fact that high school and college boys, imbued by the patriotic spirit and training provided them at the State College Training Camp, constitute the best form of emergency farm labor yet developed in this State."

Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Washington State, Colorado, Connecticut, Michigan and Rhode Island have all conducted splendid camps and are planning ahead on a large scale for next season. In Indiana it is hoped to conduct another series of training camps in 1918, beginning possibly May 1, with accommodations for at least 200 boys in each camp.

## Cut, Saw, and Burn Wood.

America is saving and storing its fuel this summer to guard against coal famine this winter. To keep ships bunkered, the wheels of war industries turning, and to guard against children in cities freezing this winter, country and village homes are urged to use wood lots instead of depending on freight-hauled coal. The use of woodpile, saw and ax is a patriotic service at this time, when the United States Fuel Administration urges the use of wood for fuel. According to the United States Forest Service only 10 to 15 per cent of the fuel used in America to-day is wood, although enough wood is standing in wood lots of the States east of the Mississippi to supply fuel for the farms and villages of those States, and to save coal in freight congested districts.

Householders are asked to make this pledge voluntarily, so that the lives of thousands of babies and aged and infirm people may be saved this winter:

### I Promise—

To clean my furnace, pipes and chimney at once.

To keep them clean all winter.

To run my own furnace this winter instead of putting an ignorant, careless, underpaid keeper in charge of it.

To visit one of the coal-savings stations that the local fuel administration is establishing in our town.

To learn from the heating experts at the savings station exactly how to run my furnace to avoid waste.

To use team-hauled wood as a coal substitute whenever I can get it, even if it costs as much as coal.

To guard every ton of coal and coke and every gallon of fuel oil.

To practice these economies that I may save our fuel, thus preventing bitter suffering and coal famine in American homes and thus supplying my government with the fuel power that is absolutely necessary to win in the giant struggle against satanic might and evil.

## Beekeepers Are Organizing To Relieve Sugar Shortage

A drive to stimulate the production of honey in Indiana this year as one means of helping relieve the sugar shortage is well under way in the State with the organization of beekeepers' associations in seven counties: Daviess, Knox, Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Jefferson and Dearborn. E. G. Baldwin, extension agent from the Department of Agriculture, has been placed in Indiana to co-operate with Purdue in extending this organization throughout the State.

"Every county could have 10,000 more bee colonies, I believe, and not have any too many," said Mr. Baldwin in reporting to the State Food Committee. "Production of honey is aiding now in relieving the sugar shortage; however there are tons of honey going to waste in the State each year, much of which could be saved if beekeeping was practiced more widely."

Sowing of buckwheat in frosted corn areas will provide many more pastures than those already existing for bees in Indiana, Mr. Baldwin pointed out.

"Fifty per cent of the bees in the State died last winter because of improper handling during the severe weather," the bee specialist said. "There are many townships having almost no bees and all counties are deficient in the number of colonies of bees needed to save the vast amount of honey annually going to waste in this State. It is safe to say that all over Indiana not five per cent of the available honey is saved for use of man. This is wasted sugar, all the more to be regretted when it is known that the nectar is secreted just the same, whether the bees are there to save it or not. It evaporates and is lost if bees do not gather and store it."

Mr. Baldwin urges beemen throughout the State to help meet this situation by stimulating interest in agriculture and the extension of the bee industry.

## Red Cross Activities

Records compiled for Red Cross Home Service Sections in the Lake Division show that to July 1 248 Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky soldiers and sailors had lost their lives.

Two hundred and five were seriously wounded and twelve taken prisoner in the same period.

By States these casualties are:

	Ohio.	Indiana.	Ken- tucky.	Total.
Deaths .....	135	66	47	248
Seriously wounded..	86	63	56	205
Taken prisoner.....	4	4	4	12

These lists have been prepared from the official bulletin by R. J. Colbert, assistant in the Bureau of Civilian Relief at Lake Division Red Cross Headquarters. Chapter Home Service workers have been instructed what assistance to render to relatives of men affected and to the seriously wounded on their return.

\* \* \* \*

To prevent the possibility of valuable information getting into Germany, the American Red Cross, in sending letters behind the enemy lines at the request of persons in this country, is following carefully a plan worked out by the State Department to do away with code.

Americans, Germans or others in the United States wishing to communicate with relatives in Germany must now write out their messages in Red Cross chapters throughout the country. These are sent through the division offices of the organization to National Headquarters. Here they are rewritten and the wording absolutely changed to prevent the sending of any diagram or secret code. The messages are then given to the Censorship Board and are passed or refused by them as the case may be. When they reach a neutral country, they are translated on other paper and in most cases delivered by the Red Cross of the place to which they go. The plan is considered as spy-proof as it is possible to devise.

During the last twenty-five years the practice has grown up that welfare inquiries and messages shall be permitted between civilians in countries which are at war with each other. The promiscuous sending of letters through organizations in neutral countries could not be permitted because of the large number of enemies in the country. To prohibit entirely the sending of messages would, for example, prevent a loyal American from finding out whether his sister, unfortunately married to a German, was alive or dead. Prohibition was in force for a time and pitiful appeals were received by the Red Cross from French, Belgians and Italians begging the society to get word for them as to whether their people in the occupied districts were still alive.

The State Department presented to the Red Cross the present plan in detail and asked that the Red Cross put it into effect. As it was a purely humanitarian work, the government could do no more than supervise the work.

Today the American Red Cross is sending an average of 1,300 letters a day to persons living behind the enemy lines. This work is done through Washington Headquarters of the American Red Cross by the Bureau of Communication, of which Edward M. Day is acting director.



The U-Boats are wasting some of our food; don't be a U-Boat.

The farm as well as the front needs men who see straight and shoot straight.



### AMERICA'S PURPOSE.

I am sure, as we all intend, that every ship that can carry men and supplies, shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry.—President Woodrow Wilson.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 49

## Food Administration

Bulletin No. 139.

July 10, 1918.

Under the Food Control Act and the regulations, retail dealers in feeds are confined to not more than a reasonable profit, and the Federal Food Administrator for each State in his administration of the act is authorized to announce what he will consider to be reasonable retail profits. A general outline of retail profits is submitted herewith, which the United States Food Administration considers to be fair under the conditions. It should be pointed out that this schedule is maximum and does not justify charges in excess of those customarily charged in any particular case where lower charges will insure a reasonable profit.

**Maximum Margins for Retailers.**—A retail dealer shall in no case make more than a reasonable profit and in no case shall he charge more for wheat mill feeds in original packages than the margin prescribed below over the delivered cost to him of the particular wheat mill feed sold.

1. Where one or more farmers purchase in advance of delivery in full carloads, take delivery at car and pay cash when retail dealer is required to meet sight draft—\$1.00 per ton, plus demurrage, if any.

2. Where one or more farmers purchase in advance of delivery in full carloads, take delivery at car and pay for it on delivery—\$1.50 per ton, plus demurrage, if any.

3. Where farmer purchases and takes delivery at car and pays for it on delivery in ton lots or more, but less than car lots—\$2.00 per ton.

4. Where farmer purchases and takes delivery at car and pays for it on delivery in lots less than one ton—\$2.50 per ton.

5. Sale ex-warehouse in lots of one ton or more—\$4.00 per ton.

6. Sale ex-warehouse in lots of less than one ton—\$5.00 per ton.

7. \$1.00 may be added to the foregoing margins when sale is made on credit, or at dealer's option the legal rate of interest may be charged.

This department will not at this time undertake to define what will be considered as reasonable margins on feeds other than mill feeds. Dealers should remember, however, that their profits will be scrutinized and profiteering severely dealt with. The published margins on mill feed should enable a dealer to arrive at a reasonable selling price for all feeds.

H. E. BARNARD,  
Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

+++++  
All Eggs Must Be Canded; Ship Only  
Good Eggs.  
+++++

Bulletin No. 141.

July 15, 1918.

Persons engaged in the production, handling or selling of eggs are hereby notified of the following regulations:

1. The first buyer of eggs (the huckster, the local retail merchant or others) must candle carefully every lot of eggs that he buys. A candling certificate, properly

filled out, must accompany each case or carton of eggs.

2. He shall discard all eggs known as "yolks stuck to the shell," "heavy blood rings," "partially hatched," "moldy eggs," "black spots," "black rots" and any other eggs of an unwholesome nature.

3. He shall pay only for good, edible eggs.

4. He shall return to the producers the "rejects" for the producers' own examination.

5. All "checks" and "cracks" shell eggs should be shipped in cases stenciled that they contain crack or check shell eggs.

The above regulations are made in an effort to stop traffic in bad eggs. Your hearty co-operation is requested in carrying out these rules. Warm weather is here and EGGS MUST BE PROTECTED AND SAVED.

Bulletin No. 142.

July 15, 1918.

## SUGAR CARDS REDEEMABLE.

Many retail grocers did not receive any sugar allotment for canning purposes on Statement "E," since they did not include their need for this purpose in their requirements for the third quarter for 1918. In order temporarily to meet this situation, the sugar cards issued by county administrators may be redeemed in sugar by wholesale sugar dealers from retail dealers who have furnished sugar for canning purposes. The wholesale sugar dealer will return the sugar cards so received to the county administrator who issued the cards. These sugar cards for canning purposes will be handled in the same way as the regular sugar certificates. No sugar card will be redeemed which is not signed by the county administrator and in no case will the card be redeemed for more sugar than the amount sold for canning purposes.

Displays of cakes and pies at county fairs and the State fair will not be at the expense of a special allotment of sugar or flour. Individual exhibitors must take from their apportionment of both staples. Fair judges have been asked to make their awards upon the basis of conformity to the Federal food regulations.

The Food Administration has received inquiries from over the State as to whether the government would make any guarantees as to hog prices. Information received from one of the county agricultural agents indicates that some farmers have made preparations to hog off corn and soy beans, fattening the light pigs that usually go to market at this time of year, but that fear is now felt in some quarters that the market will not be sustained, and the prospect for an increased production of pork has served to discourage many farmers from proceeding with their purpose. Dr. H. E. Barnard, State food administrator, advises that the United States Food Administration will not undertake to establish the price of pork, but, as in 1917, will undertake to maintain a price of \$15.50 per thousand pounds.

Radical increases in milk prices which threatened the citizens of Marion have been adjusted by a local committee composed of the judge of the Circuit Court, the largest milk producer in Grant County, and the superintendent of Marion's largest bottling works. The price agreement is effective at once on the basis of 10 cents a quart and 6 cents a pint for bottled, pasteurized milk; cream, bottled, 40 cents a quart, 15 cents a half pint, and an increase of 10 cents per hundred pounds was granted to producers for milk delivered at bottling stations, making the new price \$2.75. As a conservation measure, consumers are requested to discontinue the use of whipping cream. The agreement is effective at once. Referring local price disputes to a representative citizen committee for adjustment is in line with the policy suggested by Dr. Barnard, State food administrator, and the prompt and satisfactory adjustment at Marion is typical of the success of the plan.

## Liberty Guard Lights

The Military Section of the State Council of Defense has just completed the organization of the one hundred and forty-first separate company of Liberty Guards in the State, and it is felt that not more than one hundred and eighty companies should be organized, and it therefore behooves those who are slow in perfecting their organizations to complete the matter at once.

The one hundred and eighty companies will allow the organization of fifteen regiments of infantry, and it is the purpose of the Military Section to now begin the organization of these units. The twelve companies of Warrick County have perfected their regimental organization, Thomas Downs of Boonville being the colonel thereof. This regiment held a big military review in the afternoon of July 4 and acquitted themselves creditably before the reviewing officers. Governor James P. Goodrich, who was accompanied by his staff, visited the seat of Warrick for the purpose of looking over the first regimental unit of this big State asset.

If the present plans prevail, the Second Regiment of the Liberty Guard will be organized in Wabash and Huntington Counties, each of these counties having six companies. The Third Regiment will likely be composed of Newton, Jasper and Benton Counties, and the Fourth Regiment of Wells, Adams and Jay Counties, and other regiments will be organized as rapidly as companies are concentrated in definite territory.

For the reason that the Federal government evidently intends to arm four million men before it lets up on "soldier-making," it is apparent that the sedentary militia of the States cannot have guns until the boys in the trenches and camps are fully supplied. Such old rifles as are in possession of the government are being distributed to State militia in the proportion of guns for fifty per cent of the organization; but on account of the size of the Liberty Guard, such distribution cannot be made to it.

## Patriotic Press Comment

## International Friendship.

A French girl felt the beauty of the friendship of two great countries for each other. She wrote about it, and her words found their way into a Red Cross bulletin, and finally a translation of them was posted in a conspicuous place in a public library.

This is the translation: "There is a river in France so narrow that you can talk across it. Birds can fly over it with one sweep of their wings. Great armies are on either bank, but they are as far apart as the stars in the sky, as far as right and wrong.

"There is a great ocean. It is so wide that sea gulls cannot fly across it without rest. Upon either shore there are great nations. They are so close that their hearts touch."

The librarian, appreciating the words, put them up where all could read and then watched to see their effect upon library patrons.

A good many people paused to read idly. They went on with thoughtful faces. Teachers copied the words to take to their classrooms. A French woman translated them back into her own tongue. Pupils from the school read the lines and seemed to accept them as a personal message from a fellow-pupil.

Everyone who read the little quotation was touched. The warmth and glow of a more intimate international friendliness spread through the community from that little clipping on the library wall.

Friendliness is spreading through the world, too. Great oceans can no longer separate nations that love justice and honor. Only the nation that has turned her back on those things will find herself fearfully remote and alone on her side of the narrow stream.—South Bend News-Times.

Wheatless days in America make sleepless nights in Germany.



## Highway Construction and Maintenance

A letter to be addressed by Chairman Michael E. Foley to county councils of defense, county commissioners, county auditors, county highway superintendents and township trustees setting forth the attitude of the State Council relative to the repair and maintenance of existing highways in Indiana, was approved at the meeting July 17th, on motion of A. E. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds stated to the council that the Publicity Bureau had misunderstood the action taken on the resolution presented by him July 10th, read and then withdrawn, and which was printed in the *INDIANA BULLETIN* of July 12th under the caption "Maintenance of Highways" as having been adopted. Mr. Reynolds said he was "satisfied with the explanation" of the error. The letter, offered as a substitute for the resolution, follows:

My Dear Sir:—

This statement is made in order to remove any confusion that may exist with reference to the attitude of the State Council of Defense toward highway construction and maintenance.

There is no policy with regard to highway construction and maintenance peculiar to this State. The council is merely endeavoring to apply to conditions in Indiana the policy laid down by the National Government.

So far as new construction is concerned, the national policy is clearly defined. No new construction should be undertaken unless it conforms to the principle laid down by the Council of National Defense, in these words:

"During the period of the war any new enterprise or undertaking should be tried and justified by the test:—would the men, money and material so applied best contribute in this way to the winning of the war?"

By a later interpretation the National Council has declared that only those new roads should "be constructed and completed which are of vital importance because of their bearing upon the war situation."

With regard to the maintenance of highways already constructed, the same general principle should be followed. The National Council has recently declared that "all plans for road construction and maintenance should be viewed in the light of war conditions, and that expenditures of time, labor and materials be directed only to those roads which are of primary importance for economic and military purposes."

This does not mean that existing roads are not to be maintained. On the contrary, every existing improved highway in the State should be maintained at the proper standard. What that standard is depends on the nature of the original construction, the volume and kind of traffic done over the road, and the purposes for which the road is mainly used. Neither extravagance on the one hand nor parsimony on the other should be practiced.

Highways are classified by the National Council in the order of their importance as follows:

1. Those utilized or to be utilized by the military establishment of the United States.
2. Those carrying considerable volume of material and supplies essential to war industries.
3. Those having a bearing on the production and distribution of food supplies, connecting populations and shipping centers with surrounding agricultural areas.

To summarize:

1. New highway construction ought not to be undertaken where not vitally important because of its bearing on the war situation.
2. All existing improved highways should be properly and reasonably maintained.
3. Expenditures for road construction or maintenance should be made with due regard to the comparative importance from the war standpoint of the highways in question.
4. As far as reasonably possible local material should be used in all road work, even

though, in case of repairs, the material is different from the original construction.

The movement of farm products and military supplies by motor truck or wagon may, because of railroad congestion, be of much greater consequence during the next twelve months than ever before. As the season for making road repairs is approaching, public officials having to do with highway maintenance, as well as the general public, should be promptly and fully apprised of the policies expressed in this letter. Township meetings for that purpose will in some cases be desirable.

The State Council asks the full co-operation of each County Council, and of all public officials and private citizens in seeing that the policies announced by the National Council be intelligently applied and carefully followed throughout the State.

## Committee on Construction

The following report was approved at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, July 17th:

To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

Your Committee on Proposed Construction reports as follows:

1. In the matter of a sewer improvement in a suburban addition to the northeast part of Kokomo, action concerning which was provisionally taken by the council at its meeting June 26, 1918: In the light of new facts adduced by the chairman of the Howard County Council of Defense, the secretary of the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce and others, the committee recommends that the completion of such improvement be not disapproved.

2. In the matter of the Lew Fadely South Main street road improvement in Madison County: The contractors seeking information were told that their belief that the policy of the council with respect to the completion of highway improvements had been modified was erroneous, and that the improvement should be carried out only as previously arranged with the Madison County authorities and the Madison County Council of Defense.

3. In the matter of the Charles Harting, et al, road improvement in Franklin Township, Marion County: The committee is not warranted by the facts in its possession in recommending present construction of the road.

4. In the matter of the Ewing road leading from Vincennes towards Monroe City in Knox County: The committee is not warranted by the facts in its possession in recommending the completion of the improvement.

5. In the matter of the proposed erection of farm buildings by Purdue University on the Wilson and Edgewood farms in Tippecanoe County and of a horse barn at the university: Your committee recommends that such construction be not disapproved.

6. In the matter of proposed erection of a school building at Otwell in Pike County, the committee recommends that such construction be not disapproved.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. WILSON,

CHAS. FOX,

J. L. KEACH,

ARTHUR M. BRADY,

Chairman.

July 17, 1918.

## Council to Support All Relief Measures

(Continued from Page 1)

returned insane, demented soldiers in county jails," a condition which it was reported obtains in Shelby County. Dr. Smith informed the council that under existing statutes ten days are necessary to effect the admission of anyone into an insane hospital.

The report of the Committee on Proposed Construction (which appears elsewhere in this Bulletin) was adopted.

A resolution that the council request of John B. Densmore, of the United States Department of

Labor, the placing of a woman in United States employment offices, to give her time, exclusively, to the placing of woman labor, was referred to the Labor Committee.

A. E. Reynolds asked that the Bulletin correct the statement appearing in its issue of July 12th, wherein it was declared that a resolution presented by him was adopted. This resolution was withdrawn by Mr. Reynolds after discussion. As a substitute he presented a letter, setting forth the council's attitude on highway construction and maintenance, to be addressed to the chairmen of the County Councils of Defense, county auditors, township trustees, county highway superintendents and county commissioners, the distribution of which the council approved.

A. W. Brady was authorized to direct a letter of inquiry to the attorney-general as to the legal right of counties to spend money on roads, where contracts for the improvement of such roads have been entered into and the actual work deferred.

A. E. Reynolds, discussing the shortage of cars at elevators where wheat is in storage, said that this condition accounts for the large quantities of wheat which cannot be moved and growing out of which there is a large demand for insurance. He said he did not expect the situation to improve materially soon. Mr. Reynolds made the further point that all wheat intended for interstate commerce or export must be graded according to the government's standards. He was authorized by the council to investigate the distribution of an anonymous card which purported to set wheat prices.

William G. Irwin reported the receipt of a 110-word telegram by him at Columbus, Ind., and also by Carl Fisher, formerly of Indianapolis, at Miami, Fla., soliciting help on behalf of the "Committee for Devastated France." Also for a trinket fund to be derived from trinkets donated and sold for the benefit of the men in the aviation service. He questioned the wisdom of indorsing any relief enterprises except the Red Cross.

Isaac D. Straus invited the council to be present at the United States Boys' Working Reserve training camp at Purdue University July 20, when the second group will finish a course of intensive instruction in agriculture.

Following the meeting Governor Goodrich announced the appointment of the following new members of the State Council: William H. Sparks, Rushville, to succeed the late Charles W. Fairbanks; Jos. G. Ibach, Hammond, to succeed Frank C. Dailey of Indianapolis, who resigned, and Dr. Frederick R. Henshaw of Indianapolis, a new member.

Mr. Sparks is judge of the Circuit Court at Rushville. He is a Republican. Mr. Ibach is at present a member of the Indiana Appellate Court. He is a Democrat. Dr. Henshaw is dean of the Indiana Dental College and is named in recognition of the voluntary war work being done by the members of his profession in the State. He is a Democrat.

## Wheat or Barberry—Which?

Common barberry bushes, against which a campaign was waged during May and June under the auspices of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation because they caused wheat rust, have ruined a 20-acre field of wheat belonging to M. F. Gilbert, a Wabash County farmer, according to advices reaching the State Council of Defense.

A barberry hedge just across the road from the field caused the trouble. Mr. Gilbert sent a few sample stalks of wheat afflicted with black stem rust to Purdue University and said the whole field was in the same condition. A field man who has been at work on the barberry campaign for several weeks investigated and found the barberries badly infected with rust spores which had been carried by the wind to the Gilbert field, where they played havoc with the crop.

Every person in Indiana who has a common barberry bush in their yard, either as an ornamental shrub or any place on their property, are urged to remove them at once.



## War Books Lately Added to the State Library

Any of these may be borrowed by any citizen of the State. Ask your local librarian to apply for them, or if there is no library in your town, write to the State Library for a registration blank. The only expense is that of transportation.

Fosdick, H. E. *The Challenge of the Present Crisis.* 99p. 1918.

An optimistic view of the present conflict. The author says that as our Civil War was a struggle between States on the upward road toward unity, the World War is a struggle between nations on the upward road toward internationalism.

Jastrow, M. *The War and the Bagdad Railroad.* 160p. 1917.

Reviews the political controversies involved in the building of the Bagdad Railway and tells what changes may be expected in the East as a result of the war.

Kautz, J. I. *Trucking to the Trenches.* 173p. 1918.

Informal letters to those back at home. Probably the first book of war experiences written by an Indiana author.

Krunish, M. *Serbia Crucified.* 305p. 1918.

An officer in the Serbian army presents a grim and vivid picture of his war-invaded country.

Latzko, A. *Men in War.* 284p. 1918.

An Austrian officer brings out in a series of sketches his revolt against war. Told in as vivid and forceful a style as Barbusse's *Under Fire*.

Bishop, W. A. *Winged Warfare.*

Adventures of the celebrated Canadian "ace," who has brought down forty-seven German machines.

Corwin, E. S. *The President's Control of Foreign Relations.*

"The main historical incidents illustrating the powers of the President in the diplomatic field, together with the most instructive discussions which these incidents have aroused."

Masefield, J. *Gallipoli.*

The Dardanelles campaign as seen by the distinguished English writer, who himself took part in the engagement.

Knyvett, R. H. *"Over There" with the Australians.*

Story of the enlistment and training of the Australians and their experiences in Gallipoli and France.

Reade, A. *Finland and the Finns.*

An interesting account of a little-known country, which is being brought into prominence by its relation to Russia and Germany.

Weyl, W. E. *The End of the War.*

A plea for a settlement based on internationalism and the elimination of the imperialistic element.

### Technical Works on Military Subjects.

Andrews, L. C. *Fundamentals of Military Service.*

Ashburn, P. M. *Elements of Military Hygiene.*

Bond, P. S., and McDonough, M. J. *Technique of Modern Tactics.*

Carlock, F. D. *Military Topography and Photography.*

Davis, G. B. *Treatise on the Military Law of the United States.*

Ellis, O. O., and Garey, E. B. *Plattsburg Manual.*

Fales, E. N. *Learning to Fly.*

Kerrick, H. S. *Military and Naval America.* (Organization and work of each branch of the Army and Navy.)

Lanchester, F. W. *Aircraft in Warfare.*

Mason, C. F. *Complete Handbook for the Sanitary Troops of the United States Army and Navy, and National Guard and Naval Militia.*

Moss, J. A. *Manual of Military Training.*

Moss, J. A., and Stewart, M. B. *Self-helps for the Citizen Soldier.*

Page, V. W. *Aviation Engines; Design, Construction, Operation and Repair.*

Robinson, E. F. *Military Preparedness and the Engineer.*

Smith, J. S. *Trench Warfare.*

## Payments of War Insurance Cover a Period of 20 Years

The War Department authorizes the following: Numerous inquiries have been received by the finance division of the Quartermaster Corps from relatives of enlisted men as to the method of payment of insurance benefits to the beneficiaries of those men who have become insured under the provisions of the war-risk insurance act.

Under the provisions of the act the beneficiary named does not secure the amount of the policy in a lump sum on the death of the insured, but receives a monthly payment from the government as proceeds from the insurance. The payments cover a period of 20 years, or 240 months.

For an insurance of \$1,000 the beneficiary would receive a monthly payment of \$5.75 for 20 years. For the maximum insurance of \$10,000 the beneficiary would receive a payment of \$57.50 per month for 20 years. Insurance may be had in any amount from \$1,000 to \$10,000 in multiples of \$500, and the policy is payable on the basis of \$5.75 per month for each \$1,000 of insurance for 240 monthly installments.

Proceeds from insurance of soldiers under the war-risk insurance act cannot be attached, assigned or otherwise taken by creditors.

## Merchants' Economy

The War Industries Board, which took over the duties and responsibilities of the Commercial Economy Board, under which the Merchants' Economy Committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense has waged a campaign of education, along the lines of conservation, among Indiana retailers, authorized the following:

It has just been reported to the conservation division of the War Industries Board that practically all of the retail stores of New York City have decided to comply with the request of the Government for economies in delivery service. The request is that each store shall make only one delivery a day over each route, eliminate special deliveries, and refuse to accept the return of merchandise that has remained in the customers' possession more than three days.

### Adopted in Other Cities.

Other cities in which the merchants have recently adopted the conservation program are St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit, Denver, Boston, Memphis, New Orleans, Montgomery, Baltimore, Newark, Los Angeles, Portland, and Oakland. There are in addition to those who have previously complied with the request made by the Government in time of war for the general welfare of the country.

The adoption of this program has made it possible to avoid replacing employees who have been drafted or who have entered essential war work. The large stores of thirty cities have been able to operate with 35 per cent less of a force, and the saving in automobile trucks has been 40 per cent. This is according to the reports made by these stores to the War Industries Board. Limiting the return of merchandise to not more than three days has made an average reduction of 36 per cent in the amount returned, because of greater forethought in the selection and ordering of goods.

### Saving in Small Stores.

In smaller stores one delivery a day has enabled one delivery man to do the work that formerly required two. In thirty small stores in several towns in one Eastern State the number of delivery men employed has been reduced from 116 to 55, as their men have been called away for other service.

The experience in these cities shows that there is no hardship to the public through these restrictions.

## Bryan Working Out Liberty Loan Drive

St. Joseph County Directors Arranging for Fourth Appeal of United States Treasury.

South Bend.—As the first step in preparation for the fourth Liberty Bond campaign in St. Joseph County next October, F. A. Bryan, county director, is beginning the formation of an organization to make a thorough survey of the county. The survey work is in charge of F. L. Dennis, who has been selected by Mr. Bryan to perform service for the federal government under the title of director of clearing house and statistics.

A plan has been worked out for the survey that is based on the block system, the block being the small unit. These blocks do not always conform to the block boundaries of a city but are dependent in size largely on the density of population so as to more evenly divide the work and to facilitate its accomplishment. In this city each ward except the Sixth has a chairman and the Sixth, owing to its cosmopolitan character, has three. These chairmen are women and most of them have been selected. Each chairman is expected to perfect her organization on the block system with a sub-chairman for each block. A similar system has been adopted for the rural part of the county using the smallest unit consistent with population density.

The women who will make the survey of the county will be provided with cards on which information will include name of person visited, ward, precinct, block number and street address in cities and township, district and section in the country, occupation, where employed and department, business, whether owner of residence and if tenant name of residence owner, whether married, single, widow or widower, number of children living at home, name of bank used, amount of each Liberty Bond issue owned, names of members of family in United States service and what branch and opinion or estimate of canvasser of the total net worth, annual income and amount of Fourth Liberty Loan issue person is willing to buy. It is believed this information will be of value in the canvass for subsequent loans and so this survey contemplates securing it for the benefit of the government in coming labor incident to the war.

Mr. Bryan states that work is progressing on the formation of the organization to sell the next Liberty Loan, but he is not prepared to give out details or to announce appointments excepting those of Mr. Dennis as director of clearing house and statistics; F. A. Miller as director of publicity, and M. W. Mix, of Mishawaka, as chairman of Penn Township. Other appointments, he said, would be announced at the proper time, but not until it was certain the right persons had been chosen for the work required.

"The Fourth Liberty Loan will probably be for around \$6,000,000,000," said Mr. Bryan, who has just returned from Washington. "While not prepared to state positively St. Joseph County's quota, I think it will be close to \$6,000,000. The bonds will probably bear 4½ per cent interest, payable semi-annually and will, of course, constitute an excellent investment."

"The Elks have offered us the use of the entire lower floor of the Elks temple on West Colfax avenue for Liberty Loan headquarters and the generous offer has been accepted. An office force will be installed there at the right time and all business pertaining to the fourth loan will be directed from that point. The rooms are conveniently arranged and there is a large auditorium which seats several hundred persons and which will make a splendid place for conferences and other gatherings."

County agricultural agents are distributing books in which are to be set down the acreage of wheat thrashed by thrashers, who will be held for the figures by the Department of Agriculture. The books also ask for comparative statement of yields, acreage and price for thrashing for 1917 and 1918. The government thus obtains valuable information as to the wheat in the country, its cost and the average yield per acre.



## Fourteen-Minute Women Speakers

Have Delivered Thousands of Addresses on Patriotic Subjects, Mrs. Henderson Reports.

The following report of the Fourteen-Minute Women, the Speaking Division of the Woman's Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, has been prepared by Mrs. Julia C. Henderson, chairman:

Almost simultaneously with the opening of the county war conferences of the State in January, 1918, the work of the "Fourteen-Minute Women Speakers' Bureau" was started. The need of the organization, its growth and results have easily given it a most important place in the work of the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense, and the various county councils of which the state section is composed.

While but a few months old the organization has been established in 79 of the 92 counties of the State. Ten women in each county were called for, as authorized speakers for their county, the same to be appointed by the county woman member of their respective county councils.

In answer to such call there are now on the roll nearly 850 speakers. When all counties have responded to this call for service, 1,000 or more speakers can be mobilized for specific campaigns, and educational work in connection with the war.

Thus far the remotest part of every county has had its "Fourteen-Minute" speaker carrying the messages of the war activities direct to the people, and arousing them in no small way to a sense of the enormity of the work to be done, and instructing them as to the best methods of procedure.

The results as testified to by county leaders has been little short of marvelous.

So well and definitely has the work been accomplished that today scarcely a program is made that does not have its call for a woman speaker.

A state conference of the bureau was held in May with statement from Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, state chairman of the woman's section, and from numerous county chairmen as to the beneficial effects of the bureau in forwarding their work.

Like testimony from Dr. H. E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator, under whose work the bureau was first started in Marion County, was freely given.

The women of Indiana thus unified and equipped for effective, concentrated war service have made a remarkable record, and the work so splendidly begun will go on and on until the war shall end, for they are enlisted for the period of the war.

The report of the work thus far is as follows:

Number of county war conferences covered..... 74  
Number of speeches reported throughout the State, with less than half of the counties reporting..... 2,960

Total ..... 3,034

Some of the counties not yet reported have been the most active in the work, but time will not allow further delay in this semi-annual report. It is safe to say that the number of speeches actually made in the State are double the number reported.

The talks covered general patriotic appeals, liberty loan, registration, child-welfare, food, thrift stamps and educational instruction on war topics.

It is but fair to those who have done such splendid work to state that the cost to the State for this service has been less than one hundred dollars. No salaries have been paid, no clerical work allowed, aside from small assistance from the office of the woman's section. The work, for the most part, has been done by the state chairman, assisted by the able county chairmen or their appointees, all given as a part of their patriotic service to their State, as is the splendid service of the speakers.

In submitting this report your state chairman must express herself as highly gratified with the results of the first six months of our organization, although regretting that the splendid work of all the counties organized could not have been given in the report.

If the war is to continue there will be many new phases to be presented, many new problems to be solved. Should the war end, the public will need enlightenment on many questions in the reconstruction period which you should equip yourselves to present in the best possible way. Therefore, keep yourselves alert and alive to every change that comes, to every order that our superior officers may give, that there may be no rupture or disturbance in our organized efforts so well begun.

## Bulletin on Child Care Of Assistance to Mothers

Things every mother must know if the nation is to meet the health needs of its children as indicated by the draft and still further revealed by the weighing and measuring test, are made available today by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in its new bulletin on Child Care, prepared by Mrs. Max West.

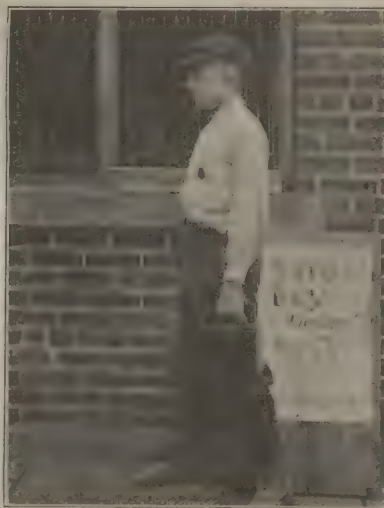
A third of the men examined for military service in the first draft were found to have physical defects which rendered them unfit. Many of these defects might have been overcome if they had been recognized and dealt with in early childhood; the period between two and six is often the time when such defects make their first appearance. "Child Care" has been prepared in the hope that it would enable mothers to understand and recognize symptoms which indicate the need of special care, and also to give mothers the better understanding of the simple laws of hygiene through which it may be possible to prevent the development of such defects at all. It will be especially useful to thousands of mothers who have learned by the weighing and measuring test of defects and weaknesses in their children which need particular attention.

"Child Care" deals with children from two to six years old and is the third issue in the series which began with "Prenatal Care" and "Infant Care." It contains simple rules of health and hygiene, including carefully compiled directions about proper food, suitable clothing, suggestions for play and exercise, for discipline and training. It gives simple menus for young children. A list of books on child care and training is added.

### Women Stop Profiteering.

The women of St. Louis, according to Mrs. George Gellhorn, chairman of the St. Louis Woman's Central Committee on Food Conservation, are determined that fair prices shall be charged by the grocers, and that there shall be no war profiteering. Each grocery store in the city is covered once a month by a circle of 50 women in each district. These women are given commodity sheets listing the articles upon which a "fair food" price for the city of St. Louis has been quoted by the United States Food Administration of St. Louis. They visit the grocery stores that week, obtaining prices the neighboring grocer is charging. A complete record of the results of these visits is kept in the central office. These are compared in the office and violators or profiteers are reported to the United States Food Committee of St. Louis, whose secret service department visits each offender and deals with him as the case merits.

### Making Steel Helmets



Glen Laughlin, 17 years old, one of 150 Terre Haute high school boys, members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, who are doing their patriotic bit this summer making steel helmets for the United States Army at the Columbian Stamping and Enameling Company, Terre Haute. Benj. Blumberg, city director of the Boys' Reserve in that city, makes the splendid report that every one of the 853 boys enrolled are engaged in productive work, either on farms or in essential industries.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

(This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.)

### CANNING VEGETABLES.

The Food Administration asks that all vegetables be conserved by either storing, drying or canning. All vegetables that can be stored or dried should be cared for in this way. Others should be canned by the "Cold-pack Process," which has been found to be much more successful in the case of vegetables than the "Open Kettle Method."

If canning is to be successful several things are essential:

1. Vegetables must be fresh and perfect.
2. Cans must have perfectly fitting lids and should be tested with water before being used.
3. Rubbers must be good. A good rubber should be elastic and should not crack when doubled back and pressed together at the fold.
4. All utensils should be absolutely clean.
5. Canned vegetables should be stored in a dry, cool, dark place.
6. After sterilization a can should never be opened unless it is processed again after opening.
7. If the water shrinks in the can during processing, do not open the can to add water, as the vegetables will keep perfectly, if properly sealed, without being covered with liquid.

### To Can Peas.

Shell the peas. Place them in a square of cheese cloth and tie the corners loosely together, so that the peas will be secure but loosely held together. Immerse in boiling water and allow to boil eight minutes. This is known as the "blanching process." Dip into cold water and remove immediately. Pack the peas into clean, warm, tested jars as rapidly as possible. Fill the jars with hot water to within one-half inch of the top. Add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart of vegetables. Place rubber and lid. Partially seal the can by screwing the lid on half way, or by placing only the wire clamp over the top of the glass lid. Place in a bucket or wash-boiler or lard can or kettle which is high enough to allow one inch of water to come up above the top of the can and in which there is some sort of a perforated wooden bottom upon which the cans may be placed.

Cover the cans with hot water and boil for two hours. Begin counting the time when the water begins to boil. This is known as "processing." Remove the cans as soon as they have boiled the required length of time. Tighten the lids. Invert the cans and cover loosely with a cloth to protect from drafts.

### To Can Beets.

Wash the beets and prepare as for boiling. Place in wire basket and blanch about ten minutes. Dip in cold water. Remove at once and peel the beets. Pack tightly in cans and proceed as for peas. Sterilize for ninety minutes.

### To Can String Beans.

Prepare the beans as for table use. Place in cheese cloth and blanch for about ten minutes. Dip in cold water. Pack in jars and proceed as with peas. Sterilize for two hours.

### Time Table for Other Vegetables.

		Sterilize in Home-made
	Blanch.	Outfit.
Lima Beans .....	5-10 minutes	2 hours
Cauliflower .....	5 minutes	45 minutes
Spinach .....	15-20 minutes	90 minutes
Tomatoes .....	1 minute	22 minutes
Corn .....	5-10 minutes	3 hours

These recipes have been tested in the Home Economics Laboratories, Purdue University, and for further information regarding their application may be made to Mary L. Matthews, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.



## Capable Speakers Assigned to State

Division of Committee on Public Information Gives Indiana Splendid Talent and Co-operation.

(By R. E. Cavanaugh.)

The Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C., has recently been giving the Speakers Bureau of the Indiana State Council of Defense some very valuable co-operation.

The following excellent speakers with overseas experience have been sent to us: Privates S. C. Mowrer, Harry Novak and Louis P. Bonee, Dr. Henry Coe Culbertson, Mrs. Martha Nelson McCan, Madeline de Bryas, a French countess, and Lieutenant Robert Renard of the French army.

Privates Mowrer, Novak and Bonee were sent to Indiana primarily to help in the Red Cross drive, but the two first named were allowed to remain three full weeks. These three boys were among fifty soldiers sent back from the battle line by General Pershing to tell the American people about our participation in the great war, and they were in great demand throughout the State. They were often called upon to speak as many as four times per day in a single town. They reached a total of thirty places and made about seventy-five addresses. After their speaking itinerary closed, the boys were given a thirty days' furlough, after which they reported to Ft. Meyer, Virginia.

Dr. Henry Coe Culbertson, president of Ripon College, was sent to us for a Flag Day address at Crawfordsville and our speakers bureau secured an extension on his time for Indiana. Before leaving the State he made a total of twenty-four addresses before audiences of various types, including Chambers of Commerce, churches, fraternal orders, Liberty Guards, factory workers, normal schools, universities, Y. M. C. A.'s and business men's clubs. Dr. Culbertson has made good use of his experience in the war zone as a collector of important information and he has very exceptional ability in presenting it to his audiences in an interesting and impressive manner.

Mrs. Martha Nelson McCan was sent to Indiana by the Committee on Public Information to tell our people about the re-education of wounded men, and the importance of war work by women as she observed these conditions in the war-ridden countries of Europe. Her lecture is illustrated by some fifty slides taken for this particular work. Mrs. McCan's address, given in ten different towns and cities of Indiana, gave our people some interesting first-hand information that was very much appreciated wherever she appeared.

Countess de Bryas spoke before factory workers, business clubs, and other organizations in Indianapolis and Evansville. The subject of her addresses was, "The Reconstruction Work in Devastated France." The charming personality of the countess, together with her impressive manner of presentation of her subject from direct personal knowledge, made her appeal very helpful in stimulating the patriotic fervor of her audiences everywhere.

Lieutenant Renard of the French army, who is speaking in Indiana this week, was formerly professor of English in the University of Marseilles. He has had a long and arduous experience in the present world war, speaks excellent English, and is doing fine work in this country in enlisting the active support of the people in all forms of commendable war work.

J. J. Pettijohn, director of the Extension Division of Indiana University and director of the Speakers Bureau of the Council of Defense, is in active charge of the work of the Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information in Washington this summer in the capacity of associate director. He will return to his work in Indiana about the middle of August.

### Boys Form Squad for Farm Work.

EVANSVILLE.—A minute squad of Evansville high school boys has been organized by Eugene

P. Stocks, assistant director of the Boys' Working Reserve. Stocks states that these boys are ready for service on farms at any time, and that all the farmer has to do is to telephone the Boys' Working Reserve in the morning and the boys will be at his farm in the afternoon.

The minute squad went to the Hawkins farm Monday afternoon to "sucker" corn. The Hawkins farm is about four and a half miles out Stahlhefer avenue. John Edmonds has called on the Boys' Working Reserve for eight boys for work Tuesday afternoon.

W. E. Miller, of the Harding & Miller Music Company, took the boys out to the Hawkins farm Monday afternoon in his automobile. Among the members of the minute squad are: James Clifford, Carl Bromm, H. Joyce, Richard McGinnis, Grady McGlasson, Arthur Stockfleth and other older high school boys.

### A Timely Warning.

The State Council of Defense utters a timely note of warning to the holders of war savings stamps and Liberty loan bonds in Indiana. Agents representing get-rich-quick schemes and worthless or questionable mining, oil and other stocks are canvassing the State, offering to trade these stocks for government securities. Many of these stocks are not worth the paper the certificates are written on, but they are represented as being sure earners of fabulous dividends. Unfortunately in Indiana we have no anti-blue sky law, and millions of dollars' worth of worthless stocks are sold annually to unsuspecting and unsophisticated people. If you have government securities keep them, although the rate of interest is only 4½ per cent. They are as good an investment as you will find, and when this war closes they will go to a premium. If some agent comes along offering to trade you stock in some concern about which you know nothing, guaranteeing big dividends, tell him NO.

—Lebanon Pioneer.

## Hoosier Boys and Girls Helping to Win War

Semi-Annual Report of State Leader Shows 66,000 Are Aiding in Food Production.

An army of 66,000 Hoosier boys and girls have been enlisted for Uncle Sam's food production and conservation work, according to the semi-annual report of Z. M. Smith, State club leader, made to Prof. G. I. Christie, State food director and assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. These young people are engaged this year in club work of various kinds. The number enrolled this year is just three times that of last. A total of \$12,000 in prizes has been offered.

Of the 66,000 this year, 54,000 city or rural boys and girls are in home garden clubs. Last year slightly more than 15,000 were in the same sort of work. This year 2,858 girls have joined the army of canners, against a canning corps of 1,456 last year, almost doubling the number.

Corn clubs drew 1,418 boys last year, and this year 1,946 youngsters are growing from one to twenty acres of corn. Pig club boys this year number 2,248 against 831 last season. In poultry clubs this year there are 1,659 against 555 last year.

Similar figures might be quoted for calf club members, girls' sewing and baking clubs and the lesser branches of endeavor for Young America, but it is sufficient to say that all have shown a big increase in enrollment.

The best part of the work is that all the boys and girls enrolled this year are under some sort of supervision, either that of the county agricultural agent, the woman home demonstration agent, the vocational teacher, township club supervisor, or volunteer workers. Previous reports show that 98 per cent of the profit earned and the effectiveness of the work was obtained by boys and girls under direction of paid supervisors.

## Community Boards To Regulate Labor

Indiana Divided Into One Hundred and Six Districts in Accord with the New Program.

The Indiana Community War Labor Advisory Board, consisting of N. E. Squibb, State director of the United States Public Service Reserve; Hays H. Buskirk, assistant director; Charles Fox, of Terre Haute, and William Dobson, of Indianapolis, representing labor; William Taylor and Gus A. Efroymson, of Indianapolis, representing the manufacturing and commercial interests, have arranged to organize Community War Labor Boards in each of the 106 districts, into which the State has been divided, for this purpose.

This action, which is expected to have a far-reaching effect upon the industrial life of the Nation, was declared necessary to overcome a perilous shortage of unskilled labor in war industries. The almost universal practice of proselyting in war industries, the enormous waste from constantly shifting labor forces, and the unrest due to the continued travel and varying wages, serve to aggravate the situation in such manner that some supervision and administration of the common labor supply was deemed imperative at this time. Later, it is expected that skilled labor will be brought within the arrangement.

The United States Department of Labor has approved the Indiana form of organization of Community War Labor Boards, of the following personnel:

Chairman—A representative of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, to be selected by N. E. Squibb, state director of the United States Service Reserve.

One member representing the manufacturing interests.

One member representing the working interests.

The State board adopted resolutions authorizing the following program for the organization of Community Boards:

1. Wherever possible, the board will co-operate with existing organizations of manufacturers and labor unions.
2. Where no manufacturers' association exists, the board will ask commercial organizations to select a representative of manufacturers, and where no labor organizations exist (which would be in agricultural communities generally) the county agricultural agent will be requested to call a meeting of workers for the nomination of a representative.
3. Where general meetings of either group are necessary, special care will be exercised to select genuinely representative members.
4. That both manufacturers and workers select men capable of close co-operation, with a view to the least possible friction that might interfere with the success of the plan.

On Community War Labor Boards, on August 1 and thereafter, war industries will depend largely for their supply of common labor, which will be recruited and distributed through the agency of the United States Employment Service by virtue of executive order. Manufacturers having a payroll of more than 100 men, will be required to restrict themselves to this employment service as the source of their common labor supply. Later, it is contemplated by the Department of Labor, that the supply of skilled men shall be subjected to the same regulations.

The State has been divided into five districts, each of which will be under an organizer responsible to the State director of the United States Public Service Reserve. These districts will be announced later.

Strengthen the "home front" with home grown food.

Indiana farmers are urged to sow a normal acreage in rye. Rye is no longer a wheat flour substitute, but there is a possibility of a wheat shortage next year.





We find ourselves fighting again for our national existence.—PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JULY 22, 1918

Number 50

## Wheat Circulars Now Ready For Producers

**Efforts to Eradicate Pests Continue, with 1918 Field Yielding Heavily.**

The Wheat Production circular which was approved by the State Council of Defense and issued by Purdue University under the direction of D. S. Myer, State leader of the wheat campaign, came off the press this week. It contains indorsements of the wheat campaign program by Governor James P. Goodrich, M. E. Foley, chairman of the State Council, and Warren T. McCray, chairman of the State Food Committee. Dr. R. A. Pearson's letter, urging Indiana to maintain her acreage and increase her yields, is given prominence. Prof. G. I. Christie, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, also urges the maintenance of the present acreage and especially emphasizes the possibilities of a greater yield through the use of pure seed and improved methods of culture.

The technical part of the pamphlet is written by A. T. Wiancko of the Soils and Crops Department of Purdue University.

Further plans for the wheat campaign are being perfected at a regional meeting held in Chicago today, July 26.

Thrashing is on in full blast in central and northern Indiana. Excellent yields have been reported. County Agent G. E. Metzger of Elkhart County reported an eight-acre field of Red Rock wheat grown by Ephraim Emmert, which averaged 47½ bushels per acre. Mr. Emmert fertilized his wheat with acid phosphate. Several large fields yielded 35 to 45 bushels per acre. Lewis Taylor, emergency demonstration agent, reports loose smut in Jay and Dekalb Counties, running as high as 17 per cent. The county agents of this section are planning for smut treatment demonstrations to show the effectiveness of formaldehyde in controlling this disease. Ernest Thornburg reported for Clark, Dearborn, Johnson, Rush, Hancock, Shelby, Steuben, Noble and LaGrange Counties. The wheat in these nine counties, he says, will average 20 bushels per acre, of good milling quality. Wheat that is free from disease, and pure variety, clean of rye cockle and weeds, is hard to find. He reports stinking smut in all the counties. Formaldehyde does not control this disease. D. S. Myer states that the hot-water treatment for controlling stinking smut is being demonstrated in seed plot work in about forty counties. The work is being handled through the county agents. It is proposed to establish centers where pure strains of smut-free seed may be secured.

### Silo Campaign Being Pushed.

C. E. Miser, county silo leader for Dekalb County, reports that one-third of the townships are already "over the top" in the silo campaign. The townships are Fairfield, Richland, Wilmington, Jackson and Concord.

Laporte and Sullivan Counties are planning to further push their local silo campaign by publishing silo pamphlets containing indorsements and testimonials of local users. Laporte County has already passed her quota of 93 silos by 10.

Geo. Ineichen, county leader of Adams County, shows in a report made to the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation that a silo increased his profits more than \$228 in one year. He says that the 144 silos assigned to Adams

County, when erected, will easily add over \$32,000 per year to the profits of livestock farmers. Mr. Ineichen advocates buying silos locally. He says: "The fewer silos you have transported from a distance, the more chances you will have in getting your carload of coal for next winter."

The State of Texas, through the A. and M. College, is planning a State-wide silo campaign similar to the Indiana campaign. The plan of the Indiana campaign, together with copies of all publications, posters and publicity published in the Indiana Bulletin, was sent to Texas for use in their organization meeting, which was held July 23 at Fort Worth.

### Apple Crop Prospects Drop.

Six weeks ago Indiana's apple crop was estimated at a million bushels. The prospects now are for a crop much below this mark, according to a statement made by H. H. Swaim, secretary of the Indiana Horticultural Society. The cause for the failure of the prospective bumper crop of a few weeks ago is the unusually cold weather and the ravages of various pests.

The State Food Committee wishes to call special attention to the following statement made by Mr. Swaim: "It is worthy of note that the commercial orchards which have been given proper care report a high per cent of a crop, while those more or less neglected in many cases are an entire failure, due to the insects or adverse weather conditions."

## Second Camp Proves Unqualified Success

**Many Visitors Present for Exercises by U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, at Purdue.**

On Saturday, July 20th, the closing exercises of the second and last agricultural training camp to be conducted this year were held at Purdue University, Lafayette. Many visitors were there from different parts of the country, including members of the Indiana State Council of Defense and national officers of the reserve.

In the morning the visitors were conducted around the Purdue experiment station and were given an opportunity to witness the method of instruction of the different classes of boys in the rudiments of farm work.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a military review was held, following which the boys, numbering 748, gathered under the spreading shade trees of the university campus and were awarded certificates, as evidence of having completed the prescribed course of instruction.

Dean Stanley Coulter, commander-in-chief of the camp, presided at the meeting and introduced Dr. W. E. Stone, President of Purdue, who ad-

(Continued on Page 7)

## Township Councils' Work Can Never Be Completed

General Bulletin No. 169.

July 22, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The Federal Government is relying more and more upon the State councils of defense system to conduct the war programs in the States and to maintain the morale of all citizens under the strain of the war. To a large extent this reliance is based upon the township councils of defense, and this reliance will prove justified exactly in proportion to the effectiveness of the township council organization. In this great international contest of resources, it is the reaction of individuals that determines the result and on which in the last analysis hangs the fate of the world. It is the township council only that reaches the individual and, by translating the messages of the Federal Government into prompt and thorough action, makes our national resources the determining factor for victory.

The various Federal departments and war administrations turn to the Council of National Defense to enlist the State councils in specific war tasks, and the State councils, in turn, must depend upon the efficiency of the county and township councils. In order that the Council of National Defense may consistently assure the various Federal departments of the efficiency of the service rendered by the county and township councils and ask them to utilize these instead of creating new organizations of their own, we must ourselves be assured that each county council is promoting an organization of township councils which will ultimately reach the most remote citizen and make him a part of the council of defense system.

Only the framework of the township councils can be created by appointment. The whole community must be aroused and molded into a war organization. In a sense, your work of township council organization can never be completed. You are dealing with a dynamic element which needs constant attention.

In order that the mobilization of the nation for the war can be rapidly and effectively accomplished, and in order that the State Council of Defense may become the backbone of a mobilized nation, you are urged to:

(1) Make your township council organization a 100 per cent organization, both in the number of townships organized and in the number of citizens enrolled. Do not stop in your efforts until you can honestly report that this has been accomplished.

(2) Remember that your task only begins with the creation of your township councils. You have the responsibility of keeping the councils interested, of preventing a relapse into inertia after the first excitement of organizing. Form the habit of making the county council of defense merely a clearing house for the war activities of the township councils that, in its nature, can be handled by the township councils. Pass everything on to the township councils that, in its nature, can be handled by the township councils. By telling them the results of efficient community work, by continually setting new tasks and by citing the achievements of other township councils, keep them on their mettle. Keep them constantly fit to put over every war activity you or the State Council may ask or that the nation may require; and by getting them fit, maintain the war morale of the country.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

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## Red Cross Activities

Beginning September 1st, a "Home Service Plattsburg" will be instituted in Indianapolis under the auspices of the American Red Cross Society. The Lake Division of the Bureau of Civilian Relief has arranged to have expert workers lecture here at that time. In this connection the bureau of publicity authorizes the following:

"Chapters in all counties of Indiana are awake to the great need for Home Service. Committees have been appointed and delegates sent to take these important courses.

"There is so much work to be done! Untrained workers, however willing, cannot answer all the questions that rise, even in the small communities. Every chapter needs at least one trained executive to direct this patriotic work in the community.

"At the Home Service Institutes courses are given covering war risk insurance, re-education of wounded soldiers and sailors, the care of civil and business affairs of absent soldiers, health of soldiers' families and child welfare. Conferences and discussions are arranged to answer questions that may arise on points regarding delayed allotments and communications.

"Enthusiasm, earnestness and diligence have marked the work at the previous institutes. The Lake Division leads all other divisions in the number of students graduated from former Home Service Institutes. One hundred and twenty-seven students from seventy-six chapters have received instruction and returned to their home towns to carry on this important Red Cross work. The demand for similar courses has been so universal that future institutions have been arranged to take care of those who could not attend the present sessions."

## War Experiences of Our Representatives Abroad

The United States has reason to be proud of the men who represented us in the countries at war. Plunged suddenly into conditions of exceptional confusion and difficulty, they and their assistants worked with unceasing devotion to our interests and those of the other countries whose affairs were taken over by the United States. Any of the following may be borrowed from the State Library by any citizen of Indiana, with the exception of the current number of "The World's Work." Ask your local librarian to apply or, if there is no library in your town, write to the State Library for a registration blank. The only expense is that of transportation.

Gerard, J. A. My Four Years in Germany.

Gerard, J. A. Face to Face with Kaiserism. (The most difficult position, that of Ambassador to Germany, was capably filled by Mr. Gerard. These books record his negotiations with the German government and his impressions of the German people.)

Gibson, H. Journal of Our Legation in Belgium. (Extracts from a diary kept by Mr. Gibson, who was Secretary of the American Legation in Brussels. He had a number of interesting experiences and exceptional opportunity for first-hand information in regard to such matters as the destruction of Louvain and the case of Edith Cavell.)

Morgenthau, H. Ambassador Morgenthau's Story. (This has not yet appeared in book form. It is available in the World's Work, beginning May, 1918, and is being continued in succeeding numbers. The author was Ambassador to Turkey and is able to explain German intrigues in Turkey from personal observation.)

Van Dyke, H. Fighting for Peace. (Mr. Van Dyke was American Minister to Holland and Luxembourg. He describes occurrences both before and during the war to show that Germany had planned the war in advance.)

Whitlock, Brand. Belgium. (Mr. Whitlock's

## A Training Camp Feature



A feature of the intensive training camp for members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, at Purdue University, was the military drill. In addition to the rudiments of agricultural training, the boys learned something of mass formations and discipline. In the brief period at Purdue, these untrained boys displayed an interest and enthusiasm in the drills that indicated a full appreciation of their position as "soldiers of the soil."

story has not yet appeared in book form. It is running in Everybody's, beginning in January, 1918. To some extent it parallels Gibson's "Journal" mentioned above, but has the added value of being by our Ambassador to Belgium, himself.)

Wood, E. F. Notebook of an Attaché (The author volunteered his aid to the American Embassy in Paris at the opening of the war. He had many opportunities for important observations, especially when acting as courier between the American embassies in France, Germany, and Austria.)

### The War in the East.

Buxton, N., and Buxton, C. R. The War and the Balkans.

A brief account, written in 1915, of the attitude of the various Balkan states.

Clark, A. T. With the British to Bagdad.

The war in Mesopotamia, as seen by an American Y. M. C. A. worker with the British forces.

Creighton, O. With the Twenty-ninth Division in Gallipoli.

Diary kept by the chaplain of a brigade of the 29th Division. "The picture," as the author says, "is almost solely a human one"—not one of military events.

Jastrow, M. The War and the Bagdad Railway; The Story of Asia Minor and Its Relation to the Present Conflict.

"A timely presentation of one of the most important single factors contributing to the present war."

Kennard, Lady D. K. A Roumanian Diary; 1915, 1916, 1917.

Experiences of an Englishwoman in Bucharest and Jassy. Not concerned with political matters, but a vivid account of the Roumanians and the conditions prevailing during the German invasion.

Krunich, M. Serbia Crucified.

One of the finest but one of the most tragic books which the war has yet produced, making one realize that even Belgium has not suffered so much as Serbia.

Marriott, J. A. R. The Eastern Question; An Historical Study in European Diplomacy.

A scholarly history of the origin and development of the Near Eastern problem, going back to the Ottoman conquest.

Masefield, J. Gallipoli

Well written account of the Dardanelles expe-

dition by the eminent English writer, who himself took part in the attempt.

Price, G. W. The Story of the Salonica Army.

Events from the landing of the allied forces in 1915 to the present. Refutes the charge that Germany's action in Belgium is paralleled by the Allies' treatment of Greece.

Seton-Watson, R. W. Roumania and the Great War.

Sketch of Roumanian history and a brief estimate of Roumanian policy in relation to the Great War.

Stobart, Mrs. St. Clair. The Flaming Sword in Serbia and Elsewhere.

The tragic story of the great Serbian retreat, told by an Englishwoman who was at the head of a Serbian hospital unit, managed entirely by women.

Turczynowicz, L. de. When the Prussians Came to Poland.

The horrors of invasion in Poland. The author is an American.

Wilkinson, N. The Dardanelles.

The important part of the book are the color sketches made at Gallipoli by the author, which give a vivid idea of the character of the country.

### Boys May Remain in Fields.

It is expected that other Indiana high schools will follow the example of the Indianapolis schools, which have made provision for boys engaged in farm work to remain at work in the fields for a period of thirty days, if necessary, in essential productive work. Superintendent E. U. Graff has sent the following letter to the director of the Boys' Working Reserve on the subject:

"United States Boys' Working Reserve,  
83 State House, Indianapolis.

Gentlemen:

I have received your letter inquiring as to the possibility of obtaining the assistance of high school boys for various forms of farm work, etc., this fall. I shall be glad to arrange for any boy or boys who desire to do work of this kind to defer taking up their work for thirty days or so. We request that any boy who wishes this privilege make application direct to his high school principal, and arrangements will be made accordingly.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) E. U. GRAFF."

Not "our bit" to the call, but our best and our all.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 50

### Attention, County Councils

General Bulletin No. 168.

July 22, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder has recommended to each local draft board the appointment of a board of instruction. This board will be responsible for seeing that selectives enter the service willing, loyal, intelligent, clean and sober. It will be the duty of the board of instruction to take personal, active and direct measures to meet each Class 1 registrant and to see that he understands why we are at war, what we are fighting for, and how he can best prepare himself.

Because of the position of the State and County Councils of Defense, and because of the work which many of these have already done with selectives, the provost marshal general has recommended that the local draft boards work through the State and County Councils of Defense in securing the personnel for the boards of instruction.

Over 700,000 men have just registered under the amendment to the selective service act. A very large per cent of these registrants will be selected for service in the near future. It is therefore imperative that immediate action be taken to see that boards of instruction are created throughout this State, so that these men will enter the service ready in mind, heart and body for the work the nation has called them to perform.

Please get in touch at once with your local draft board and render to it every possible assistance in selecting able, unselfish and loyal citizens who can and will assume the duties of members of the board of instruction.

The military section of the State Council is requesting all officers of the Liberty Guards throughout the State to offer to these boards such facilities as they have to take charge of the furnishing of military drill and instruction.

We enclose herewith a direct appeal to you from the Council of National Defense, a copy of the provost marshal general's letter to the local draft boards and a leaflet outlining the functions of the boards of instruction.

Please do not fail to give this your immediate attention. The response of the County Councils to this request will be watched very carefully, for the purpose of determining future policies, not only by the State Council of Defense but by the Council of National Defense and the War Department. STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

General Bulletin No. 167.

July 19, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The question of conservation of waste material is becoming daily of more importance. It is receiving a great deal of consideration in other States of the Union.

We believe it would be well worth while for the county councils of defense to make arrangements, which no doubt can be done without cost, for a place in the central part of the business district of every town of the State, to be used as a headquarters for receiving cast-off clothing,

steel plates from automobile licenses, and everything that would otherwise go to the waste pile and which could be salvaged and turned into cash. This work could either be handled direct by the county councils or could be turned over to the township councils, which could establish headquarters in each township. The money received for the material would be used for meritorious purposes.

Please give this matter your consideration.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

### Helps in Using Substitute Foods

This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.

#### VEGETABLES LITTLE USED.

At this season of the year there is a plentiful supply of all kinds of vegetables available, and by using these in large amounts it is possible to reduce the amount of bread and meat necessary in a meal.

Many vegetables are prepared in combination with milk, cheese or eggs and are, therefore, of considerable food value, even though the vegetable itself may contain little food material besides mineral matter.

Some vegetables found in the home garden and the market are not used to any great extent—due probably to the fact that housekeepers have never acquired "the habit" of cooking them. This is a good year in which to change our prejudices in regard to food and to try new things.

Variety is needed in the diet and should be supplied by using all foods.

#### Sautéed Egg Plant.

Peel and slice crosswise the egg plant—making the slices one-half inch thick. Sprinkle with salt and let drain for forty-five minutes. Roll each slice in beaten egg and then in bread crumbs—repeating the process if desired. Sauté in fat in a frying pan until brown and tender.

#### Baked Egg Plant.

Peel, boil in salted water until tender, drain, mash fine. Add butter and salt to taste. Put in shallow baking dish, cover top with layer of bread crumbs and bake one-half hour.

#### Baked Green Sweet Peppers.

Remove the top and scoop out the seeds of the sweet peppers. Wash thoroughly. Fill the cavities with bread crumbs to which has been added melted butter or a substitute, salt and pepper. Place a small square of bacon on the top of each pepper. Place in an upright position in a baking dish, place about one-half inch of water in the bottom of the baking dish and bake forty-five minutes or an hour in a slow oven.

The filling for the peppers may be varied by using in place of the bread crumbs, bits of cold meat creamed, cold boiled rice or green corn.

Green sweet peppers are excellent chopped up with cabbage in slaw or with tomatoes in salad. They have many uses besides the old one of making them into "stuffed pickled mangoes."

#### Summer Squash.

If the squash is young and tender, which may be determined by pressing the nail through the skin, do not peel it. Cut into slices, removing the seeds if desired, boil in as little water as possible for one-half or three-quarters of an hour. Drain well, mash and allow to dry out in the oven or over a slow fire. Season with butter, salt and pepper and a little cream.

If the squash is old, peel and remove seeds before cooking.

#### Squash Patties.

Boil or steam until tender. Mash and season with butter, pepper and salt. Allow mixture to cool. Add beaten egg, sweet milk and enough flour to make stiff. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat and fry until brown.

#### Creamed Cauliflower.

Remove the outer leaves from the head of cauliflower. Place head down in salted water and let stand several hours. Divide head into sections any size desired. Wash thoroughly. Place in boiling salted water and boil twenty or thirty minutes. Drain and add white sauce made of one cup milk, two tablespoons of butter or substitute, two tablespoons of flour, salt and pepper. Reheat and serve. Corn starch may be used in place of the flour and only one tablespoon used.

#### Buttered Carrots.

Peel the carrots and, if large in size, cut into dice about one inch square. Boil in salted water until tender. Drain. Over the carrots spread butter enough to season well. Add a little pepper and simmer a couple of minutes before serving.

Instead of using butter a white sauce may be put over the carrots. Directions for making the white sauce are given above under "Creamed Cauliflower."

#### Endive Salad.

Wash the endive thoroughly and let stand in ice water for an hour. Drain thoroughly—perhaps using a cloth. Place on salad plates and add French dressing seasoned with plenty of paprika.

#### Cooked Cabbage Salad.

- 1 small head of cabbage.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup vinegar.
- 1 teaspoonful butter or butter substitute.
- 1 teaspoonful sugar.
- 1 teaspoonful celery salt or celery seed.
- 2 teaspoons salt.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful pepper.
- 1 cup milk.
- 1 or 2 eggs.

Shred the cabbage by slicing it in the thinnest layers possible. Heat the vinegar and seasonings and scald the cabbage in it, removing it immediately from the fire. Make a custard of the eggs and milk and pour over the hot cabbage. Mix it by tossing lightly with a fork. Cover and let stand until cold. Serve very cold.

For further information regarding these recipes, write to Mary L. Matthews, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

War is Our Business; we can't win by carrying it as a side line.

### Liberty Guard Lights

On Sunday, July 21, Provisional Company No. 30 of the Liberty Guards of Indiana, located at Terre Haute, had as their guests at a big fish fry one hundred men of the Auto Mechanics' Battalion, U. S. A., now located at Rose Polytechnic Institute for Vocational Training. The fish fry was held on a beautiful farm site seven miles east of Terre Haute and hosts and guests hiked to the place in military formation.

Following the fish fry dinner a general program of military sports followed, including two or three fast boxing bouts, after which the two organizations returned to the city "a la" infantry.

Company No. 30 of Terre Haute is one of the big, active companies of the State. They have one platoon of forty men and these are called the engineers' platoon. They have a special section and a special lieutenant assigned to train the conscripted men, and this company, while variable in number, is one of the interesting sidelines of this patriotic bunch of live wires, who early realized that the State should be made safe and that they should contribute their share to the education of the conscripted boy in his new work.

The Third Regiment of the Liberty Guard of Indiana is now in process of organization and is composed of the companies in the counties of Benton, Jasper and Newton.

Col. Warren T. McCray of Kentland has been asked to head this regiment, and John M. Sausser of Rensselaer has been designated as lieutenant-colonel of the organization. Other regiments of the Liberty Guard will be organized as soon as sufficient companies are formed.



## Where Evans Milling Company Employees Are Cultivating 17 Acres of City Land at West Tenth Street and White River, Indianapolis



Advance estimates indicate that now there are more than 750,000 war gardens in Indiana. At first, gardening was more or less a fad, but now the large number of war gardens testify to the stability of the enterprise as a real business. More than 500,000 gardens were planted in Indiana last year, which was an increase of 100 per cent over the previous season.

The people of the cities and towns have been organized effectively. At a meeting called by Governor Goodrich, in April, 1917, the mayors of the cities were advised that it would be legal for them to appropriate public funds to engage war garden supervisors. This aided much in accomplishing results and completing the State organization. W. L. Lommel, who was placed in charge of the war garden work in the State by the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, reports that one hundred and twenty-five garden supervisors are on the job this season and that six assistant county agents in the larger cities are giving their full time as supervisors.

In order to properly organize Indiana for garden work, the State was divided into five districts with a supervisor serving as district leader. District meetings are held when necessary. At these meetings plans have already been perfected for community canning and drying, as it is realized that the conservation of the surplus is as imper-

ative as the production. Other important problems, such as storage, insect and pest control, or a consideration of special problems which arise through unfavorable conditions, are taken up at these meetings.

The people of Indianapolis have responded well to the call for more gardens this year. Harry Miesse, secretary of the Patriotic Gardeners' Association, asserts that Indianapolis has about 60,000 gardens this year. He said: "Although no figures are available as to the total value of these gardens, there will be enough food produced by these families to supply them for the entire winter and still have a large surplus. This is important, for the food formerly used by these families will be released for our army in France."

"A house-to-house survey has shown that the war gardener of 1918 is a decided improvement over 1917. The number of gardens has increased at least 15 per cent this year," said C. H. Libbert, city garden director. "Although many of last year's gardeners spent their time in producing a large amount of early perishable vegetables, we have not experienced this type of war gardener in 1918," he continued. "They are now producing staple vegetables which may be canned or stored for winter use. Fewer mistakes have been made this year."

"The knowledge gained through last year's experience has also made the problem of insect and disease control much easier. With such results from one year's experience the future for these gardeners looks promising, for by next year they will have had another year's experience."

"Indiana gardens at this time are in fine condition, showing excellent care, the predominating crops over the State being potatoes, beans and corn. The most serious pro-German blow the gardens have received since the war began was the frost of June 22nd, which absolutely killed 50 per cent of the vegetation in about ten counties in northeastern Indiana. Steps have been taken to replant these with sweet corn, late potatoes and beans. It is estimated that the total output from the war gardens will be sufficient to maintain two-thirds of the people of the State for a year."

"As a result of the garden movement, tons of produce have been added to the food supply. Thrift and economy have been fostered. Labor has been dignified. Thousands of people have become real conservationists, because they realize through their garden experience the difficulties of food production, the amount of work and intelligence needed to produce food, and the national crime of food waste."

### Committee on Construction

At the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, July 24th, the following report was submitted and approved:

To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

Your Committee on Proposed Construction reports as follows:

1. In the matter of the construction of four roads in Hendricks County, three of which are in process of construction, namely: The Huron road, McCurdy road and the Howell road. The fourth, the Christy road, has been contracted for since 1912, but construction not begun. After hearing the representatives of Hendricks County, J. P. Johnson, county surveyor; Mr. Larkin, president of the Board of County Commissioners, your committee recommends that the chairman of the State Council of Defense address a letter to the chairman of the Hendricks County Council of Defense, asking for a full report in the matter as to immediate necessity of work, materials required and possible postponement of at least part of work.

2. In the matter of the Welden Alley, et al.,

free gravel road in Taylor Township, Howard County, Indiana: It being represented to your committee that a supply of stone is available within a short distance, with transportation by interurban line, in cars not required or suitable for crops; the labor and teams are also available in the immediate vicinity, the committee recommends that the completion of such improvement be not disapproved.

3. In the matter of the construction of a brick building for the use of the Farmers State Bank of Preble, Indiana: The Adams County Council of Defense has discouraged this proposed construction and has withheld its approval, and the committee is not warranted by the facts in its possession in recommending the erection of this building.

4. In the matter of the proposed construction of a library building in North Judson, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation: The committee is not warranted by the facts in its possession in recommending the erection of this building.

5. In the matter of the improvement of West Ohio street, Bluffton, Indiana, the committee recommends that the State Council of Defense do not oppose the recommendations made by the County Council of Bluffton, Indiana.

6. In the matter of paving in Kendallville, Indiana: The committee makes no recommendation, but advises co-operation between the mayor and other public officers and a more definite determination of their wishes.

7. In the matter of the completion of sewer in Cambridge City: The committee advises the State Council that no action is necessary in this matter, an investigation being in progress by the Board of accounts.

CHAS. FOX,  
J. L. KEACH,  
GEORGE ADE.

### THE WAR COMES FIRST.

Our country needs our capital, our labor, our material, and NOTHING which involves their additional use should be undertaken unless strictly necessary in the prosecution of the war. Every proper means should be employed to discourage NEW enterprises which contemplate the building of manufacturing plants, the erection of factories, elevators and warehouses or anything in connection therewith, unless strictly for war purposes.—Illinois State Council News.



## Food Administration

Bulletin No. 143.

July 15, 1918.

### APPOINTMENT OF PRICE REPORTERS.

Bulletin No. 94, sent out from this office and calling for the appointment of a price reporting staff, should have your immediate attention. Mr. G. K. Johnson, representing the retail grocers of the State, has been placed in charge of this work for Indiana and desires to perfect an organization covering the entire State. Bulletin No. 94 calls for a report to be made to Dr. Raymond Pearl at Washington, and one to the county food administrator. We desire that you instruct the reporters in your county to mail a copy to this office also.

Satisfy yourself before making appointments that the persons appointed are capable and in a position to get the accurate information which is most essential to the success of the work. Send us the names of your appointees as soon as you have made them.

In counties where appointments have been made, check up your appointees to see if they are doing the work thoroughly. If not, get them to work or make new appointments.

Give this your immediate attention, as we want to bring Indiana to the front in this branch of the food administration work.

Very truly yours,

H. E. BARNARD,

Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

Bulletin No. 144.

July 17, 1918.

### SHORTENING FOR CRACKER BAKERS.

Until further notice the restriction in regard to the use of animal fat in Class 3a (Rule 2) and Class 3b (Rule 2) is withdrawn.

Cracker bakers may use either animal or vegetable shortening, or both, to suit their requirements. It is expected, however, that the conservation of both kinds of shortening will be maintained and that no more than the amount necessary will be used.

This applies only to the manufacture of crackers and biscuits falling in Classes 3a and 3b.

### BAKERS' WEEKLY REPORTS.

There seems to still exist a misunderstanding in the minds of a few bakers as to what is meant by twenty-five and thirty-three and one-third per cent substitutes in the manufacture of their products.

Bread and bread rolls must contain one pound of substitutes for every three pounds of wheat flour used.

Sweet yeast doughs and other products must contain one pound of substitutes for every two pounds of wheat flour used.

You should check over each week the weekly reports of the bakers in your county before sending them in to this office. When reports are not made out completely or correctly you should immediately summons the baker before you to explain why he is not conforming to the rules in making out these reports.

We are mailing to all bakers of Indiana, instructions regarding the "Prevention of Rope in Bread."

Very truly yours,

H. E. BARNARD,

Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

As a temporary arrangement, the Federal Food Administration has announced a new wheat flour regulation. When the farmer brings to the mill wheat grown by himself, the miller is privileged to deliver to him, on a toll or exchange basis, without any substitutes, 8 pounds per month per capita allowance of wheat flour, upon his certifying that the wheat was grown by himself, and that the amount of flour to be delivered to him at that time, with the amount on hand, will not give him a supply more than sufficient to meet the requirements of his household, or establishment, to October 1st, the number thereof being stated, and pledging that he will not sell, loan or

deliver any of the flour to any one else, nor permit its use except for such human consumption as indicated. This exchange basis is extended to elevators and mills.

For selling sugar at 11 cents a pound, which the Federal Food Administration regards as profiteering, Henry Shultz, a grocer of Cooley, Indiana, which is near Gary, has been deprived of the privilege of selling sugar until the end of the war.

A. R. Powell, who operates two groceries at Linton, was found guilty to having misrepresented the amount of sugar on hand July 1st, and was deprived of the privilege of selling sugar until October 1st. Powell made an affidavit that he had 1,000 pounds of sugar on hand, and an investigation disclosed 5,560 pounds.

Any grocer found violating the regulations for Sunday closing will have his supplies cut off. Grocers can not violate the food regulations and expect to get any of the licensed commodities from the Food Administration. Manifestly, it is unfair to those obeying the regulations to have a certain few disregarding them, and henceforth we mean to see that this rule is strictly complied with.

No sugar will be permitted for use in the making of vinegar. Throughout the rural districts particularly various kinds of vinegar are made by householders in which sugar has been one of the ingredients, but from this time no such use of sugar will be permitted.

Thrashing and buying of damp wheat is absolutely contrary to the desires and purposes of the Food Administration, and is contrary to the principles of food conservation. Wheat should not be thrashed or purchased containing over 14 per cent moisture. Dealers who purchase damp wheat and permit it to get out of condition will be considered guilty of contributing to the destruction of foodstuffs.

It will be considered an unfair practice for buyers of wheat to place, intentionally, a lower grade on wheat than that to which it is entitled under the federal standard. Protests had been received by the Food Administration and by the State Council of Defense that buyers in some instances were endeavoring to buy wheat below its real value through an inferior grading. The U. S. Grain Corporation says it will not be an unfair practice to pay the basic No. 1 price on wheat even if the wheat grades lower. Conviction for unfair practice carries a penalty of forfeiture of license, which means elimination from business, and all such attempts to deprive the wheat grower of the price to which he is honestly entitled under the regulations should be reported at once.

Except that victory bread may contain 75 pounds of wheat flour, 20 pounds of substitutes and 5 pounds of rye flour, which latter permission is intended to take care of stocks of rye carried over from last year's harvest and where new rye is coming in, the substitute regulations as applied to the baking industry remain unchanged.

Restrictions as to the use of animal fats by bakers have been eliminated, except that they are to be used economically.

Butter held by any food licensee must be sold without regard to existing market or replacement value at not more than a reasonable advance over cost. The Food Administration prohibits speculation in butter.

Bulletin No. 146.

July 22, 1918.

### CURTAILMENT OF SUGAR SERVED IN PUBLIC EATING PLACES IN INDIANA.

A telegram from Washington states that sugar requirements for the next sixty days will have to be curtailed 33½ per cent, owing to the fact

that the supply reaching this country will be short that amount.

Please see that all public eating houses in your county are notified through your hotel and restaurant chairman of this fact. All sugar certificates issued during the next two months will be reduced one-third and it will be necessary for all proprietors immediately to reduce the amount of sugar served to each guest.

In order that all public eating houses be placed on an equal footing it will be advisable to notify all proprietors to limit the patrons to one teaspoonful of sugar in all drinks and two teaspoonfuls on cereals and fresh fruits.

Please give this your immediate attention, as this office wishes to give notice to proprietors at the earliest possible moment.

Your county chairman will receive a copy of this bulletin and will be expected to act immediately.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. BARNARD,

Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

Bulletin No. 147.

July 22, 1918.

### FEEDING RYE AND BARLEY.

Many farmers sowed rye and barley with the expectation of "hogging it down" or cutting it for stock food. In some cases the corn supply is about exhausted and feed for growing stock is scarce. These facts have resulted in many requests for permits to feed rye and barley.

We have not felt it advisable to give a blanket permit, in view of the request from Washington that the practice be discouraged until the amount of the wheat crop is determined, but the demand for relief is so pressing that you are now advised to give special permits whenever the facts warrant the feeding of rye. You will insist upon the farmer first using his stocks of 1917 corn and buying from other growers if possible, and you will further restrict the feeding to cases of absolute need.

Please advise your county agricultural agent that rye may not be fed except with your consent, but that you will gladly give such consent whenever the facts warrant the action.

All applications for permission to feed rye must be made to you. If you believe such permission should be granted, you will make your recommendations to this office.

No formal permit is necessary for the feeding of barley.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. BARNARD,

Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

## 10,000 Have Joined the Shock Troops in Indiana

Sixty-five counties in Indiana have taken up the plan of the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Public Service Reserve to have city men work in harvest fields during the rush season to assist the farmers in harvesting their crops. In the remainder, registered men's organization methods or similar plans have been adopted and it is believed that every county now is fortified on the farm help problem. Practically 10,000 city men have been enrolled for this farm work and hundreds of others have joined the "Shock Troops" to work a few hours in the evening after closing their stores or leaving their places in shops and factories.

Another labor saving device coming into use on Indiana farms this summer is the bundle racks commonly used in the west for a number of years. These racks which are sides for hay racks fitting on much the same as sides for a wagon bed, will hold as much or more than an ordinary hay rack and may be loaded by one man without anyone on the wagon, thus saving the services of at least one man.

These racks have been used successfully in Huntington, Allen and several other counties the last few years. W. B. Brumfiel, farm help specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, said in an interview at the office of the State Food Committee.



## Woman's Section

One hundred and twenty-five different families in St. Joseph County have been given aid by the Home Service Department of the Home and Allied Relief Committee, according to a recent report of the Woman's Section, State Council of Defense. From these families, one hundred and thirty-five men have been enlisted for the war, and there are three hundred and four dependents. Five hundred and thirty visits are reported to have been made into the homes by volunteer visitors, these visits being for the purpose of giving advice with regard to health, school attendance, readjustment of family budget and dietary, supervision of unruly children, allotments, allowances, compensation and insurance. Financial help has been given fifty-three families, and co-operating with the St. Joseph County Dental Society, the St. Joseph County Medical Association and the Legal Advisory Committee of the State Council of Defense, the department has been able to provide free dental, medical and legal aid for fifty different cases. Other helpful influences enlisted in securing aid were hospitals, visiting nurses, relatives, employers, pastors and teachers.

At the request of military authorities, ten investigations relative to the discharge of enlisted men were made, and in only one case did the investigation show that the discharge asked for was justifiable.

That the families of soldiers who have enlisted from Wayne County are receiving every needed attention, is shown by a report from the Committee on Home and Allied Relief to the Woman's Section, Indiana Council of Defense. Two hundred and seventy calls have been made and as many interviews at the office. Letters are written for the families and \$91.17 has been used for financial aid.

The Home and Allied Relief Committee of Lake County reports that it is caring for fifty families of soldiers.

Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, chairman of the Child Welfare Committee, Woman's Section, is asking to have the first week in September set aside as "Play Week." "We want to make Indiana a singing State from the river to the lake," says Mrs. Bacon. "No community will be too small to organize a choral club or a community chorus, if it has only a single choir as a nucleus. They will sing all the war songs, old and new, lively and solemn. We want to start bands in every community. Children's whistle bands are not to be scorned. There are some boys who are not in the Boys' Working Reserve or the Boy Scouts. We want to organize these into simple military clubs, to drill and have other activities. For the girls we plan folk dancing. Our slogan is 'A stronger America.'"

Mrs. Bacon's suggestions as to recreation are so fully approved by the national authorities on child welfare that they are planning to introduce them into other States.

Registration is completed in Henry County and over ten thousand cards are being filed. A new filing cabinet has been provided by the County Council of Defense.

Rush County is probably the leader of the State in child welfare work. Several years ago the leaders started a baby clinic, giving a prize to the baby that made the greatest gain from one clinic to another. The work in this county this year, therefore, has been perfecting the work of previous years.

A three-year-old girl, deaf, dumb and blind, who came under the observation of the child welfare workers in Franklin County, is believed to be in such a condition that her sight may be possible under proper treatment.

"There is health work to be done in our county," is the opinion of the chairman of the Woman's Section, Council of Defense, of Jasper County, at the conclusion of the examination of children under six years of age. In Rensselaer alone, physicians' records show 63½ per cent normal children. The most common defects found in their clinics, as in other clinics throughout the State, are enlarged glands, adenoids, diseased tonsils and bad results from over-feeding.

The Woman's Section of Miami County voted that women and girls should organize and go to the country to help the women in farm work.

Peru has a company of Liberty Guards, membership of one hundred and three; age limit sixteen to twenty-eight; meetings held once a week; object, to respond to all calls for any kind of war work.

The Fourteen-Minute Women of Fulton County have taken a fresh start and are about to inaugurate a new series of talks to boost the Food Clubs.

## Support Pledged to Enforcement of Laws

On the recommendation of Samuel R. Artman, chairman of the Industrial Board, the Indiana State Council of Defense, at its meeting July 24, adopted the following resolution as indicative of its attitude toward the enforcement of the laws intended for the moral and physical safeguarding of women and children in industry:

Whereas, The extraordinary industrial conditions created by the World War have attracted women and children in constantly increasing numbers to enter factory life.

Whereas, There is a persistent tendency on the part of some employers to violate the laws governing the employment of both women and children on the plea of labor shortage.

Whereas, The President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Labor and the Council of National Defense all insist that there shall be no let-down in our labor standards or relaxation in the enforcement of women and child labor laws.

And whereas, The Industrial Board of Indiana has advised the Indiana State Council of Defense that it desires the moral support and co-operation of said Council of Defense in securing by the employers of the State a faithful observance of the women and child labor laws of Indiana.

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Indiana State Council of Defense that it hereby pledges to the proper authorities its moral support and co-operation in the enforcement of the child and women labor laws of the State, and, to the end that such support and co-operation may be effective, the matter is hereby referred to the chairman of the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense, and that she be and is hereby empowered to appoint, upon the specific request of the Industrial Board of Indiana, a committee of three, in each industrial center of the State designated in such request, to co-operate with said board in the enforcement of such laws in such industrial center.

## Second Camp Proves Unqualified Success

(Continued from Page 1)

monished the boys to be faithful to the trust which the Federal Government had reposed in them. Short addresses also were made by M. E. Foley, Chairman State Council of Defense; M. A. Coykendall, Chief of the Bureau of Farm Labor, and H. W. Wells, Associate National Director of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, from Washington; Isaac D. Straus, Burrigle D. But-

ler and Charles C. Parcells, Federal State Directors of the Reserve in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, respectively.

W. B. Krueck, who had charge of the instruction of the boys, pronounced the second camp a bigger success than the first and praised the conduct of the boys.

### Military Drill Emphasized.

Under the direction of Major H. C. Thureck of the Purdue Cadet Battalion, the boys made much progress in the School of the Squad and the School of the Soldier, during the ten days they were in camp.

Kenneth Dynes was chosen as captain of the company for the second camp, serving in the same capacity in which his brother Donald served at the first camp.

Many favorable comments were heard from the visitors, expressing their appreciation of the admirable manner in which the boys conducted themselves during the military review. Members of the State Council of Defense who were present were of the opinion the military feature alone justified the camp, aside from the splendid training the boys received in how to do elementary farm work.

The following boys were graduated from the second camp:

Frank Kurtz, Adams County; Frank Myers, Frances Klopfenstein, Robert Richey, Bernon Haifley, Robert Mercer, Paul Shive, Lawrence Emerick, Don Hadley, Edward Auer, Fred Getty, Walker D. McCurdy, Albert Summers, Allen County; Norman Mendenhall, Cyril Hicks, Marion Money, Clay County; William E. Davies, Clinton County; Everett T. Pruitt, Dubois County; Wyatt Mick, Gordon Sheline, Warren McCumsey, Elkhart County; Harold Scott Pickens, Floyd County; Carl Hektor, Chloe Toughman, Joe Schaaf, Clyde Neff, Fulton County; Estes Hollingsworth, Charles Ballard, Gibson County; Donald Innis, Grant County; Fred Osborne, Hendricks County; Ralph Amick, Jackson County; Edwin Bey, Dwight Berry, Knox County; Albert Steele, Roland Edwards, Lawrence County; Robert Hyatt, Eugene Clifford, Madison County; Alfred Mueller, Isidore Greenberg, Roy Morrison, Charles Parsons, Joseph Klee, Kenneth Dynes, Jack Jones, Marion County; Ted Rhodes, Herbert Shadinger, Miami County; Robert Hunter, Monroe County; Robert Reynolds, Theodore Schweitzer, Richard Stout, Ernest Dinwiddie, John Zook, Clyde Parker, James Kennon, Guy Stahr, Ladley Martin, Gilbert McClelland, Clarence Bennett, Montgomery County; Ansel Webber, Leon Moore, Dewey Sanders, Eugene Evans, Newton County; Joseph Brasier, Paul Whitaker, Owen County; James B. Zeis, William Hester, Putnam County; Benjamin Branch, Robert Kellams, Spencer County; Edward Whesler, Herbert Shaw, Tipton County; Charles Jeffries, Bennett Montgomery, Carroll Holloway, Vanderburgh County; Frank West, Lyle Kingery, James Taylor, Vigo County; Hartley Stitz, Robert Hale, Wabash County; Everett Clark Phillips, Lynn Lowrey, Wayne County; Donald Spitzer, Arthur Berry, Whitely County; Melvin Dodge, Fred Dahlberg, Oscar Harris, Carl Krueger, Virgil Weinberg, Frank Jonas, John O'Brien, Robert Hale, Vernon Barker, John Farrar, Harold Neil, Chicago, Ill.; and Donald G. Sullivan, Louisville, Ky.

### Boys Are Making Good.

Reports received by the Federal State Director indicate that boys who graduated from the first Purdue training camp are making good without exception. William Spork of Terre Haute, working on the farm of Mrs. Ray Jenks in Vigo County, earned \$25.00 the first five days he worked in the harvest field, being paid a man's wages, forty cents an hour. Henry Frenzel, Charles W. Moores and James Freeman of Indianapolis are working on the 15,000-acre ranch of Straus Bros. Company in Jasper County. Chas. Enz, superintendent of the ranch, reports that in addition to milking ten cows and feeding 450 hogs twice a day, they are making splendid hands in the hay fields. Every boy from the first camp is employed at good wages with good farmers. Their training and experience this season will make very dependable hands of them early next spring when the farm labor shortage will be felt much more than this year.



## Problems Affecting Harvesting of Wheat

### Before Indiana State Council of Defense Which Takes Steps for Relief.

Problems affecting the harvest, sale and transportation of Indiana's enormous wheat crop occupied a large portion of the time of the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting July 24.

A. E. Reynolds reported that he had made an investigation of the distribution of anonymous cards throughout eastern Indiana, and found they were being published by a Muncie firm to make public their daily price offerings. He said there was no indication of the existence of a combination having for its object the establishment or regulation of grain prices. He said, however, that the firm had agreed to discontinue the practice, which action, Mr. Reynolds added, has been followed by considerable complaint from farmers, dealers and others who had enjoyed the convenience of this service.

Mr. Reynolds said that no one had spoken as having any authority on the subject of what constitutes a fair margin for handling wheat. He said no effort had been made anywhere to fix prices, but he personally had made the observation that, owing to varying conditions in Indiana, a range from 6½ to 8 cents per bushel is enough. He said some dealers in Indiana are losing money because they buy on their own judgment, and have been forced to sell wheat on the government grades. He said also that the shortage of cars has made it necessary to hold much of the wheat in country elevators, where the margin of profit in \$2.08 wheat is quickly consumed by overhead costs. At Mr. Reynolds' suggestion, Mr. Ade moved the adoption of the following resolution, which the council supported unanimously:

Resolved, That the Governor of Indiana be requested to appoint a committee of two, consisting of a member of the Public Service Commission and a member of the State Council of Defense, to proceed to Washington at once and appeal to the government to relieve the present car shortage and provide means for moving the grain crops.

Pursuant to the recommendation, Governor James P. Goodrich, following the meeting, announced the appointment of John W. McCardle of the Public Service Commission and A. E. Reynolds of the State Council of Defense, as a committee to proceed to Washington for the purpose outlined, "and to stay there until they got results."

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, reiterated his statement that the Food Administration has no power to fix prices; that its only authority is the regulation of profits. He said also that the Food Administration has no power to furnish cars generally, but that in some specific cases it has been of service.

Carl Sims, chairman of the Milling Division of the Federal Food Administration for Indiana, explained the difficulties many grain dealers have had, for the reason that they have not secured the means for applying the government grades, have a limited storage capacity and have been unable to move their purchases to seaboard terminals.

James W. Sales of Bluffton, a grain dealer, referring to the car shortage, said it will necessitate the closing of elevators unless relief comes promptly. He said, within a week 75 per cent of the Indiana elevators will be closed with a congestion of wheat, and the oats harvest will be entirely unprovided for. D. H. Jenkins of Noblesville, whose storage capacity, he said, was 750,000 bushels, asserted that unless relief comes within 48 hours "we must shut up or risk the government penalty for receiving more than a thirty days' supply." Dr. Barnard assured Mr. Jenkins that the Food Administration would waive the penalty clause, but the latter said the problem of taking in another 500,000 bushels of wheat involves a million dollars in money and

some assurance of a margin sufficient to cover the additional overhead.

It was the sense of the council that the question of prices under the food control act might be left to the Federal Food Administration and the grain dealers, who have consistently co-operated. Mr. McCardle stated he had been to Washington in an effort to secure additional cars, but that they are not coming to Indiana as had been promised. He said they are going to Illinois and western States and that the situation in Indiana promises to get worse.

Samuel R. Artman, chairman of the Indiana Industrial Board, presented a resolution pledging the moral support of the council to the continued enforcement of laws intended to safeguard the moral and physical welfare of women and children in industry, and said it was the sense of the National Council and other interested organizations that "this is not the time for any let-down in the strict enforcement of these laws." Judge Artman said an investigation in Indiana disclosed an absence of justification for violating any of the existing laws, which were made to provide against just such emergency as has developed in connection with the war. The resolution appears elsewhere in this bulletin.

Charles Fox, chairman of the Labor Committee, presented the following resolution, which the council on his motion adopted:

Inasmuch as it has come to the knowledge of the State Council of Defense of the State of Indiana, through a report from the chairman of the Woman's Section thereof, that the only woman employed in the branch offices of the United States Employment Service in the State of Indiana is a stenographer whose duties include the clerical work of the office, and inasmuch as it is made to appear to the satisfaction of said Indiana State Council of Defense that there is a real necessity that a competent woman be placed in each of said branch employment offices, to give her time exclusively to the placement of woman labor, therefore be it resolved by the Indiana State Council of Defense that said State Council of Defense does hereby recommend to the Hon. John B. Densmore, director-general of the United States Employment Service, that a competent woman, in addition to the stenographer, be placed in each of the branch offices of said service in Indiana, to give her time exclusively to the placement of woman labor.

A communication from Charles Kelso, chairman of the Floyd County Council of Defense, calling attention to the wide discrepancy between fertilizer prices that were general before the declaration of war and prices now asked for the same grade, was read by the chairman. O. S. Roberts, chief inspector of fertilizer at Purdue University, said that prices and ingredients of fertilizer sold in Indiana are practically uniform, but that wide discrepancies had been discovered in retail quotations. He said one instance had come to his attention wherein the retailer was taking a margin of profit of \$14.00 per ton. The chairman requested that he prepare a statement of fact in all such cases, and said that the council would undertake to prevent "such flagrant profiteering." T. A. Coleman of the Food Production and Conservation Committee was authorized to secure from county agents in Indiana a statement of retail prices and ingredients of fertilizers, for consideration at a later meeting. A. E. Kalter, representing an Indianapolis fertilizer manufacturer, stated that the business was practically under the control of the federal government as a war measure, and "98 per cent of the cases are on a very small margin of profit and a cash basis."

The report of the Committee on Proposed Construction, which appears elsewhere in the Bulletin, was approved. Upon motion of Mr. Fox, it was the sense of the council that further consideration of all matters pertaining to building, public improvements and other large expenditures of men, money and material comprehended by the policies of the State and National Councils of Defense, be referred first to County Councils of Defense in the communities affected.

E. W. Wickey of the Lake County Council of Defense, a visitor at the meeting, concurred in

the action of the State Council, pointing out the multiplicity of matters referred to the County Council of Defense upon which the members have more direct information and which they are in better position to adjudicate.

On the recommendation of W. G. Irwin of the Solicitations Committee, the council held the Women's Christian Temperance Union a proper organization to collect funds for war purposes in Indiana.

Jos. G. Ibach stated to the council that West Hammond "is a rendezvous for all who desire to quench their thirst," and he asked whether the council had ever considered steps to curb the evil growing out of persistent violations of the law. He inquired as to the propriety of asking an order from the federal government to declare and enforce a zone ruling for the protection of soldiers and sailors in that vicinity. The council will consider the matter further on formal presentation of facts at a later meeting.

The matter of regulating the hours of business for Gary firms was directed to the attention of the Lake County Council of Defense.

G. I. Christie, director of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation, told the council that the work of his organization is progressing in a very fair way. He said he had just returned from Birmingham, Ala., where he found a marked change in the attitude of the people, and that now, everywhere, all classes of people are going to the fields to help harvest the food crops. He said further that at the suggestion of Herbert C. Hoover, federal food administrator, a meeting had been called for Chicago on July 25, at which time a program for an increased wheat acreage in Indiana and adjacent States would be formulated. It was originally intended, Mr. Christie said, to adhere to the 1918 acreage with special emphasis on increased production, but that the revised food program calls also for an increased acreage, to accomplish which, he said, the support and co-operation of the council would be asked.

### Grace at Table, 1918.

Here we gather, dear All-Father,  
'Round Thy table to be fed.  
'Tis Thy gift—our daily bread.

As we gather to be fed  
Nations plead for daily bread—  
Fighting son and anguished mother,  
Orphaned children, all together,  
Pray to Thee for daily bread.  
At Thy common table, Father,  
Ask we all for daily bread.

God, All-Father, hear our prayer!  
Move our hearts and minds to share  
With Thy children at Thy table  
This Thy gift of daily bread,  
Sacred gift of daily bread!

Least they perish, swift and eager  
Share we now our daily bread.  
Give through us, O great All-Father,  
To Thy children, daily bread!

—Sarah Louise Arnold.

### Car Relief Promised.

Relief from the congestion of wheat in elevators and on farms, which has served to interrupt the free movement of the 1918 crop to a very serious extent, is promised in a wire received by M. E. Foley, chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense.

The car service section of the Council of National Defense has taken interest in the situation and informs Mr. Foley by wire that "we are moving cars into your State to better protect grain loading."

The critical nature of the situation has been conveyed to other government agencies, and particularly the director general of railroads, in the hope that the thrashing of Indiana's enormous crop may not be delayed any further because of the fact that there is no outlet for wheat.

Measure your wheat savings by the Golden Rule.





The nations must never again endure such black days of agony as those in which we are living.—ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AUGUST 2, 1918

Number 51

## Fertilizer Prices in Indiana Are Uniform

**Thirty-three Counties Report Absence of Profitsteering—Repair of Highways Legal.**

An expression of its attitude in reference to the continuation of chautauquas in Indiana was asked of the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting July 31st, by Harry G. Hill, of Indianapolis, president and general manager of the National Welfare Chautauqua Association. Mr. Hill said that in Tippecanoe County the Council of Defense had ruled against the holding of chautauquas at Clark's Hill and Dayton during the month of August. He said he knew of no reason for this action beyond the newspaper reports that "the chautauqua was an unnecessary entertainment. The council requested that Mr. Hill take the matter up personally with the Tippecanoe County Council of Defense, and report back at a later meeting. Members of the council expressed themselves as favorable to the chautauqua idea so long as it adhered to patriotic propaganda.

T. A. Coleman of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation informed the Council that reports on the sale of fertilizer had been received from 33 counties, and the prices ranged from 15 to 30 per cent higher than last year. He said that a sub-committee of the Council of National Defense is in charge of questions pertaining to the manufacture and distribution of fertilizer and, in a sense, regulating prices "by not disapproving" retail quotations. Mr. Coleman said there seemed to be an even price level among the counties reporting, and in no case had the retailer's margin exceeded \$3.00 per ton, and in most cases ranged from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton. He said the farmers had not been educated to looking at the analysis tag in buying fertilizer, and consequently are perhaps buying a superior grade of fertilizer at a higher price than formerly obtained.

In connection with the report of the Committee on Proposed Construction, which appears elsewhere in this Bulletin, Mr. Fox suggested that the statement go forward from the council that the state committee is acting on these matters "on the theory that the county councils have honestly and conscientiously applied the process prescribed," which is, he said, that all such enterprises be weighed by the test: Will the men money and material, when so applied, best contribute in this manner to the winning of the war? The suggestion was approved by the council.

Mr. Brady, who was appointed a committee to inquire of the Attorney-General as to the authority of the county officials to maintain an improved condition of highways, wherein contracts for improvements have been let and the work deferred in consideration of the state and national war policies, reported as follows:

The question has frequently been asked in matters of proposed highway construction coming before the State Council of Defense, whether the road authorities had jurisdiction to make repairs to highways under contract for improvement. In order to secure an authoritative answer to this question, it was submitted to the Attorney-General, who gives it as his opinion that where the improvement has been deferred or suspended because of the war or other reason, the road authorities have

power to keep the highway in repair, the repair work to be done in such manner as not to affect needlessly the rights of the contractor. It is suggested that the contractor's consent be obtained, where possible, before any considerable repairs are made. The opinion of the Attorney-General follows:

"I am in receipt of your letter of recent date, asking for my opinion as to the right and power of county and township road authorities to keep highways in repair after contracts have been let for their improvement but improvements have been put off on account of the war. Specifically, you ask whether the letting of a contract ousts the local authorities of power to keep a road in repair.

"Under our highway laws it is the duty of local authorities to keep them in repair so as to make them reasonably passable, and they are in pursuit of the discharge of this duty when they let contracts either to improve or repair highways.

"Bids and contracts are made by contractors based on conditions found to exist on the highway to be improved and, of course, the road authorities can not be allowed to materially change such conditions so as to require contractors to do more work or furnish more supplies, but such contractors, in my opinion, would have no cause of complaint where only additional gravel or stone was placed on the highway which they might use in making the contracted improvement." And draining the road-bed or making fills or excavations which would aid the contractors in performing their contracts rather than injure them would not injure the contractors. They have no cause of complaint where they are not injured.

"It is quite clear that contractors have no right to control a public highway during times when the improvement is not going forward and officers charged with maintaining and keeping highways in repair do not become trespassers by discharging their duties during such times when on account of war, or for any other reason, improvements are deferred or suspended.

"In my opinion, during such suspension it is the duty of officers to keep highways, upon which contracts to improve have been let, in a reasonably safe condition for travel in any case where, during the improvement, it is not closed to public travel. The power to close public highways not abandoned or vacated, exists only because of necessity and can be exercised only temporarily in cases of emergency, and the road authorities are required to keep highways, not closed, in a reasonably safe condition for public travel.

"Sec. 2435 Burns Statutes 1914 provides that 'If any person who has the official supervision of roads in any road district, fails to keep the ways and bridges \* \* \* in as good repair as the available labor or other means of such district will enable him to do \* \* \* he shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.'

"Under proper conditions, road supervisors, by which term I mean any road authorities, charged with the duty of keeping highways in repair, may be mandated to keep roads in repair.

State ex rel. Cutter v. Kamman, Trustee, et al., 151 Ind. 407;  
Martin v. Marks, 154 Ind. 549;  
Rodenbarger, et. v. State, ex rel. Stephenson, 165 Ind. 685;  
Damphier v. Karch, et al., 59 App. 661.

(Continued on Page 6,

## Plans For Increasing Indiana Wheat Acreage

**Yield Also Must Be Greater If Needs of Uncle Sam Are Met Next Year.**

The United States Department of Agriculture is calling on the farmers in the winter wheat areas to increase their wheat acreage to a total of 47,500,000 acres. A 10 to 17 per cent increase over last year is expected of Indiana farmers.

Following a conference at Chicago, between representatives of the Federal Government, G. I. Christie, director of the State committee on food and conservation, and assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; T. A. Coleman, acting superintendent of agricultural extension, Purdue university; D. S. Myer, State leader of the wheat campaign, and similar authorities from the ten other leading wheat states of the Mississippi Valley, a meeting of the State Food Committee was called, for August 2nd, State House, Indianapolis. Members of the State Food Committee and the Wheat Committee will attend the meeting with the view of taking immediate action to meet the requirements of the government. At the Chicago meeting, representatives of the Department of Agriculture said the food situation makes it imperative that the acreage this year be increased by every state, as well as a continued effort to increase the yield, for which latter result the Indiana workers already were striving.

The 1917 acreage, being thrashed now, is 25 per cent above normal. The yield also is above normal this year.

Early plowing, better preparation of seed bed, selection of disease-free seed of well known varieties, and more general use of fertilizers are being urged now throughout Indiana as a means of increasing the yield. More than 800 fields of disease-free seed have been located, and farmers any place in the state have access to these fields. The fields have been located in practically every county.

### Early Plowing Increases Wheat Yields.

Early plowing will produce from two to ten bushels more wheat per acre than late plowing, besides helping get rid of the joint worm which has cut Indiana's wheat production this year, according to D. S. Myer, state leader in the campaign for a larger acreage and greater yield of wheat in Indiana next year.

Breaking of the ground as soon as possible after the crop has been removed, puts the soil in shape to absorb every shower, makes a firm, moist seed bed and keeps the weeds down so that moisture and available plant food can accumulate in sufficient quantity to give the wheat a quick, vigorous start as soon as planted, says Mr. Myer. "Dragging or harrowing of the ground within a half day or day after it is plowed saves labor and time and helps put the soil in better condition. Discing after showers will keep down the weeds, help wipe out the joint worm and Hessian flies, two noted wheat enemies, kill volunteer wheat on which these pests feed, and help retain the moisture in the field.

"With these points firmly established by results from hundreds of Indiana farms, it may be seen that every farmer who plows early for wheat not only is filling his own pocketbook, but is fulfilling a patriotic duty. The State Food Committee asks that wheat ground be broken before the middle of August wherever possible."



## Patriotism in Indiana

Allen County.—Robert Richey, a member of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, who is at Purdue University taking the special intensive agricultural course furnished by the reserve, in a letter to his parents at Fort Wayne throws some interesting light on the daily life of the boys at the camp. "This is some place, and I am getting along pretty well," he writes. "I am captain of a bunch of twelve boys and I have to keep them in order in the boarding house and on the street, and see that they follow the rules. I also have to wake them in the morning—some job. Then I keep them together after meals and form them in a column to march to the place where we meet our instructor and also see that they work properly. I am also a corporal in the military drilling company, and for the past three days I have been drilling a 'green' squad for one and one-half hours each day. There are some classic methods for working here, and everything is done scientifically and has to be done just so and as clean as the Dickens. So far I have learned all the kinds of grain, how to test them, when to plant them and reap them, the best to use for different feeds, etc. I have also learned about chickens, how to feed them, how to mix the feed, and all the different kinds of feed. Tomorrow we have farm mechanics, which is driving tractors. Our schedule is as follows: 5:30, get up and dress; 6 o'clock, breakfast; 7 o'clock we are in front of the agricultural hall and then we work until 11:45. We eat at 12 o'clock and meet on the campus for drill at 1. We drill until 2:30 and then we meet our instructor again and work till 4:45. Then we have gym from 5 till 6 and then we eat again. Our squad has the following order for program: Harvest, poultry crops, farm mechanics, garden, horticulture, horses, dairy, hogs, cattle and sheep. Today we had crops and studied part of the time in the laboratory and hooed weeds the rest of the time. Tell the council of defense that all the fellows from Fort Wayne are doing well and about half of them hold offices." The food administration has arranged for weekly meetings of the retail grocers of Allen County. These meetings will be held on Monday nights at 209 East Main street, Fort Wayne. The new rules and regulations will be explained, and where there is any misunderstanding regarding any regulations, the food administrator will make them clear. It is also requested that each grocer bring his sugar and flour reports to the meetings.

Bartholomew County.—M. O. Reeves, Rev. Geo. H. Murphy, Mayor Frank S. Jones and County Superintendent Samuel Sharp are members of the newly appointed instruction board, whose purpose is to instruct registrants before they enter the service. In addition to plain talks on our reasons for entering the war, the necessity for winning the struggle, and various information concerning camp life and the duties of a soldier, preliminary drills will be given in order to acquaint the registrants with the initial principles of military training. Self-reliance and lack of a feeling of "newness" when actually entering service is one of the best fruits of this training. Not alone individuals, but communities are profiting these days by lessons in conservation. In years past the collection of garbage in Columbus has been a source of much expense, but with the government daily preaching the need of conservation in garbage, etc., this item in the future is to be handled on a new basis, and instead of costing the city anything an income will be derived from the sale of garbage. A proposition to pay the city \$20 a month, the purchaser to stand the expense of collection and removal, was introduced at a recent meeting of the city council.

Benton County.—The first company of Liberty Guards in Benton County was organized at Fowler on July 19. Following stirring patriotic addresses by Major Graves and Rev. Chas. Dhe, chairman of the county council of defense, seventy-five men stepped forward, signed the muster roll and took the oath of service. It is hoped to organize additional companies at Boswell, Oxford and Otterbein.

Clay County.—Unpatriotic citizens who persistently refuse to contribute to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and other war activities, and who refuse to give of their services in any way toward the winning of the war, will hereafter be handled by a special investigating committee appointed by M. H. Johnson, chairman of the county council of defense, to look after just such cases. The members of the investigation board are M. H. Johnson, Judge Rawley, A. C. Miller, B. M. Robinson and Prof. E. M. Muncie. Miss Elizabeth Summers will act as secretary. A donation of \$20 has been made to the Clay County Red Cross by Food Club No. 483 of Brazil. This amount represents the proceeds from an ice cream social.

Dearborn County.—District No. 1, Red Cross Girls' Society of Jackson Township, has turned in a check for \$100 to the Lawrenceburg chapter. This district has been a generous contributor to the Red Cross, and the girls are doing much of the work.

Decatur County.—Damage by grasshoppers is being reported from various sections of this county, one farmer advising the pests are eating the binder twine in addition to damaging crops. County Agent Brown states that grasshoppers can be successfully destroyed by scattering poisoned bait over the fields. He suggests that wherever the pests are noticed, the fields should be checked up at once and action taken.

Delaware County.—Full co-operation with the "work or fight" order recently promulgated by Provost Marshal General Crowder is to be given by the Delaware County Council of Defense, assisted by the police department and local conscription boards. A citizens' committee, the names of the members to be kept secret, has been organized to make

reports on men within the draft age and also those over draft age. The ordinance under which idlers are required to go to work has an age limit of 20 to 60 years. Every man in the county within the draft age, regardless of his classification, will be required to engage in some essential occupation or enter military service. The following occupations are listed as non-essential: (a) Persons engaged in the serving of food and drink, or either, in public places, including hotels and social clubs; (b) passenger elevator operators and attendants in clubs, hotels, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and bathhouses; (c) persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied in and in connection with games, sports and amusements, excepting actual performers in legitimate concerts, operas or theatrical performances; (d) persons employed in domestic service; (e) sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments.

Elkhart County.—Posters on display in various factories throughout the county bear the following pledge, typical of the spirit and sterling patriotism of the American workman today: "For ourselves, our corporation and our departments, we the undersigned officers, directors, superintendents, heads of departments and assistants, foremen and employees, pledge the prompt production and delivery of the largest possible quantity of material that is or shall be required by the United States government for the necessities of itself and its allies, and agree that all other lines of our business shall be subordinated to this pledge, and all this in accordance with the request of the War Industries Board."

Fayette County.—The recreation committee of the county council of defense, under the supervision of Mrs. W. J. Porter, sees to it that every Fayette County boy leaving for camp is provided with a good, substantial lunch, while the war mothers provide each of the departing boys with either a pair of knitted socks or comfort kit.

Henry County.—E. J. Llewellyn, superintendent of Newcastle schools, succeeds F. A. Bolser, who recently resigned as chairman of the county council of defense. G. F. Mowrer, also a new member, has been appointed vice-chairman. Prof. Llewellyn has been actively identified with various war activities, doing good work in connection with the speakers' bureau of the State council.

Knox County.—Through the efforts of T. H. Adams, chairman of the county council of defense, a readjustment of the allotment of coal cars for Knox County was brought about, and now practically every mine in Knox County is going full time, and in some sections previous output records are being shattered.

Lake County.—County Agent V. A. Place has been made chairman of a committee of mine, who will have charge of food production and conservation in Lake County. Mr. Place will organize the whole farming country into districts, naming men and women in each district to carry out the orders of the larger committee, which will be under the supervision of the council of defense. To start the work the defense council appropriated \$200 for immediate organization work, and Mr. Place is now proceeding to place the farmers of the county on a war footing such as will insure a larger crop production.

Miami County.—The Miami County Vigilance Committee staged a big rally and get-together meeting at Peru on July 22, when its membership of 2,300 was increased by at least 200 additional men and women, who gladly obligated themselves to co-operate in the work of this organization. M. E. Foley, chairman of the State council of defense, was the leading speaker, and short talks were given by Frank D. Butler and Capt. George VanMatre of Fort Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Foley gave unusual praise to the organization, explaining in detail how it was possible for them to be an instrument of power for good in any community.

Parke County.—The Parke County Motor Corps is now an established organization, with Mrs. J. H. Burton, captain; Clara Rohm, first lieutenant; Margaret Stevenson, second lieutenant, and Ellen Sherrill, sergeant. The present membership consists of twenty-five, and one of the immediate aims of the organization is to convey speakers to the various meetings held throughout the county in connection with war work. The corps is arranging for regular drills also, and the personnel of the various squads is as follows: Evaline Brockway, corporal; Clotilde Cummings, Marcella Bradford, Lucile Roys, Margaret Maxwell, corporal; Flora Sherrill; Louise Fryberger, Mabel Adams, Louise Davis, corporal; Esther Roach, Mary Rohm, Sylvia Collins, Louise Bradford, corporal; Louise Rose, Louise Brockway, Eleanor Burks, Katharine Johns, corporal; Alice Brown, Dorothy Heller, Alice Fryberger.

Vigo County.—Indiana Liberty Guards will please take notice! Emmett J. Cody and Billie Doyle of the Terre Haute Liberty Guards hiked twenty-five miles in nine hours and twenty-five minutes, and are so elated over their stunt that they are challenging any Liberty Guard company in the State for a match.

Whitley County.—Worthy the attention of the citizens of every county in the State is the following list of pertinent inquiries and suggestions sent out by the county council of defense to the citizens of Whitley County: 1. Do you put out all unnecessary electric lights and gas lights? Most of the electricity and gas which we use at home is made by burning coal. Save by beginning the day with the sun. 2. Do you keep the temperature in your house down to 68 degrees and see that there is sufficient humidity in the air? This saves heat and improves health. 3. Do you avoid unnecessary travel? The government has already called upon citizens to take no unnecessary trips on railroads. The

railroads are needed for war service, both passenger and freight. Think before you go. 4. Do you save gasoline, rubber and skilled labor by cutting out all unnecessary use of motor cars? Gasoline is one of the most important war supplies. Every gallon counts. Rubber is also in demand. Chauffeurs are needed on government work. 5. Do you save the time of your friends and labor of the telephone company by cutting out unnecessary telephone conversation? Later we may be asked to avoid all but business and emergency calls between hours. The government needs the telephone in its war work. Let us keep off the lines. 6. Do you buy only clothing that is necessary and which will wear well? Are you wearing out your old things? The simpler your choice the greater your saving in making and laundering. To dress extravagantly in war times is not only unpatriotic, it is bad form. 7. Are you cutting down on amusements? Recreation is necessary, but many amusements nowadays cost money, and we should lend our spare money to the government to be used in practical ways for winning the war. So far as you can, get your amusement out of doors and out of your brains, and not out of your pocket-books. Read more, use the public libraries and the museums. 8. Are you foregoing personal luxuries? This applies to any expenditure not essential to your health or efficiency, or to the health or efficiency of your friends. 9. Have you more sweaters and woolen clothes than you actually need? The war demand for woolen sweaters and socks has only just begun. If you have any you can spare, pass them on to those who need them, and so save drawing on the limited supply of wool. Do not knit articles not needed by you or by those to whom they are sent as gifts. 10. Have you closed off rooms not in constant use? This is an effective way of saving labor, coal and light. 11. Do you produce anything? If not, you can, by your economies, or by doing without personal service, be just as useful by releasing some one else who can produce. 12. Do you refrain from unnecessary repairs and improvements? Do only what is necessary to keep things from going to pieces. Don't worry about shabbiness in war time. 13. Do you carefully save tin foil, bottle tops and tubes, old rubber articles, newspapers, wrapping paper and twine? All these are of value if there is a practical way of disposing of them in your locality. 14. Do you shop when you don't need to? Every separate transaction involves the labor of several different people—salesmen, packers and bookkeepers—in addition to that of the manufacturer. Remember that having in supplies for the future may be good housekeeping in peace times—in war times it is unpatriotic, hoarding, and hinders the government. Don't question whether you can afford it, but whether the country can afford to let have it. 15. When you go shopping do you carry home as much as possible? This saves labor. Tell the salesman you want no extra wrappings. 16. Have you put away all your unnecessary silver and bric-a-brac or anything which requires labor in cleaning? This saves time which can be used for war knitting or Red Cross work. 17. If you are so placed that you have several servants, have you carefully considered whether you can in any way cut down the number or substitute women's work for men's indoors or out? The government is in great need of men for shipbuilding, transportation, farming, etc., and of women to take their places and in the finer grades of war work. 18. Are you buying War Savings Stamps? Can you start each child and member of your household filling a War Savings Certificate? You can buy these at every bank or postoffice. Remember that \$4.12 or \$4.23 invested in 1918 means \$5.00 returned to you in 1925. England has been saving between fifteen and twenty million dollars a week in labor and material by such economies as are suggested here. We must begin these economies now. We must not prolong the war through stupid inability to profit by the experience of others. If you are unwilling to do your share in these or equally effective ways, you put yourself in the same class with the healthy young man who refuses to serve his country. Do you let the war and war economies make you gloomy? The world has no use nowadays for anyone who cannot serve at home with the same high courage, cheerfulness and gallantry that we expect of our men in the trenches.

## "The Proof of the Pudding"

Every day letters are received by the State Council of Defense commending the service rendered by members of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, as farm hands. The following letter from Dr. C. L. Chamberlain, who has 240 acres under cultivation in Noble County, is typical:

"Ligonier, Indiana, July 14, 1918.

"I. D. Straus, Federal State Director, Indianapolis, Indiana:

"Dear Sir—I have had two boys, members of the Boys' Working Reserve, employed on my farm this summer—one Hoosier boy, George Badger, of Technical High School, Indianapolis, and one Illinois boy, Harry Howerstein, of Lane Technical High School, Chicago. So far they have given such good service that we have the farm work better in hand than last summer, when I had two young men, of the regular farmhand type, employed. We have also gotten along with less friction and more good will all around. I consider the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve a success and endorse the service it has rendered this summer to Indiana farmers.

"Very truly yours.

"(DR.) C. L. CHAMBERLAIN."



## Red Cross Activities

Since Samuel S. Dale's article, "Why Not to Knit," appeared in the July 6th issue of The Literary Digest, woman's work chairmen throughout the Lake Division, and throughout the entire country, have been clamoring for a statement relative to the Red Cross' feeling in this matter.

Frank E. Abbott, division director of development, asks attention to these facts:

1. That the government is releasing wool to the American Red Cross for the continuation of its hand knitting of articles for soldiers and sailors.

2. That Red Cross headquarters everywhere have in their possession many letters, from soldiers and sailors, testifying to their appreciation of Red Cross knitted goods and to the superiority of these handknit articles over those made by machine.

3. That much of the success of Red Cross woman's work may be attributed to the sentiment attached to the handknitting of sweaters, Sox and wristlets for our men in service; the personal equation entirely disappearing in the machine-knit process.

4. That the filling of quotas of hand knitted goods by chapters is to continue as rapidly as the delivery of yarn permits.

## Home Gardening Reports

Bulletin No. 84, addressed to the County Chairmen of the Food Production Committees of the Women's Section, Indiana State Council of Defense, follows:

The reports from the County Chairmen, Food Production Among Women, are coming in slowly. Almost without exception they are good ones and show not only a big increase in the number of gardens over last year, but more gardens planted and cultivated by the women themselves. One or two have reported a labor shortage, but in the main the situation is far from discouraging.

Elkhart County reports a fine spirit of co-operation. The women and girls have gone into the stores and places of business and released men to help on the farms.

The reports are sent on to Washington as soon as received, and it will be greatly appreciated if you will let us have them as soon and as often as possible.

In answer to inquiries regarding the record cards—the Council of Defense has no funds to furnish these cards. Through the Council of Defense you may have them printed at the very reasonable charge of \$2.75 for 1,000. However, it is supposed the county appropriations will cover that as well as other county work.

Will the county chairmen send the names of all township chairmen to the Agricultural Experimental Station, Purdue University, Lafayette, and to the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., as soon as possible, if not already sent? Send with the request that all bulletins and information available be mailed out to these women, to assist them in their work.

"Marketing Butter and Cheese by Parcel Post," Bulletin No. 930, should be widely distributed and read.

Mrs. Florence W. Comatsey, Morgantown, Morgan County, Indiana, will send to anyone forwarding a stamped, addressed envelope a formula for home-made cheese.

Any helps from the Conservation Department may be had by sending in a request to Prof. Mary Mathews, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. A mailing list to Dr. H. E. Barnard, Food Administrator, Indianapolis, will get you a fund of information.

A few more garden posters can be had, if needed for special occasions, by addressing your request to the Woman's Section, Council of Defense, Indianapolis.

One important thing must not be overlooked—the saving of seed for next year's gardens. If you have specially good vegetables it would be

wise to keep enough seed from the varieties to insure a planting next year. If you save more than enough, establish an exchange with the women of another community.

Begin to agitate the cold frame method of starting plants next spring. Purdue sends out a bulletin on this and shows the possibility of having a cold frame for every garden. The cost of early plants from the greenhouses would pay for our own cold frame to start lettuce, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, melons, as well as the garden flowers we love to have around us.

Ask for the bulletin (Purdue) on storing vegetables by the ground pit method. We all know that cabbage buried in the ground is far more delicious than stored in any other way, and yet many people in towns do not quite understand how it is done.

At your convenience will you report the most important garden crop in your county? Perhaps it is onions, tomatoes, celery or beans; whatever it is, let us have it with the names and addresses of the growers.

We wish information regarding the actual experiences, successes and difficulties pertaining to all vegetables by the men and women over the State, with a view of helping to solve our own problems.

Hoping you will have a splendid showing in the report for the State, I remain

Yours sincerely,

HORTENSE TAPP MOORE,

Chairman Food Production, Woman's Section, State Council of Defense.

In the presence of a common enemy we sit at a common table with all people defenders.

## Ten Commandments of the French Consumer During the War.

The economic and social section of the League of Patriots, with headquarters in Paris, 4 Rue Ste. Anne, has distributed a leaflet urging the French to endure without complaint the restrictions imposed upon them in the interest of their country. The following is a copy:

"(1) Do not forget that we are at war. In your smallest expenditures never lose sight of the interests of the native land.

"(2) Economize on the products necessary for the life of the country: Coal, bread, meat, milk, sugar, wine, butter, beans, cloths, leather, oil. Accept rations. Ration yourself as to food, clothing, amusements.

"(3) Save the products of French soil, lest some day you deprive your father, your son, your husband, who are shedding their blood to defend you.

"(4) Save the products that France must buy from foreign countries. Do not drain reserves of gold which are indispensable to victory.

"(5) Waste nothing. All waste is a crime which imperils the national defense—prolongs the war.

"(6) Buy only according to your needs. Do not hoard provisions; your selfishness raises prices and deprives those of smaller means of things indispensable to existence.

"(7) Do not travel unnecessarily. Reflect that our trains are, before all, destined for the transportation of the troops, the feeding of the population, the needs of our national production.

"(8) Do not remain idle. According to your age and your ability, work for your country. Do not consume without producing. Idleness is desertion.

"(9) Accept without murmuring the privations which are imposed upon you. Reflect upon the sufferings of those who are fighting for you, upon the martyrdom of the population whose hearths have been devastated by the enemy.

"(10) Remember that victory belongs to those who can hold out a quarter of an hour the longest.

"That France may live, she must be victorious."

## The Silo and the Sheep Breeder

A Purdue University bulletin says:

"If you are already in the sheep business without using a silo, you are not making the maximum profits possible. If you are planning to try a bunch of sheep, get a silo as a part of the equipment. The silo will enable you to stay in the business much more profitably.

"The farmer who is maintaining a flock of breeding ewes upon his farm is interested in the cost of carrying his ewes through the winter. The silo offers an opportunity to such a man in cutting the cost without injuring the lambing percentage and the vigor of the lambs or milk flow of the ewes.

"The Purdue Experiment Station during the three winters from 1906 to 1909 fed breeding ewes on rations containing corn silage and check rations with no corn silage. The ewes were fed during the winter of 1906-07, mixed hay, corn stover and corn silage as roughages and oats as grain. During the other two winters clover hay was used as the hay and the grain mixture was shelled corn, oats and bran. The following table gives interesting data upon the value of corn silage for a breeding flock:

	Average per Ewe.	Without Silage.	With Silage.
Feed eaten daily—			
Grain .....	.9 lbs.	.86 lbs.	
Hay .....	4.19 lbs.	2.84 lbs.	
Silage .....			3.33 lbs.
Total gain.....	13.75 lbs.	6.0 lbs.	
Per cent of lambs.....	105%	114%	
Birth weight of lambs....	8.9 lbs.	9.09 lbs.	

"The measure of good rations for breeding stock must be made from a consideration of loss or gain in weight, effect upon the percentage of offspring, the vigor of the offspring, the milking qualities of ewes and the economy of the ration fed. The addition of silage is a benefit. The succulence furnished by corn silage is especially valuable in a flock of breeding ewes. Silage is probably the best substitute for roots. Corn silage can be had anywhere in Indiana for the trouble of erecting a silo and filling it.

"The farmer who now has sheep or is planning to get into the sheep business, either feeding sheep in the fall and winter months or maintaining a breeding flock for its four-fold profit—wool, lambs, weed eradication and manure—will find the silo a very necessary part of his sheep equipment. Couple a silo with the Golden Hoof and the farm will grow richer and the pocketbook fatter."

## If You Have Walnut Trees.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

More American walnut is needed for airplane propellers and gunstocks. During the four years' test in the present war this wood has proven to be the best material for the manufacture of the above articles.

The government needs all the walnut that can be secured during the continuance of the war, but it does not buy the wood direct, as not all of it can be used for the above purposes. Mills holding government contracts for gunstocks or propellers are anxious to purchase walnut trees and logs, and the government urges the owners of trees or logs to sell them to the sawmills. Owing to their inability to purchase sufficient walnut logs, the sawmill proprietors have not been able to supply the present requirements of this government and the allies.

"Fight with your walnut trees," is the new slogan of the hardwood section, Bureau of Aircraft Production, and the small arms section, Ordnance Department. Half a dozen trees will provide lumber for a propeller and supply gunstocks for a platoon of infantry. The lack of one plane in the air or a platoon in the front line might lose a battle. Every tree counts.

If you have walnut trees 12 inches or more in diameter, write to Capt. R. L. Oakley, production division, small arms section, Ordnance Department, Sixth and B streets, Washington, D. C. He will advise you where you can sell your walnut at a fair price.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 51

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

The Bulletin will endeavor hereafter to publish each week a list of the names of those Indiana boys who have made the supreme sacrifice for their country and civilization. The following list is from the War Department reports for the week ending July 27:

July 22:

Private Ralph D. Boone, Greencastle.  
Private Daniel Hibbard, Laporte.  
Private Myrel Mullis, Owensburg.  
Private Charles Brough, Ellettsville.  
Private John Vaughan, Mongo.

July 23:

Private Leslie D. Chapin, Ridgeville.

July 24:

Private Carl J. Teuones, East Chicago.  
Private William Budzynski, South Bend.  
Private Charles S. Moon, South Bend.

July 25:

Bugler Orra L. Snyder, Mishawaka.

Attention,  
County Councils

General Bulletin No. 170.

July 27, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Calling your attention to General Bulletin No. 164, of June 25, requesting you to nominate county representatives of the Federal Labor Director for Indiana, we beg to advise that the United States Employment Service of Indiana has recently been reorganized and such reorganization has resulted in the appointment of a new director and associate director of labor. The policy of the new organization will be to create a Community Labor Board in every county, the members of which will be appointed by the central office at Indianapolis.

The representatives you were requested to nominate in Bulletin No. 164, will, therefore, not be required.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

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Bulletin No. 171.

July 30, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The Military Morale Section of the Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army has suggested, through the Council of National Defense, that the State Councils call on the County and Township Councils to make provisions in their communities for the generous recognition of all acts of heroism on the part of our men in service.

This matter has already been given attention by some of the local councils, but, in order to do the work most effectively, we recommend:

1. That each County Council maintain an Honor Roll, recording the names of all men in service with their achievements and dates of entry and discharge. In compiling such a list, no mention should be made of the organization to which the men belong.

2. That each Township Council of Defense appoint a committee or an individual to read

all official and unofficial military news and to watch for any mention of men from the community.

3. That this committee or individual send on behalf of the community a letter to each man cited for special bravery, expressing the pride his fellow citizens feel in him, and their appreciation of the honor he has brought to his community.

This letter of recognition should not be over a page in length and should be in such form as to merit permanent preservation. It should be signed in the name of the local Council of Defense and should recite the specific deed of heroism commended. A copy of the letter should be given to the local newspapers, and clippings of the papers should be mailed to the man in service.

4. That the committee also address an appropriate communication to the next of kin of all men of the community whose names appear upon the list of casualties, and arrange for some individual of standing in the community to deliver the letter in person.

Letters from men in service, shorn of all reference to their organization, accounts of special deeds of valor or heroism and the names of men added to the Honor Roll should be read at patriotic community gatherings.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Helps in Using Substitute  
Foods

This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.

## PICKLES AND PICKLING.

Pickles are used in the diet to stimulate the appetite and to lend variety to the menu. Many vegetables and fruits may be preserved in this way and if used in small amounts in the diet are not objectionable.

General rules for pickling are:

1. Choose sound, not over-ripe products.
2. Use good vinegar and the best spices that can be obtained.
3. Do not use metal vessels or utensils in either the making or the storing.
4. Use earthen-ware or glass jars for storage.
5. Do not cover jars or other containers with tin lids unless the inside is coated with paraffin.
6. Small quantities of alum are sometimes used for the purpose of keeping cucumber pickles firm and crisp. Pickles with which alum has been used cannot be sold without so labelling.
7. When using brine it should be strong enough "to bear up an egg," about one cup salt to four cups water.
8. If cucumbers shrink or shrivel in brine it is probably due to too rapid bacterial action while in the brine. If the pickles get in this condition the brine should be poured off, all shriveled or softened pickles removed and the brine boiled before pouring it back on the pickles. The boiling will stop bacterial action. A cold temperature also reduces bacterial action, therefore pickles should be kept in a cool place.
9. Store all pickles canned in glass in a dark place and those in glass or in earthenware in a dry cool place.
10. Saccharine is sometimes used in place of sugar in pickles. This, however, is not to be recommended.

A few good recipes:

## Cucumbers in Brine.

Make a brine in the proportion of one cup salt to four cups of water. Boil for five minutes. Place in clean stone jars and let cool for 24 hours. Wash the small or medium sized cucumbers, wipe dry and drop into the brine. Weigh down so that they stay under brine. Add pickles as desired until jar is full. Cover and set away. These pickles may be removed at any time during the

winter, soaked in fresh water for 24 hours and pickled in vinegar in numerous ways.

## Cucumber Pickles.

Put small cucumbers to soak in brine (directions above) for twenty-four hours. Rinse in cold water and drain thoroughly. Place two kettles of vinegar on stove. In one put the pickles to heat. In the other put the vinegar, allowing two cups of vinegar to each quart of pickles, to which the spices and sugar are added, (quantity determined by taste) and allow this to boil five minutes. Remove the cucumbers from the vinegar, pack in glass jars and pour over them the spiced vinegar. Seal. The vinegar in which the cucumbers are heated may be used for two or three lots.

## Mustard Pickles.

- 1 gallon good cider vinegar.
- 1 pound ground mustard.
- 1 pint salt.
- 1 cup sliced horseradish.
- 1 cup sugar.

Stir together cold and as small cucumbers are gathered drop into prepared pickle. This will make 4 gallon jar full. They keep indefinitely without canning.

## Dill Pickles.

Use cucumbers from six to eight inches long. Wash and wipe carefully and arrange in layers in a large earthenware jar, placing between each layer a small red pepper cut in pieces, dill seeds and a layer of grape leaves. Continue until jar is full. Add 2 pounds of salt to 3 gallons water, boil and skim, replacing the water that evaporates, so as to retain the same quantity. Pour over the cucumbers in the jar. Spread over the top of the cucumbers more dill seed and a layer of cabbage leaves. Cover with a plate and heavy stone and leave for three weeks.

## Olive Oil Pickles.

- 1 quart large gherkins.
- 1 quart onions.
- 1 ounce celery seed.
- 1 ounce mustard seed.
- 1 ounce white pepper.
- Cider vinegar.
- Olive oil.

Wash and slice the cucumbers and onions and allow to stand in brine for twelve hours. Drain well and pack down in clean, air-tight jars. For each two cupfuls of cider vinegar add one-half cupful of olive oil. Mix the vinegar and spices together and boil for five minutes. Allow to cool and add olive oil, mixing well. Pour over the cucumbers, being careful to have spices evenly mixed. If there is not sufficient vinegar to cover the pickles, add sufficient cold vinegar.

## Watermelon Rind Pickles.

Pare and cut the rind into desired size. Cook in boiling water in a granite or enamel sauce pan, using one-half level tablespoon salt to each quart water, until translucent. Drain off the water. Boil one hour in sweet pickle prepared as follows: To each quart of vinegar add 3 pints brown sugar and 1 cup mixed spices. When pickles are ready for storage place in earthenware jar. Place plate or saucer over them to keep under vinegar and tie a cheesecloth over jar.

## Stuffed Mangoes.

Soak sweet green peppers for 24 hours in brine. Remove, cut off top and remove all seeds. Save top to use again. Chop enough firm crisp cabbage to fill the cavities and use with it one-fourth part of chopped celery, green cucumbers or green tomatoes. Sprinkle with salt and let stand for four hours then drain, pressing out all the water possible. Add to the cabbage chopped onion, mustard seeds and celery to taste. Fill peppers, packing firmly. Replace top of pepper, tie on with string and pack carefully in jars. Heat enough vinegar to cover peppers and while still warm pour over them. Let stand over night and the next day pour off the vinegar, reheat and return to jar. Cover with plate and set in cool, dry place. Sugar may be added to the vinegar if desired.

Whitley County reports a high proportion of normal children. Out of 1,357 babies examined, 1,262 were considered normal.



## The Power of County Councils of Defense

[Idaho Official Press Bulletin.]

The power to do great good, to stimulate interest in war work, to strengthen the morale of the second line of defense, that the boys who have gone to the front may know the last man, woman and child are behind them as one, to stamp out disloyalty, to right those who have failed to comprehend their duties as true, loyal American citizens, and to punish those who persist in insidious attacks upon their country by allowing their sympathy to be drawn by the enemy rather than the land of their adoption, is unlimited.

Ever since the Council of National Defense was organized and in turn proceeded with the organization of State units in State Councils of Defense, which created and shaped into effective fighting machinery county and community Councils of Defense, there has been an inclination on the part of some people to deride the efforts of these war bodies—for they are such—and to depreciate their work, claiming they are without power, without the backing of law and without police assistance to put into force and effect their mandates.

It has been very properly, and we believe very wisely, pointed out in numerous addresses by E. A. Bryan, chairman of the State Council of Defense, that the very fact the councils are without statutory power given them by law makes them all the more powerful. This is a significant statement. It is worthy of the closest analysis. It is a basic truth which cannot be denied.

County Councils have behind them the greatest of all power—THE MORAL BACKING OF THE PEOPLE WHO GO TO MAKE UP THE GOVERNMENT. They are a creation of the times when emergency action is necessary to deal with difficult and trying problems. Backed by this, no County Council of Defense in Idaho need fear to strike at sedition and treason, at disloyalty or traitors. Backed by this, no County Council need hesitate to proceed with the carrying out of the mandates of the government; nor need it be backward in calling to the strictest account those who are pulling back in the harness and not doing their full duty, either military or financial. They have behind them the arm of the military rather than the civic authority—a weapon for right that should administer stern justice, tempered always with mercy.

## U. S. Public Service Reserve

Five district organizers and zone directors for the United States Public Service Reserve, in Indiana, are as follows:

District No. 1—Northwestern Indiana, Clarence A. Fry, Gary.

District No. 2—Northeastern and part of central Indiana, Harry W. Muller, Fort Wayne.

District No. 3—Eastern and southeastern Indiana, Richard E. Hoover, Richmond.

District No. 4—Central Indiana, Hubert Bock, Bloomington.

District No. 5—Southwestern Indiana, K. G. Buskirk, Bloomington.

Mr. Muller has been commissioned in the United States army, and it will be necessary to name his successor.

These appointments are the initial step in the inauguration of the new labor program, by which after August 1st the federal government will control the recruiting and distribution of common labor, in war industries.

The organizers will complete the county organizations under the Public Service Reserve, and arrange for their co-operation with the Community War Labor Boards, to be established in each of the 106 districts in the State.

The following shows the number and boundaries of the Community Labor Boards in Indiana. Look for your district:

The cities of East Chicago, Gary, Whiting, Indiana Harbor, Hammond, Crown Point, Michigan

City (including the four northern townships of Laporte County), Laporte (including all but four northern townships), South Bend and Mishawaka, and the counties of Porter, Kosciusko, Marshall, Fulton, Starke, Pulaski, Jasper, Newton, Benton, and White.

The counties of Lagrange, Steuben, Allen, Whitley, Noble, Wells, Huntington, Wabash, Miami, Howard, Carroll, Adams, Tippecanoe, Blackford, Cass and Jay; and the cities of Auburn, Garrett, Elkhart (including the six northern townships of Elkhart County), Goshen (including the six southern townships of Elkhart County), Marion (including the northern half of Grant County), and Gas City (including the southern half of Grant County).

Union City (with jurisdiction over Ridgeville), Winchester, Richmond, Cambridge City, Anderson, Alexandria, and Elwood; and the counties of Fayette, Union, Franklin, Delaware, Rush, Shelby, Bartholomew, Decatur, Jennings, Ripley, Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson, Scott, Clark and Henry.

The counties of Hancock, Hamilton, Tipton, Hendricks, Clinton, Boone, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren, Vermillion, Parke, Vigo, Clay, Owen, Putnam, Morgan, Brown, Johnson, and Marion.

Vincennes, Bicknell; and the counties of Monroe, Lawrence, Jackson, Washington, Orange, Floyd, Harrison, Crawford, Perry, Spencer, Warrick, Vanderburgh, Posey, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Martin, Daviess, Sullivan, East Greene County and West Greene County.

They will list available labor with the offices of the United States Employment Service. War contractors employing 100 or more men will be restricted to this source of supply of common labor. Losses through proselyting and constant shifting of workers because of varying wages and conditions of employment will be regulated and stabilized in this manner, it is hoped.

## The Sugar Slacker.

County councils of defense will be asked to investigate the loyalty of those who protest against the new sugar regulations, particularly as applied to public eating houses.

The new regulation, effective August 1, provides sugar on a ration of two pounds per person per month, and public eating houses must make one pound serve for forty-five meals. Only through the most sincere and patriotic co-operation will it be possible to make the supply available in Indiana sufficient to prevent an absolute famine.

Retailers have been placed upon their honor and are assisting in an equitable distribution of sugar.

Those unwilling to assist in the effort being made to supply our soldiers and sailors and allies with enough sugar for bare necessities will be reported to the county food administrators and in turn to the county councils for an explanation.

## Patriotic Press Comment

### STAND BY THE FOOD LAWS.

The food administration during the past year and a half has displayed unusual executive ability and rare judgment. It was a big job to furnish supplies for our soldiers, our allies and the people at home, but Mr. Hoover has done it in a most acceptable manner.

There are dodgers in this, as there are in other war measures. There are those whose selfishness does not permit them to see the patriotic side, those who try to find defense in their opposition by telling how people in the country and small town districts are making their food sacrifice while those in the larger cities pay no attention to the food regulations and are living as high as they ever did. This is a poor excuse for one who wants to do his duty. The citizen who does his individual part in food conservation is performing his patriotic duty as fully as though he were on the battle line, and the one who does not do this is as much a slacker as though he were running away from conscription service. Conscience is a nemesis that does its duty, and conscience is ever present.—Attica Tribune.

## "Liberty Choruses" Planned To Maintain Civilian Morale

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

The organization of "Liberty choruses" all over the country for the purpose of building up and maintaining civilian morale through community singing is forecasted by a bulletin which has just been sent to every State Council of Defense by the State Councils Section of the Council of National Defense.

The program calls for the appointment of a state musical director in every State, to be chosen by the State Council of Defense and state division of the Woman's Committee. Through the county and community councils of defense the state musical director will bring about the creation of local Liberty choruses throughout the State. Existing choirs, choruses, glee clubs, and musical associations will be utilized wherever possible.

The Liberty choruses will sing at all patriotic mass meetings and public gatherings of every sort, and no effort will be spared to use them as a means of making the people of every community learn the songs of our Nation and its allies, and learn to get together and sing them.

A singing army can not be defeated. A singing nation can not be defeated. The object of the Council of National Defense is to make the United States, throughout this war and afterwards, what it has never been before—a singing nation. The feeling of the council is that the widest extension of organized singing will not only be of great service in assisting the organized speaking campaigns of the State Councils of Defense—a result which it has already had in States which have experimented with it—but will unite the people of every community for the expression of their will to win, and for a more complete unity in the prosecution of war work.

## Committee on Construction

The following report of the Committee on Proposed Construction was adopted by the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting July 31st:

Your Committee on Proposed Construction begs to report as follows:

1. In the matter of the Riley Caley road in Union Township, Wells County, the committee recommends that the decision of the Wells County Council of Defense, that such road may be built, be not disapproved.

2. In the case of the proposed erection of a building at Union Christian College, at Merom, Indiana, the committee recommends that the decision of the Sullivan County Council of Defense, that such building may be erected, be not disapproved.

3. In the matter of the Huron, McCurdy, Howell & Christie roads in Hendricks County, the committee recommends that the decision of the Hendricks County Council of Defense, that such highways may be constructed, be not disapproved.

4. In the matter of the improvement of North Main street in Mt. Vernon the committee recommends that the decision of the Posey County Council of Defense, that such improvement may proceed, be not disapproved.

5. In the case of the proposed construction of a Y. W. C. A. building at Elkhart, the committee recommends that the decision of the Elkhart County Council of Defense, that such construction may proceed, be not disapproved.

6. In the case of the proposed erection of a new consolidated high school building in Salt Creek Township, Jackson County, the committee recommends that the Jackson County Council of Defense be requested to investigate and consider the proposed building in the light of the policy laid down by the Council of National Defense and that the township trustee be requested to delay further proceedings until the County Council of Defense has investigated and acted in the matter.

Respectfully submitted,  
ARTHUR W. BRADY,  
CHARLES FOX,  
JAMES L. KEACH,  
Committee.



## Food Administration

Bulletin No. 149.

July 27, 1918.

### SUGAR DISTRIBUTION IS FURTHER RESTRICTED.

The allotment of sugar for Indiana for August is 8,883,000 pounds, and from this amount we must deduct any certificates issued in excess of our July allotment. This means a cut of 33 1/3% in our sugar distribution and consumption. Our sugar certificates for August will be based on a two pound per capita per month consumption. Sugar for hotels and restaurants is cut to two pounds per ninety meals. A, B and C certificates will be filled with the sugar remaining after D and E certificates are allotted.

Mr. Larger's excellent grasp of the sugar situation leaves us in satisfactory shape to go through next month. You will recall that we have already cut our sugar supply to hotels and restaurants; that we have already restricted allotments to the less essential industries and that our regulation of the distribution of sugar for canning purposes has been so strict that hoarding has been impossible and in most cases canning requirements are greatly below that of other years. It is advisable, however, to impress upon our people the necessity for revising their plans for preserving fruit. The Food Administration suggests that the fruit crop should be preserved without sugar and sweetened later when the fall sugar crop is available.

Please advise your retail grocers and all users of sugars in the industries that we hold them to a strict accounting for every pound of sugar distributed or used by them. Any violation of the sugar rules will be met by a cancellation of all sugar certificates and a seizure of all sugar stock on hand. The sugar and flour report blanks show a weekly sugar allotment of 12 ounces. After August 1 this will be 8 ounces per capita per week. Let this be clearly understood.

I have wired Washington that Indiana will loyally and faithfully observe every sugar ruling essential to the equitable distribution of sugar at home and the supplying of the demands of our soldiers and allies abroad.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. BARNARD.

Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

Bulletin No. 148, dated July 25, signed by Dr. Barnard, announced that owing to the seriousness of the situation all distribution of certificates to manufacturers and others under Class A will be eliminated.

Indiana's allotment of sugar totals 8,883,000 pounds for the month of August. This is a reduction of practically one-third. Certificates issued by the Federal Food Administration in July reached a total of 14,021,855 pounds, upon which the distribution totaled 13,012,750 pounds.

Certificates to retailers for August will be based on two pounds per capita per month. Hotels, restaurants and public eating houses must make similar retrenchment by making two pounds of sugar sufficient for ninety meals. Heretofore the per capita allowance has been three pounds per month, and the same quantity has been permitted for each ninety meals served in public eating houses.

Certificates for canning purposes will be issued subject to the same restriction that has obtained heretofore—that each purchaser be required to present a certificate upon which appears the O. K. of the local food administrator or his authorized deputy.

For the present, the issuing of certificates to manufacturers in Class A, which includes soda fountains, soft drink manufacturers, candy manufacturers, bottlers, and various other less essentials, will be eliminated.

Reports on the nation's egg supplies, lately received by the United States Food Administration, show that the number of eggs in storage in the United States on July 1 was practically the same as on July 1, 1917. With this condition, it is interesting to note that consumption had increased about 17 per cent, indicating that pro-

duction must also have increased in about the same degree. Imports and exports are a negligible factor compared with the enormous size of the egg trade within the United States. Prices received by producers for eggs have been gratifying, according to reports from the country egg markets, and poultry markets are still short of birds, due, it is believed, to the high level of egg prices.

Exports of beef products from the United States aggregated 96,982,000 pounds during May, 1918, which is the highest figure ever reached in one month in the history of the country. More than 96 per cent of the total went to the four European allies. Their diminished livestock production largely accounts for the increased demand and explains the need for beef conservation in the United States.

S. Moskowitz of Evansville, a poultry shipper, was permitted to make a contribution of \$500 to war charities in lieu of suspending business for a week. He admitted a charge of improperly feeding poultry enroute from Evansville to New York, the chicken feed having included sand and gravel.

Owing to the large amount of soft corn last fall there was a general heavy feeding, with a consequent large increase in the weight of hogs when they arrived at market. Export orders were filled with fatter and heavier hogs than the European populations had been accustomed to, and foreign buying agencies now request a return to the customary weights.

The increasing difficulties in securing sugar are said to have impelled many manufacturers, bottlers, soda fountain operators, and others normally using sugar, to resort to the use of saccharin. The use of saccharin is deleterious to health and in violation of the laws of Indiana.

The Gary Baking Company of Gary, Ind., on its confession of using an insufficient amount of substitutes with wheat flour, was permitted to pay to local war charities a contribution of \$500.

Charles G. Vahl, a baker of Brownstown, Ind., who had been warned repeatedly, admitted that he had failed to use the required amount of substitutes, and, as a result, C. H. Weithoff, federal food administrator for Jackson County, closed Vahl's business for ninety days.

J. J. Wilkerson, a baker of Clinton, Indiana, proved that his May report erred in the matter of substitutes reported used, and was released on warning. J. G. Tibma of Laporte admitted he had failed to use substitutes as required, and as a penalty will not be permitted to bake during August. Forrest J. Croop of Warsaw confessed violating the substitute order and was given the alternative of paying J. R. Frazer, county food administrator, \$200 as a voluntary war contribution or closing up shop. M. E. Lawrence of Warsaw admitted a similar delinquency and was given the same alternative with the warning that further offense means permanent suspension of his license. The Unger Baking Company of Indianapolis, on a further hearing of charges filed in May, convinced the baking division that they are conforming to the regulations and were warned to continue to do so. Henry Lee of Crawfordsville failed to file complete reports and was given another opportunity to conform to the requirements.

## Fertilizer Prices in Indiana Are Uniform

(Continued from Page 1)

"In my opinion, the letting of a contract does not oust local authorities of power to keep a road in repair during the time the improvement is suspended, the repair work being done in such manner as not to affect, needlessly, the rights of contractors. I suggest, however, that the contractor's consent be obtained, where possible, before any considerable repairs are made."

Mr. Fox asked the co-operation of the council in effecting a more satisfactory representation of labor on county councils of defense. He called attention to the fact that in Lake County, an important industrial center, an attorney sits on the council as the representative of labor. This, he said, is not conducive to the best interests of the situation. He also called attention to the fact that the labor member of the Vigo County Council of Defense is not in position to devote the necessary time to the work to co-operate effectively. He said the Allen County situation is likewise unsatisfactory. He agreed to report specifically in all instances wherein the labor representative is not acceptable to the working people, upon receipt of which report the council will take steps to secure relief.

Mr. Fox reported a strike of 100 workmen at the plant of the Standard Wheel Works at Terre Haute. He said proposals had been made for conciliation but had been rejected, and that the company had refused to join in an appeal for federal mediation. He asserted the company's output is 90 per cent war contracts. Mr. Fox, with Frank Wampler, chairman of the Committee on Employers' Co-operation, were appointed to investigate the controversy and report back at the next meeting of the council.

Judge S. Harrison White of the Colorado state supreme court was a visitor at the meeting and when called upon he complimented the council on its effective work. He said in his year of experience as a patriotic speaker he had come to the conclusion that the American people have awakened to a greater appreciation of each other, and to a recognition of what co-operation will do. He said there should be further effort made to emphasize the importance of production, supply and conservation of food and munitions, which, he said, are just as essential to victory as armed forces in the field. Judge White said: "We must recognize that the war is not over, that there is no basis for a conclusion that the war is near an end. We must be prepared for sacrifices that may test our patience and our strength. We must convince the American people that we must go through this war to a complete military victory."

### Mexican Labor Available.

Notice has been received by N. E. Squibb, federal director of the United States Public Service Reserve, that arrangements have been completed by the Department of Labor whereby in emergencies employers may import Mexican laborers for agricultural pursuits, railroad section maintenance and lignite mining. Information relative to the arrangement may be secured by interested employers by addressing Mr. Squibb at Room 83, State House, Indianapolis.

## Knuckle Down Or Go Under!

What do you do when you read the war news in the newspapers? If it tells of a German advance do you groan and spend the rest of the day criticising your government, Pershing, Foch and those under them?

If YOU were at the head of things? .....

If YOU were a soldier? .....

If YOU were Pershing or Foch? .....

It costs the country dear, whenever we waste time in this useless "Ifing." We all have something very definite to do to help win this war. When discouragement and set-backs come in the way of news of another German advance at the front, the thing for us to do is to dig into our particular war task with fresh vigor and a new determination to put the best that is in us into our work.



## Woman's Section

At a recent meeting in Laporte County, the county demonstrator suggested that there be a central place appointed for farmers' use, where canning may be conducted and the products sold the same as is done in the city.

Laporte announces a display held in that city for the United States Food Administration, given in the Balcony Building, which was donated by its owner to be used until rented. Demonstrations were provided for every day, two days, demonstrating sugarless cakes and wheatless breads. A tea room and bureau of information were features of the display.

In Wayne County, which stands high in gardening activities, an effort is being made to have vegetables grown later for fall use and for storage, in order that they may be in the best possible condition at the end of the growing season.

Huntington County's Home and Allied Relief Section sends in a wonderful report, including the work of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, which supplies milk to undernourished children, and a June shipment from the surgical dressings department of 51,508 pieces. The Fourteen-Minute Women in this county made fifty speeches in June.

A report of the Committee on Maintenance of Existing Social Service Agencies, Woman's Section, State Council of Defense, July 10, 1918, follows:

The number of county chairmen of this committee to date is 74. The number of reports received from chairmen in reply to the questionnaire forwarded some time ago, to be sent to the various social service agencies in their counties, to find out how these organizations and institutions have been affected by the war, 86.

Of these reports, the majority are to the effect that the social service activities have shown no appreciable decline on account of the war. However, several chairmen have reported that the work of certain organizations in their counties has been greatly affected, financially and otherwise, as a result of the war. The needs most often mentioned in these reports have been for funds, and also for the necessary clerical assistance in carrying on the work of the organizations, although many specific needs have been listed in answer to the questionnaire. One urgent call has come for a district nurse, another for playground literature and information as to how to establish a playground, the expense of such an institution, etc. The literature was supplied at once, also the information needed in regard to opening a playground in any community in this state. The chairman inquiring about the district nurse was referred to the chairman of the Registration Committee as requested by the Council of National Defense, in the hope that the much needed service could be supplied through her records.

One of the most important phases of this committee work is to present the purpose of the committee, as to conserving in every way these agencies for safeguarding the public welfare, to as many gatherings of people as possible, in order that we may be reminded again and again of these home duties which we are so apt to forget when our thoughts and our hearts are ever with the boys at the front who are fighting and dying that we may enjoy freedom, liberty and life. To this end, in addition to the talks given at the war conferences earlier in the year, the subject of the committee was presented, during the months of April and May, at seven conventions of the District Federation of Clubs and one County Federation convention, by the chairman of this committee in the county in which the convention was held.

The state chairman of the Committee on the Maintenance of Existing Social Service Agencies gave a seven-minute talk on the purposes, plans and accomplishments of this committee at Washington, Ind., on June 27 at the meeting

of the Municipal League of Indiana. This plea for the co-operation of the mayors and other city officials of the state in this phase of war work was made at an evening session, which was well attended, and we trust that some good resulted from the effort.

The chairman is arranging for a meeting of this state committee at the State Conference of Charities and Correction, to be held at Evansville October 5 to 8. This meeting will probably be in the form of a luncheon, to be followed by a few short talks by experts and a conference or round table, allowing opportunity for suggestions and questions by the committee members and others in attendance at the meeting. When Hon. Amos W. Butler, secretary of the Board of State Charities, learned of this plan, he expressed the desire of recognizing the Committee on the Maintenance of Existing Social Service Agencies in the announcement and program of the state conference, which we were delighted to have him do. In view of this decision, Mr. Butler, in conference with the committee chairman, selected a few members of the committee to be listed, with the regular state conference committees, in the conference announcement, with names having been chosen with a view to avoiding duplication with other conference committees and also to distributing them to the different congressional districts of the state.

A special invitation to attend this meeting will be sent by the state chairman, a little later, to the members of the entire committee. In this letter we shall emphasize the importance of the Committee on Maintenance of Existing Social Service Agencies, as we believe that some of the members, who have not replied to the request that a survey of local conditions be made, are not convinced of the real value of this war activity. We shall hope to impress upon the women of this committee that the State Conference of Charities and Correction is the place to get information and inspiration for their work, to get acquainted with the state leaders in social service and to learn how they may be of greatest assistance in their respective communities.

The secretary of the Board of State Charities has also expressed the intention of forwarding to each member of our committee a copy of the new directory of charitable and correctional institutions and social agencies, compiled by the Board of State Charities, which will be a great help to the county members and to the state chairman in our committee work. A copy of the prison pamphlet, now in the course of preparation at the office of this body, also will be forwarded to each member of our State Council of Defense committee, with the hope that the members of this committee will lend their co-operation in carrying out the desired plans.

Mrs. Mary Breckenridge Thompson, a national child welfare leader, has been secured for a speaking tour throughout several Indiana cities and towns from August 10 to 17. Mrs. Thompson, wife of the president of Crescent College, Eureka Springs, Ark., is a trained nurse by profession and has developed courses in child welfare work in connection with the college.

Her message to Indiana gatherings will be to make known the needs of children in wartime. The Children's Bureau of the United States regards Mrs. Thompson as a splendid speaker and this visit as a great opportunity for Indiana.

Mrs. Thompson's tentative schedule is as follows: August 10, Lagrange, afternoon; Albion, evening; August 11, Fort Wayne, afternoon; Portland, evening; August 12, Connersville; August 13, Greencastle, afternoon; Terre Haute, evening; August 14, Terre Haute, morning; August 15, New Albany, afternoon; Columbus, evening; August 16, Kokomo, evening; August 17, Lafayette, afternoon; Williamsport, evening.

### New Mexico is Moved.

The State of New Mexico, aroused by the activities of the Kaiser's agents in Mexico, has voted to her State Defense Council a fund of \$750,000. New Mexico has a population less than 350,000.

## Athletic Badge Tests

Boys, can you chin yourself four times without stopping? Can you jump 5 feet 9 inches in a standing broad jump and then finish the stunt by running 60 yards in 8½ seconds? If you can, you are qualified for a bronze medal and a certificate from the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

These athletic badge tests of physical efficiency will be used in many play-week celebrations throughout Indiana in September. There is no age limit for contestants, and girls, too, may enter.

This is what a girl must do to receive a badge and a certificate: Run a potato race in 42 seconds, throw a basket ball into its goal two out of six times from a distance of 15 feet, and walk 24 feet balancing herself with a book on her head, on the narrow edge of a 2x4 scantling.

These tests compose the first of a series of three national, standardized tests prepared by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. A contestant can receive only one badge a year, but in the event of a failure he may try again.

Evansville has a flourishing organization of drilling boys between the ages of 9 and 18 years. Simple military commands—"left face," "left about face"—are taught and executed in good form. A short parade led by a drum corps finished the two hours' work of the first evening. Interested onlookers were impressed by the seriousness of the boys and the manner in which they kept their regular formation. The drills are held weekly and are in charge of registered men of the city.

### Ten Golden Rules of Health.

The Ten Golden Rules of Health, as prescribed by the Minnesota Division, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, and Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, are as follows:

- I. Play hard and fair. Be loyal to your team mates and generous to your opponents.
- II. Eat slowly. Do not eat between meals. Chew food thoroughly. Never drink water when there is food in the mouth. Drink water several times during the day.
- III. Brush your teeth at least twice a day. Rinse your mouth out well with water after each meal.
- IV. Be sure to cultivate regular daily habits.
- V. Keep clean body, clothes, and mind. Wash your hands always before eating. Take a warm bath with soap once or twice a week; a cool sponge (or shower) bath each morning before breakfast and rub your body to a glow with a rough towel.
- VI. Try to keep your companions, especially young children, away from those who have contagious diseases.
- VII. Use your handkerchief to cover a sneeze or cough and try to avoid coughing, sneezing, or blowing your nose in front of others.
- VIII. Study hard, and in study, work, or play do your best.
- IX. Sleep: Get as many hours in bed each night as this table indicates for your age. Keep windows in bedroom well open.

### Hours of Sleep for Different Ages.

Age.	Hours of sleep.
5 to 6 .....	13
6 to 8 .....	12
8 to 10 .....	11½
10 to 12 .....	11
12 to 14 .....	10½
14 to 16 .....	10
16 to 18 .....	9½

X. Be cheerful, and do your best to keep your school and your home clean and attractive, and to make the world a better place to live in.

Hit hard and quickly for all we have and are and hope to be!

There is no deferred classification in food conservation. We are all in Class 1; all in camp, and ready to go "over the top" when we must further conserve.



## Ambitious Program For Working Reserve

Reduction in Age Limit With Other Attractive Features in Contemplation.

At the national conference of directors of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, held in Philadelphia at the City Club July 26 and 27, plans were discussed seeking the extension next year of farm training and farm supply camps for high-school boys. It was decided to lower the age limit from sixteen to fifteen years, with a minimum weight requirement of 115 pounds, effective at the option of the national director, William E. Hall.

Members of the reserve are also to have a national uniform with a bronze insignia on the collar, consisting of five letters—"U. S. B. W. R.," and are to be organized into companies for military drill throughout the winter. The plan calls for one unit for each high school where the enrollment justifies.

### Co-operation of War Department.

In extending the opportunity for military training to high-school boys enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, the War Department will lend full co-operation if present plans are consummated.

Dr. C. R. Mann, chairman of the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, who is responsible for the development of the Student Army Training Corps plan, whereby college students are uniformed, sworn into military service and detailed back to their respective schools to pursue their studies and undergo certain prescribed technical training which increases their value to the army, addressed the conference Friday night. He gave unqualified endorsement to the Boys' Working Reserve and, in pledging the support of the War Department to the movement, said that he hoped to be able to announce very shortly a plan whereby members of the Student Army Training Corps would be detailed to the various high schools to give military training to companies of boys enrolled in the Boys' Working Reserve. He declared that every boy in America over fifteen years old is an integral part of the great war machine and that those in authority in Washington are very much interested in such a combination of plans as will give the boy military training in connection with his school work, coupled with such rudimentary training in agricultural work as will not only make him valuable on the farm, but enable him immediately to apply the disciplinary lessons, the "will to do," the self-control and the "Yankee grit" inculcated through military drill. He praised farm work as a means of improving and building up the physique of Young America and said that any boy who has "the nerve and grit to stick it out on a farm all summer will make a good soldier."

### Urges Financial Support.

Lieutenant Governor Frank B. McClain of Pennsylvania said that no State legislature or State council of defense can be too liberal in its financial support of the Boys' Working Reserve. "It is a sane, practical, economically sound proposition and has proven its worth in Pennsylvania. The \$125,000 spent in our State on the boys this summer will yield more in dollars and cents than any appropriation of equal amount spent for any other part of the war program."

Lieutenant Governor McClain is a farmer and has the reputation of feeding more cattle each year than any other farmer in his State. He emphasized the fact that this is no time for a niggardly policy in the expenditure of public funds, particularly as they aid in the projection of any war program. "Just as success in industrial enterprise today is measured by production, not profits, just so is the expenditure of public funds measured by results, not cost."

This is the message he charged each delegate to carry home to his own State in seeking funds for the greatly enlarged program which is being planned for the Boys' Working Reserve.

### Advocates Large Camps.

In relating how Pennsylvania State College at first looked askance at the plans for the military agricultural training camp conducted for 1,200 boys last spring and later became converted to the idea, Dr. E. C. Sparks, president of the institution, stated that "we will do it again next year, whether the war lasts or not, and my one wish is that we have 12,000 boys instead of 1,200. Those people who were in favor of the camp in the beginning were right, and those who were against it were wrong and gladly admit it."

The boys who attended the Pennsylvania camp were housed in tents belonging to the State militia and were uniformed at the expense of the State. At the conclusion of their twelve days' training they were detailed to central supply camps, where in groups of twenty to thirty they were housed together under trained supervision, working on farms within a radius of five or ten miles of the camp. Automobiles carried them to and from the camp.

### Educators Co-operate.

Dr. J. George Becht, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania State board of education, stated in emphatic terms that educators everywhere must get behind the Boys' Working Reserve and the men at the head of it, because it carries with it its own educational activity and is in position very largely to reduce the alarming mortality in high-school enrollment resulting from the war. He pointed out that the boy who engages in industrial employment during vacation is loath to give up the high wages he is earning in order to return to school in the fall. On the other hand, the boy who through the influence of the reserve engages in farm work finds himself out of employment just about the time school begins, and fortunately for him the line of least resistance leads directly to the school door, which is exactly where he belongs.

He urged that boys who are members of the reserve be permitted to enroll in special classes organized for speeded-up school work, a curtailed Christmas vacation, and the adoption of any other reasonable plan which will enable boys, without loss of scholarship, to be released early next spring for farm work. "This is a war necessity which calls for the immediate and undivided co-operation of every school man. The Boys' Working Reserve is the best friend the schools have."

### Indiana Represented.

The State council of defense of Indiana was represented by C. B. Fritsche, assistant State director, who addressed the conference on the practical side of the military agricultural training camp idea. He emphasized the need for planning ahead on a large scale for next year, when, if the plans for the mobilization of an army of 5,000,000 men materialize, the Boys' Working Reserve will have a burden of most significant and tremendous proportions to shoulder.

Associate National Director H. W. Wells told the delegates that Indiana had probably contributed more toward putting the Boys' Working Reserve on the map than any other organization, and that every once in awhile he felt like saying, "Thank God for Indiana." He praised the State council of defense, Governor Goodrich, Dr. Horace Ellis and other school men throughout the State for the unreserved support given to the Boys' Working Reserve, which he termed as "one of the most significant movements growing out of the war."

### Beware, Profiteer!

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, who in addition to being Federal food administrator for Indiana, is food and drug commissioner, and as such in charge of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, announces that dealers who seek to profiteer through the giving of short weight or measure, will be punished by an immediate revocation of the license under which they are permitted to do business by the food administration, or if not licensed by having the licensed source of their supply instructed to discontinue further business relations, which amounts to putting them out of business.

No man is rich enough to eat what this country needs.

### U. S. Food Club Song.

(Tune: "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp.")

Every woman, child and man  
Should be helping all they can  
In this war that every nation shall be free.  
They are saying, "If we save,  
We are keeping from the grave  
Many lads who're fighting now for liberty."

### First Chorus.

"Save, save, save the wheat," says Hoover,  
"Save the meat and sugar, too."  
You can do it if you try,  
Cutting out white bread and pie,  
And our Dr. Barnard says, "It's up to you."

If to save will help to win,  
We are eager to begin  
And are very glad and proud to have the  
chance,  
Just to send the kinds of food  
That will do the allies good  
When our ships have taken them across to  
France.

Just the giving food is small,  
Where so many give their all  
And so many mothers' hearts are full of woe  
For the son already gone,  
For the one who's carrying on  
And the one who very soon may need to go.

### Second Chorus.

Save, oh, save the lives of laddies,  
Save a mother's broken heart;  
And when Freedom's flag's unfurled  
Once again o'er all the world,  
You're a loser if you haven't done your part.

### Christie at Kendallville.

G. I. Christie will address the Productive Congress of Northeastern Indiana Farmers, to be held at Kendallville, August 22nd. The meeting is under the auspices of the Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Conference of County Agents, and farm leaders which includes representatives from nine counties, namely: Adams, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Allen, Dekalb, Noble, Steuben, and Lagrange. The day's program will include livestock judging demonstrations, the treatment of wheat for smuts, educational exhibits by county agents and home demonstration agents, and speeches by the representatives of the Department of Agriculture, Food Administration and members of Congress.

County Agent H. R. Smalley will be chairman of the conference. B. V. Widney of Albion, is chairman of the program committee, Miss Genevieve Barton, Fort Wayne, on Home Economics, and County Agent A. Z. Arehart, Auburn, on arrangements.

### Caton 100 Per Cent Patriotic.

Between patriotic addresses Charles H. Caton, one of the list of dependable speakers enrolled for service under the Speakers' Bureau of the Indiana State Council of Defense, is occupying his time at Clay City in helping in the harvest fields and fishing. By the latter means he states that he is assisting in carrying out the food regulations, which urge the use of fish instead of beef and pork. He is seeking an opportunity to enter the service of the nation, either in the army or the Y. M. C. A.

The cost of the United States Food Administration for its first year's work was less than two cents for every person in the United States.

## May God Forgive Him! America Never Will

The man who comes out of this war with one dollar more than he had when it began has taken it from the blood of the men who died for him. May God forgive him. The American people never will.—R. Lyman Wilbur.





# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume I

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AUGUST 9, 1918

Number 52

## Increase in Acreage of Indiana 1919 Wheat

**Food Committee Also Plans to Stimulate  
Pork Production Ten Per  
Cent.**

At a regional wheat conference held at Chicago, July 25th and 26th, attended by eleven of the winter wheat producing States, Indiana was requested to increase her wheat acreage seventeen per cent. This was announced at a joint meeting of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation and the wheat committee held at Indianapolis, August 2d. A seventeen per cent increase over last year's acreage would mean 456,816 acres for the State.

D. S. Myer, state leader of the wheat campaign, has made plans to meet this requirement through the county wheat committees, better farming associations, and thrashing rings which he has already organized. He proposes to assign a definite acreage increase for each county.

The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation went on record as commending the campaign for a seventeen per cent increase, and urged a vigorous prosecution of the campaign to meet this requirement. The Food committee will also ask the co-operation of the State Council of Defense and the county councils of defense in carrying out their program.

Mr. Myer reported on the progress of the wheat campaign to date, which has been conducted along the line of maintaining the acreage and increasing the yield per acre. Through the present organization, the field inspectors have located between four and five hundred fields of wheat suitable for seed. The principal varieties located are Rudy, Michigan Amber, Farmer's Friend, Harvest King, and the better strains of Fultz and Poole.

It was also reported at this meeting that the campaign to order fertilizers early has resulted in a larger per cent of farmers buying their fertilizer during July than ever before. The demand for acid phosphate is so great that there is some question whether the fertilizer manufacturers will be able to supply Indiana needs. No shortage exists at the present time.

### Ten Per Cent Increase in Pork.

The government has asked for a 10 per cent increase in pork production in Indiana. This increase is expected of Indiana in addition to the 25 per cent increase which was effected last fall. The Food committee will launch a campaign to meet this requirement. It is proposed to form county swine production committees to see that each county makes their proper increase. This will be accomplished largely through the animal husbandry men of Purdue. Detail plans for carrying out this program will be announced by the Food committee in the near future.

### Seed Corn Campaign Proposed.

It was announced at the Food committee meeting that the need for selecting seed corn will be more urgent this fall than ever before in the history of the State. As a result of the poor seed corn conditions last spring, thousands of bushels of seed were shipped into Indiana from Missouri, New Jersey, and other States, introducing many foreign varieties. It is imperative that the tried and true varieties of seed corn be re-established in the State. It is proposed to conduct the campaign for field selection of seed corn through the members of the Indiana Corn Grow-

ers' association and the Extension department of Purdue University. C. B. Riley, W. W. Bonner, and Sam George were appointed on a committee to perfect plans for this seed corn selection campaign, to be presented at the next meeting of the Food committee, which will be held at the farm of George Ade, Brook, Indiana, August 14th or 21st.

### Silo Campaign Progress.

Maurice Douglas, state leader of the Silo campaign, reported at the Food committee meeting, that approximately 50 per cent of the 10,000 silos had already been sold in Indiana. He also reported that the securing of cars for the shipment of steel and silos had assisted greatly in stimulating the campaign. Mr. Douglas complimented the state and local papers and the creamery manufacturers for their excellent co-operation in the publicity campaign. In order to finish the campaign, each man who has already purchased a silo will be asked to interest one other farmer. "The success of the campaign is assured," said Mr. Douglas.

### Dairy Products Dinner.

A special dairy products dinner, financed by the Indiana State Dairy Association and the dairy manufacturers, will be held August 9th at the Claypool Hotel, under the auspices of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation. Dr. E. V. McCollum, of the Johns Hopkins University, will be one of the principal speakers. Warren T. McCray, chairman of the Food committee, will likely preside.

### Agents Urged to Remain at Posts.

It was learned at the state Food committee meeting that many of the county agricultural agents are enlisting in the various branches of the military service. The program for increased production and the various campaigns resulting therefrom demand the services of a trained leader in the various counties of the State in order that the production program can be met. In view of these facts, the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation endorsed the work of the county agricultural agents employed through Purdue university, as a vital means of carrying out the demands of the government for a greater food production and conservation, and urged the county agents to continue at their posts as a patriotic duty. The Food committee is also asking the State Council of Defense to take such action as will encourage the county agents to remain in their present important work.

### No Liquor to Soldiers.

No alcoholic beverages are to be sold or given, publicly or privately, to any man in uniform in any place in the United States. This is a regulation promulgated by the President under Section 12 of the Selective Service Law for the protection of men in service against intoxicating liquors.

The enforcement of this law involves the co-operation, not merely of all local law enforcement bodies in the country, but also of the public at large.

Every person must be made to understand that they are not to sell, or give liquor to men in uniform because it detracts from military efficiency.

Zones in which the sale of liquor is illegal are established around every military camp in which 250 men or more are stationed for more than thirty days.

The portions of incorporated municipalities lying within the five mile areas around camps are no longer excluded from the zones in which the sale of liquor is preventable by Federal officials, providing the municipalities in question are already dry by state or local law.

## Boys Reserve Will Save Tomato Crop

**Indiana Canners Sending in Requests for  
Help on 1918 Pack—Minute Squad  
Organized.**

Indiana canners are sending in many requests for boys to help during the tomato harvest, which begins about August 20th and continues until frost. Pay offered for picking tomatoes this season ranges from six to nine cents per bushel. An average boy can pick 40 to 50 bushels a day. This is an opportunity for Hoosier boys to earn enough money before October to buy a Liberty Bond for cash and at the same time help save a crop, 75% of which will be commandeered by the Federal Government for the army and navy. Canned tomatoes often take the place of drinking water in the front line trenches and form a principal part of the diet on shipboard during heavy seas.

### Reserve Pledges Help.

Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director of the Boys' Reserve, has sent out a call to all Reserve Directors, urging them to report promptly how many boys they will have available for the tomato harvest. The need is urgent, says Mr. Straus, for Indiana farmers have increased their tomato acreage from 36,000 acres last year to 52,000 acres this season, and are relying very largely on members of the Reserve for harvest labor. Many school superintendents have issued a ruling whereby high school boys who are needed for this work may remain out of school during the first two or three weeks of the session and be given every opportunity to make up their lost school work without loss of standing in their classes following their return.

### Minute Squad Organized.

Under the leadership of Eugene P. Stocks, Assistant City Director of the Boys' Working Reserve, twenty Evansville boys, organized in a "Minute Squad," ready to respond to any emergency calls for farm help, saved 42 acres of corn in July in Vanderburgh County, when, following wet weather, German weeds were about to take the crop, which will now yield a value of no less than \$2,000. These boys answered many calls for help on farms when labor was at a premium. They have received much praise from Vanderburgh County farmers, who were among the first to realize that, given proper instruction, the city boy will soon make himself valuable.

### On to Berlin.

The following letter from a member of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve displays a spirit of which the Hoosier State may well be proud:

"Cloverdale, Ind., August 18, 1918.

"Isaac D. Straus,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

"Dear Sir:

"My school begins soon so I will make a report of my summer work toward helping win the war. I have worked every day since May 1, except Sunday, and looked after the stock of the farm Sunday morning. I have worked harder this summer than in any previous summer. I have been on the job early and late.

"Last week I helped thrash. It was nothing to see me coming in between 10 and 12 o'clock at night. I stayed till the last—for bread is what we need to win the war and we must thrash it

(Continued on Page 8)



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Allen County.**—At a meeting between the Fort Wayne Service Boards and the Allen County Council of Defense, the defense body worked out the following program: A meeting of all Class A-1 service men will be called for the night of August 8 at a local theatre, with a similar meeting on each of the next two Thursday nights following. Four subjects will be covered at the first meeting, as follows: (1) explaining the purpose of the call, giving an outline of the complete program, and explaining the justice and efficiency produced by the selective service law; (2) Red Cross work, elaborating on home service work and civilian relief; (3) military courtesy and discipline; (4) legal rights of soldiers. The four subjects for the second meeting will be: (1) Y. M. C. A.; (2) Jewish welfare; (3) soldiers' insurance; (4) why we are at war. And the four for the final meeting will be: (1) K. of C. war work; (2) clean in body and clean in mind; (3) why we must win the war; (4) opportunity for any Class 1 man to ask any questions. In addition, during the second week a women's meeting has been arranged for the mothers, wives, etc., of Class A-1 men. This will be conducted entirely by the ladies, with a view of putting at ease any uncertainty of those remaining behind; any questions may be asked and they will be carefully answered. Musical programs have been arranged for each of the meetings, and a military drill will be given one night each week for all Class A men. Reports from Garden Supervisor H. V. Knight indicate that the 7,000 war gardens in Fort Wayne will yield a crop conservatively valued at \$165,000. The record for 1917 showed 5,000 gardens in operation with an area of about 150 acres, while this year's record shows fully 250 acres and an increase of 2,000 gardens. Much of the credit for this showing is due to the Liberty Garden Committee, whose gospel of "more food" has fallen on fertile soil in this community. Mrs. B. Paul Mosaman has been appointed chairman of the Americanization Committee, Dr. Carrie Hanning chairman of the nurses' registration campaign, and Mrs. Ben Levi chairman of the Women's Motor Corps. William H. Scheiman, chairman of the County Council of Defense, is responsible for the little booklet "Why Is America in the War?", 6,000 copies of which have been prepared for distribution throughout the county. The points are well selected, carefully and intelligently brought out, and give the reader a clear insight into some of the vital questions of the hour. In accordance with the proclamation issued by Mayor W. Sherman Cutshall, Monday, August 12, at high noon, every church bell in the city of Fort Wayne will ring, and absolute silence will prevail throughout the city on the part of industrial activities for a period of two minutes, during which time the public will silently unite in prayer for the welfare of our troops at the front. This will occur daily throughout the period of the war.

**Blackford County.**—After a thorough investigation, covering three days, W. E. Leer, special representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, reports very little black stem rust in the wheat in Blackford County, and says he found few barberry bushes of the dangerous kind in the county. He made a record in each case where the barberry was found, and reported the names to the Department of Agriculture, and every effort will be made to see that the plants are removed.

**Boone County.**—With 82 food clubs organized with a membership of 4,000, food conservation and strict adherence to all food rules are being worked out in Boone County. So well has the work progressed under County Food Administrator Morris Ritchie, assisted by Mrs. George M. Comley, that the county now proudly boasts of being 100 per cent efficient. Township food organizations are under the following chairman: Sugar Creek, Mrs. Frank Coleman; Perry, Mrs. Chas. Herr; Worth, Mrs. J. T. Frank; Lighthouse, Marion; Mrs. Martha E. Stoops; Eagle, Mrs. F. M. Gregory; Harrison, Mrs. Lela Crostreet; Center, Mrs. W. O. Darnall; Jackson, Mrs. Linnie Billingsley; Washington, Mrs. Lizzie Ryan; Union, Mrs. Anna Routh; Clinton, Mrs. Jennie D. Casady; Jefferson, Mrs. Carl Riner.

**Carroll County.**—The Julien Pig Club, which was established by Dr. Ren Julien in December, 1916, has proven successful beyond the expectations of the founder. Not alone are the boys interested, but the fathers as well, and the profits made by the boys have in many instances induced the fathers to sell their grade and scrub hogs and purchase pure bred hogs. Charles Wood of Delphi received a pig from the first lot given out. His sow farrowed eight pigs and saved all of them. He returned the two best gilts to the club, sold two gilts and two boars for \$225, has one gilt and one boar, and the sow has another litter of seven pigs. He was offered \$800 for the sow and litter. Charles has always been able to keep his hogs by themselves and knows exactly the amount of feed consumed. From December 15, 1916, to date the feed has cost \$147.07.

**Cass County.**—Cass County reports one of the largest wheat yields in the state. From 21½ acres on the farm of Jesse Tabor, 954.6 bushels have been harvested and thrashed. This is an average of 44.4 bushels to the acre, and at an estimated price of \$2.05 this yield netted \$91.02 per acre.

**Decatur County.**—An honor roll, containing the names of 99 young men of the community who have entered the service of their country, was dedicated at St. Paul July 28.

**Delaware County.**—An Indianapolis concern, which owns a large canning factory at Eaton, has appealed to the Delaware County Council of Defense, the local Boys' Working Reserve and the public to assist it in harvesting 600 acres of tomatoes and in canning the fruit, beginning August 15 and continuing until frost arrives.

**Elkhart County.**—Elkhart's first application of the "work or fight" order resulted in the arrest of two colored men. Reports of other violators of the law are under investigation.

**Fayette County.**—A Fayette County youth, within draft age, but exempted for farm work, recently became angry because thrashing was continued late at the place he was working. He struck his pitchfork into the ground and said he would work no longer. Within forty-eight hours the local board of registration and exemption had abrogated his deferred classification and sent him toward an army camp. The board declines to give the youth's name, but the fact has been made known. Company B of the Liberty Guard has taken the contract of patrolling Roberts Park during the four days and four nights of the free fair. Most of the money received by the company for this duty will be spent for the permanent record of the names of nearly 1,000 Fayette County young men in active service.

**Floyd County.**—To stimulate interest in the student nurses' campaign, the Golden Star Company of the Girls' Military Corps, in command of Lieutenant G. G. Quillen of the Quartermaster's Department, Jeffersonville, made its first public appearance in a parade July 25. Heading the parade was Mrs. S. E. Stout, chairman of the parade committee, and Mrs. J. F. Kurfess, woman member of the County Council of Defense. The company, 200 strong, dressed uniformly in white, made a splendid appearance. Practically three-fourths of Floyd County's quota of nurses has been secured to date.

**Fulton County.**—A. E. Babcock is the new appointee for fuel administrator for Fulton County.

**Greene County.**—An average yield of 40 bushels per acre from 14 acres of wheat is the record of L. E. Stalcup, a Washington township farmer. Mrs. Anna G. Beasley, chairman of the women's registration committee of Greene County, reports that out of 9,834 women canvassed, 9,219 registered for war emergency work, 35 of this number having signified their willingness to become Red Cross nurses.

**Howard County.**—Fifty pounds of sugar, found in the home of Fred Adler on Lindsey street, was confiscated by the county food administrator and will be placed, temporarily, in the front window of his office as a warning to those unpatriotic citizens who do not obey the food laws. Postmaster Havens has not filed request for exemption for any employee of the Kokomo postoffice and will not do so unless he can in conscience attest that such employee is necessary to the adequate operation of the service. The county council has appropriated \$5,800 for the use of the Howard County Council of Defense, with promise of further appropriation later to make the aggregate amount \$9,000, which figure the defense body estimated would be required for their year's work. Starting out with a membership of 25, the Kokomo Citizens' Vigilance Committee now numbers 100 members. The personnel comprises only citizens of unquestioned loyalty, who have banded together to supplement the work of the various war work committees and in a measure serve in the capacity of federal secret agents. Similar organizations elsewhere have proven very successful. County Food Administrator Morgan has petitioned authorities at Washington, through the State Food Administration, to permit the feeding of rye to hogs in Howard County, owing to the scarcity of corn in this section.

**Huntington County.**—The following resolution, passed by the County Council of Defense, indicates that any parties considered disloyal to the government will not get preferred service from either the fuel or food administrations: "Be it resolved, That the various agents of the government in this war are instructed by the County Council of Defense and requested by it to afford immediate protection to those supporting the government of the United States, by such preference as is proper in the discharge of their various duties." The Council of Defense of Huntington County has caused to be published the names of eight citizens of that county who have persistently refused to make contributions to war work funds or perform any service in behalf of war activities. C. B. Williams, Huntington County fuel administrator, was in the southern Indiana coal fields to buy coal for a reserve for next winter. Nine dealers in Huntington have pledged themselves to store five carloads each for such a purpose. City officials, at a meeting with Mr. Williams, told him the city was not in a position to maintain a municipal coal yard. By unanimous vote of the County Council of Defense, J. Q. Cline has been removed as a member of the public morals committee of the defense body. Charges of obstructing the work of the council and republishing malicious statements against persons engaged in war work were preferred against him.

**Jay County.**—Pennville is to do her bit toward war fund raising by having a four-day chautauqua from August 18 to 22. The program includes only Jay County talent. The last week in July marked the end of the child welfare examinations in the county. In every township hundreds of children were taken to the school houses, where physicians and volunteer workers held physical examinations. Surgical aid and hospital treatment is promised to all who need it.

**Jackson County.**—Bids which were submitted for the construction of a consolidated high school building in Salt Creek township were returned to the contractors by Buell Brown, township trustee, following the ruling of the Jackson County Council of Defense that the labor, money and material involved could be used to a better advantage for essential war work. The investigation of the proposed work was made by the County Council of Defense at the request of the State Defense Council. The building was estimated to cost \$15,000.

**Johnson County.**—Sixty-four members of the Whiteland Liberty Guards are now fully equipped with new uniforms.

**Knox County.**—The Knox County chapter of the Red Cross has issued a very interesting statement, covering the period

from November, 1917, to June, 1918. Some of the articles turned out by the chapter are given herewith: 2,224 pajamas, 1,571 bed shirts, 433 bath robes, 772 bed jackets, 1,816 bed socks, 601 suits underwear, 1,560 pillow cases, 693 sheets, 1,478 pillows, 76 quilts and comforters, 2,545 towels, 217 rugs, 100 spreads, 3 surgeons' gowns, 2,078 pairs knitted socks, 847 sweaters, 262 helmets, 458 pairs wristlets, 12 scarfs, 6 trench caps, 2 kneelets, 102 soldier kits, 1,150 wash cloths, handkerchiefs, etc., 53,300 surgical dressings. The value of the articles listed above, as appraised by a committee consisting of Esco Walk, Wm. Burchfield, Louis Lannan and M. C. Grosseup, amounts to \$42,961.44. The material used cost \$12,923.23; expense, \$707.12, which leaves a net profit of \$29,231.09. Under the auspices of the Knox County chapter of the Red Cross, a canteen service organization is being established in Vincennes, and although the local women have much of their time already taken up with war work, they are enthusiastic about this new service.

**Lake County.**—Judge McMahon has just appointed George Sheehan, secretary of the Lake County Central Labor Union, the labor member of the Lake County Council of Defense. The labor organizations some time ago endorsed Mr. Sheehan and urged the County Council of Defense to make the appointment, but the members of the council, themselves appointed by the Circuit Court judge, felt the appointive power rested with Judge McMahon, and on referring the matter to him the appointment was promptly made. Mrs. Jennie Ward Wheeler, in charge of the student nurses' recruiting in Lake County, has enrolled 46 applicants against the required quota of 20, but as the prescribed quota does not limit the number of applicants from the various counties, Mrs. Wheeler is anxious to have just as many additional applicants as possible.

**LaGrange County.**—Red Cross work in LaGrange County continues with unabated zeal, as indicated by the following enlistment of the July output to the Indianapolis warehouse: 175 winter pajamas; 55 summer pajamas; 25 bed shirts; 225 undershirts; 30 knitted coverlets, made by schools; 125 refuse garments; 2 layettes, complete; box of drinking cups, gun wipes, candles and checker boards.

**Laporte County.**—The employees of the Wallace & Smith Linnet Mills have organized a Red Cross club with the following officers: President, Lyndy Schults; vice-president, Mrs. Richard Wallace; treasurer, Judith Gildersleeve; secretary, Mrs. A. Thomas. Sixty-four girls joined the club. The weekly dues are to be donated to the American Red Cross, and in very needy cases financial assistance will be given to Laporte war mothers. The management of the Laporte County Fair introduced an innovation this year in the way of a chautauqua. This feature is being strongly supported, and promises have been received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington and the National Council of Defense that each will send one of their very best speakers. These headlines will be supplemented by talent furnished by the State Council, State Agricultural College at Purdue, the national Red Cross society, and the national organizations of the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C. and the League to Enforce Peace, of which former President Wm. H. Taft is at the head. Springfield township claims credit for a plan by which thrashermen can operate with less men than are usually employed. "Basket rack clubs" have been organized, and farmers who are members of these clubs build their bundle racks with large sides, so that the rack is much like a huge basket. The drivers load their own grain and no men are required to pitch bundles in the field. One or two more teams are needed to thrash under this plan, and as there seems to be plenty of teams and a scarcity of men, the plan is working out in a most practical way.

**Madison County.**—About 50 young women recently attended a meeting at the home of Mrs. E. B. Kehrer in Anderson in response to the call which has gone out over the state for nurses. Of this number seven definitely declared their intention of taking the training, and others will report at a later meeting, which has been called by Mrs. Kehrer and Mrs. Sansberry of the County Council of Defense. The committee having charge of soliciting money with which to buy uniforms for the company of Liberty Guards of Alexandria reports \$675 has been subscribed. Selected men in Class I will drill with the guards once each week. Edgar McKown will be drillmaster.

**Montgomery County.**—Miss Mary O'Neal and Miss Elsie Walkup, of Crawfordville, have joined the farmerette school at Vassar College, to take the special emergency war work farming course which has been established by this college, as well as many other colleges throughout the country.

**Posey County.**—A movement has been inaugurated to establish a Liberty Guard organization in Posey County.

**Rush County.**—Mrs. A. L. Stewart, who is the recruiting agent for the nurses' drive in Rush County, is enthusiastic over the results of the first few days of the campaign. Eight of the county's quota of twenty were secured in the first three days. In one afternoon fifteen inquiries were received, and every one, Mrs. Stewart states, came from bright, intelligent young women, the majority of whom have high school educations and are anxious to get in training as quickly as possible.

**St. Joseph County.**—27,366 women from St. Joseph County registered for war work in the recent registration campaign. The completed record shows the townships rank from 80 to 100 per cent in their registration. Clay Township, which was organized under the direction of Mrs. Geo. Hepler, registered every woman in that community, while Harris Township lacked only two. Mishawaka showed a total registration of 3,485 women.

**Sullivan County.**—The initial meeting of the Sullivan County Adjustment Appeal Board of the County Council of Defense was held on August 2 at the courthouse. This board was established for the purpose of investigating and adjust-



ing all cases concerning war duty; whether it is a case of anyone thinking they have too much or too little to do, the case will be carefully investigated and justice administered. ... H. S. Benson, county agent, has been made president of a new association formed by the military registrants of Sullivan County. The vice-presidents named are: Cecil Jennings, Carlisle; Claude Laman, Sullivan, and Jess Bollinger, Shelby. Hinkle C. Hays of this city was elected secretary, and Bayard T. Lang, treasurer.

Tippecanoe County.—The "work or fight" order issued to all the hens in Indiana by the poultrymen of Purdue University is now in full working force, and the culling campaign will continue for the next five or six weeks. The schedule calls for four farm culling demonstrations in each county. ... The County Council of Defense is established in its new and permanent quarters in the Sharp Block, Lafayette. The suite of five rooms will also house the fuel and food administrators, and the new arrangements will centralize the handling of these several activities. ... The time for enrolling in the state-wide five-acre corn contest has been extended from June 15 to August 15 by G. I. Christie, secretary of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association. Requests have come from all over the state that additional time for enrollment be given.

Wells County.—After the Woman's Section of the Wells County Council of Defense had raised the necessary \$100 to employ a woman county agent, Purdue University advised them they were too late to get a woman demonstrator for their county this year. A meeting has been called to decide whether the fund will be held intact to provide for a demonstrator next year, or whether the money will be refunded to the donors. ... From a contribution box placed at one of the local theatres, the sum of \$7.00 was received and turned over to the Red Cross.

## Red Cross Activities

Only forty-eight Indiana nurses were enrolled during July for active Red Cross service, it is announced by Miss Anna Gladwin, acting director of nursing at Lake Division, Red Cross headquarters.

The July recruits brought Indiana's Red Cross enrollments in 1918 to 136. As Indiana's 1918 quota of nurses is 508, there must be 372 more enrolled in the remaining five months of the year.

Ohio and Kentucky, the other two Lake Division Red Cross states, furnished in July respectively 245 and 8 enrollments. Ohio must furnish 1,287 and Kentucky 372 more, graduate nurses before the year is out.

"All enrollments made by the Red Cross are for active service," said Miss Gladwin, "and we can accept only those women who are graduates of accredited nursing schools. Nurses enrolled for military service must be over 21 years old."

Indiana Red Cross Home Service Sections last month dealt with 1,937 families or relatives of men in the military and naval service. This is shown in the monthly report of James L. Fieser, Lake Division, Red Cross director of civilian relief.

The report points out that 752 of these families received information only. Financial assistance totaling \$3,960.29 was provided for families of other Indians in the service.

At Lake Division headquarters 2,243 cases for home service work were cleared to Red Cross chapter sections. Most of these cases came to the division from American camps and cantonments.

Pay of nurses enrolled by the American Red Cross for military service has been raised to \$75 a month for overseas duty and to \$60 a month for duty at hospitals at American camps and cantonments.

Announcement of the increase has just been received at Lake Division Red Cross headquarters. Heretofore \$60 a month was paid to nurses sent overseas and \$50 a month to those kept at military work this side the Atlantic.

Miss Anna Gladwin, acting director of nursing at division headquarters, said today that the increase in pay should result in the enrollment of many more nurses.

"There are many nurses who have wanted to enroll with the Red Cross and could not because of the low pay and family obligations," Miss Gladwin said.

"This new scale provides salaries which are

about on the same level with those paid in hospitals.

"In addition, the government provides the nurses with the same war risk insurance as is provided soldiers and sailors."

Telegrams calling attention to Surgeon General Gorgas' new request for 1,000 nurses a week for overseas duty have gone out from the Lake Division Bureau of Nursing to all Indiana Red Cross nursing committees.

So far this year Indiana has furnished only 136 graduate nurses for active Red Cross service and is far below its 1918 quota.

"The 'thousand-a-week' order gives the Red Cross nursing service the biggest task and opportunity it has had since the war began," Miss Anna Gladwin, acting director of nursing in the Lake Division, said today.

"We have asked our local nursing committees throughout Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky to strengthen their personnel where necessary and prepare for the hardest work of the year.

"We expect to get a large number of nurses who have brothers in the military or naval service. Until last week we were not permitted to enroll for foreign service nurses who are sisters of soldiers and sailors."

The Red Cross can only enroll graduate nurses over 21 years old.

James L. Fieser, who is in charge of home service work of the Lake Division, American Red Cross, was a resident of Indiana for twenty-one years and is very proud of the war activities of his old State and especially of its Red Cross record. At a meeting of co-workers here he commented on the work being done to assist the families of soldiers and sailors.

"Indiana," he said, "has responded to each of the calls in this world's war for democracy, and new pages are being added almost daily to her record of achievement. One of the latest, but by no means the least, of her achievements is the fact that she was the first State in the Lake Division of the American Red Cross to organize for home service in every county.

"Soon after America entered the war, President Wilson said that we must not only mobilize an army, but must mobilize the nation. The experience of our allies had demonstrated that to win the war, and to win it greatly and worthily, homes must be maintained during the absence of fathers, husbands and brothers. Much credit for the morale of the French troops today is attributed to the work of the Red Cross in the homes of the soldiers.

"And Indiana is thoroughly awakened to this need. Offices are being established in every chapter, where the relatives of soldiers may obtain information and assistance regarding allotments, allowances, insurance compensation and all sorts of military information.

"The medical forces of the communities are being organized, that soldiers' wives and children may be given every opportunity for health and aid for maintaining standards for public health.

"Legal talent is mobilized to render every assistance to prevent inexperienced wives from suffering at the hands of loan sharks and unscrupulous agents of all kinds.

"Committees of big-hearted women have assumed the duty of bringing cheer and comfort to the worried and disheartened, consolation to the bereft, relief to those in need, and tactful guidance to those feeling the need for someone on whom to lean.

"The government feels that this war will be won 'greatly and worthily' only if at its close this nation is better off than before. One of the greatest hopes is that our soldiers, crippled in fighting for us, will not find it necessary to become vendors of shoe strings and lead pencils, inmates of almshouses or ordinary street beggars.

It is being demonstrated that physical disability need not entirely cut off earning ability. Through re-education and vocational training the crippled soldiers of France and Belgium have had removed from their vision pictures of pauperism and each may now know that he still may be busy, useful and happy.

"The government, through the surgeon general's office and that of the United States Vocational Guidance Bureau, will offer to our soldiers

opportunities for happy, useful lives. Through education and re-education of disabled men, home service sections will have a great share in this work as chief co-operators and interpreters of the government's program; and their opportunities already are being outlined.

"Home service, therefore, contemplates the mobilization of the entire community and all communities for rendering every possible service both to the families of soldiers and to the returned soldier. The future history of Indiana will be measured largely by the quality of this service, as will also be the future history of the nation. Indiana, as usual, will be in the front ranks."

## No Relaxation in Food Conservation

"Resolved, That while the increased production of the United States renders it possible to relax some of the restrictions which have been borne with peculiar hardship upon all our peoples, yet it is absolutely necessary that rigid economy and elimination of waste in the consumption and handling of all food stuffs, as well as increased production should be maintained throughout the European Allied countries and in North America. It is only by such economy and elimination of waste that the transportation of the necessary men and supplies from North America as an insurance against the ever present danger of harvest failures and the possible necessity for large and emergency drafts to Europe. We cannot administer the food problem on the basis of a one year's war. We must prepare for its long continuance if we are to insure absolute victory."

The above cablegram from Herbert C. Hoover, United States food administrator, has been received by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana. Dr. Barnard announced in that connection that there is no necessity for a modification of plans in Indiana, that there has been no purpose to relax in any particular in the strict observance of the food regulations.

## U. S. Employment Service

A large number of manufacturers in Indiana engaged in war work have neglected to mail in to L. C. Huesmann, federal labor director, reports covering their common labor requirements. A renewed appeal has been made that they file reports promptly with Mr. Huesmann, as otherwise the State "may be called upon for labor which should be retained at home."

In reference to the prohibition against the private recruiting of unskilled labor except under the direction of the U. S. Employment Service, the following resolution of the war industries board is made public by the employment service: "Be it resolved by the war industries board, that the practice of manufacturers using competitive peace-time methods in the procurement of labor, resulting in the withdrawal of labor from war industries, is strongly disapproved, and hereafter this board, through its priority division, will in proper cases withhold priority assistance from employers who persist in pursuing such methods."

It is announced by the employment service that in order that the service may be as effective as possible, it is highly important that each employer engaged in war work keep the local office of the U. S. Employment Service informed from day to day of his actual needs for unskilled labor. Special rules have been promulgated governing private labor recruiting to which all employers must conform if they desire the protection of the service and the Department of Labor.

A special regulation in reference to employers in non-war work follows: "Non-war industries should not offer superior inducements or in any other way undertake to compete for labor with the government or with employers engaged in war work. Observance of the letter and spirit of this provision is necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war. Methods of recruiting and of advertising which do not offend against it are permitted."



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. I INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 52

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

Fatalities among Indiana soldiers as taken from War Department reports for week ending August 3:

July 29:

Private Mathias J. Hester, North Vernon.  
Private Wilbur Fulton, Covington.  
Sergeant Omar Albert Huntsinger, Muncie.  
Corporal Fravel E. Alleman, Goshen.

July 30:

Private Charles Wilson, Marion.  
Private Clarence D. Crabtree, Marengo.

July 31:

Lieut. Wm. E. G. Cooper, Hillsboro.  
Lieut. Hammon Gray, Laporte.  
Corporal Harry R. Moore, Greencastle.  
Private James T. Evans, Cicero.

August 1:

Sergeant George S. Koonce, Evansville.

August 2:

Private Amos E. Walker, Columbia City.  
Sergeant John Suba, Indiana Harbor.  
Private Clarence Wohlfeld, Frankfort.  
Private Clarence E. Brown.

August 3:

Frank J. Wilkinson, Ft. Wayne.  
Private Albert E. Swanson, Laporte.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.

## USING HONEY IN PLACE OF SUGAR.

Since sugar is so scarce, every housewife is wondering what she can use in its place. Honey is one of the substitutes that can and should be employed and especially should this be done by the woman who is fortunate enough to have the honey produced at home.

Last year, in this country, 250,000,000 pounds of honey were produced and probably a very small per cent of this was used in place of sugar in cookery. This year try using honey in other ways than as a substitute for jams or preserves in the menu.

The following recipes may prove helpful:

## Bran Brown Bread.

- 1 cup graham flour.
- 1 teaspoon soda.
- ¼ teaspoon salt.
- 1 cup bran.
- ½ cup honey.
- 1 cup sour milk.
- ½ cup raisins floured.

Sift together the flour, soda and salt, and add the other ingredients. Steam 3 hours or bake 40 minutes in a slow oven.

## Steamed Brown Bread.

- 1 cup yellow corn meal.
- 2 cups graham flour.

- 2/3 cup honey.
- 2 cups sour milk.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 1½ teaspoon soda.
- 1 tablespoon boiling water.
- 1 cup seeded raisins.

Mix together the meal, flour and salt; add the sour milk and the honey and then the soda dissolved in the boiling water; and the raisins. Steam 3 hours in covered receptacles which should not be more than two-thirds full at the beginning of the cooking.

## Honey Drop Cakes.

- ¾ cup honey.
- ¼ cup fat.
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon.
- ½ teaspoon cloves.
- 1 egg.
- ½ teaspoon soda.
- 2 tablespoons water.
- 1½ to 2 cups flour.
- 1 cup raisins.

Heat the honey and fat until fat melts. While mixture is warm add the spices. When cold add part of flour, the egg well beaten, the soda dissolved in the water and the raisins. Add enough more flour to make a dough that will hold its shape. Drop by spoonfuls on a buttered tin and bake in a moderate oven.

## Honey Drops.

- ¾ cup honey.
- ¼ cup fat.
- 1 egg.
- 1½ cups white flour.
- 1 cup substitute flour.
- ½ teaspoon soda.
- 2 tablespoons water.
- 1 cup raisins.
- Few grains salt.

Proceed as in above recipe.

## Soft Honey Cake.

- 1/3 cup fat.
- 1 cup honey.
- 1 egg.
- ½ cup sour milk.
- 1 teaspoon soda.
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon.
- ½ teaspoon ginger.
- 4 cups substitute flours.

Cream fat and honey. Add well beaten egg, sour milk and flour sifted with soda and spices. Bake in shallow pan.

## Honey Devils Food.

- ¼ cup fat.
- 1 cup honey.
- 2 squares chocolate.
- 1 egg.
- ½ teaspoon salt.
- ½ cup milk.
- 1½ cups barley or other flour.
- ½ teaspoon soda.
- 1 teaspoon baking powder.

Heat the fat, honey and chocolate until blended. Add yolk of egg, and when cool, the milk and sifted dry ingredients, alternately. Fold in the beaten whites of eggs. Bake in a moderate oven 40 minutes.

## Cornstarch Pudding With Honey.

- 1 cup milk.
- 1 tablespoon corn starch.
- ¼ teaspoon salt.
- 3 tablespoons strained honey.

Proceed as for ordinary cornstarch pudding adding the honey just before removing from the fire. Place in molds to cool.

## Baked Honey Custard.

- 2 eggs.
- ¼ teaspoon salt.
- 1/3 cup honey.
- 2 cups milk.

Beat eggs, add salt and honey, then hot milk. Bake in cups in pan of water until firm. Serve cold. Maple syrup may be used in place of honey.

The past can never be undone. The food you should have conserved will never reach a hungry mouth.

## Radical Changes in Handling Allotments

## Every Enlisted Man Must Make Same Compulsory Grant to His Wife and Children.

Washington.—The radical change in the method of handling allotments and family allowances, which was intended to speed up the delivery of Government checks to the dependents of soldiers and sailors, has been in satisfactory operation now for more than thirty days.

Under the modified arrangement every enlisted man in the military or naval service, regardless of rank or pay, must make the same compulsory allotment to his wife and children, \$15 a month. To this allotment the Government will add a monthly allowance ranging from \$5 a month for a motherless child, and \$15 for a wife without children, up to a maximum of \$50.

In addition, if the enlisted man desires Government allowances for his dependent parents, grandparents, grandchildren, brothers and sisters, he may make voluntary allotments to them—fixed by the new amendments at \$5 a month, where allotments is made to a wife and children, and \$15 where no such allotment is made.

Under the new amendments a father through adoption and mother through adoption will be considered the same as a natural father and mother and will have the same rights to allotments and allowances.

Formerly, allotments were on a sliding scale and varied accordingly to the soldiers' pay or the numbers and personnel of his family.

The new system will simplify the administration of allotments and allowances. Henceforth the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance will handle allotments of only two amounts, \$15 or \$20.

The amounts of family allowances paid by the Government to supplement these allotments are not changed by the amended law.

Beginning with July pay, the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance handle allotments only to support family allowances—and then only in the amounts required by law to support such allowances. The excess allotments, and allotments to persons not entitled to allowances, will be handled by the War Department, Navy Department, Marine Corps or Coast Guard.

Approximately 5,000,000 checks have been issued to date by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. Checks are being mailed at the rate of more than 40,000 a day.

## Committee on Construction

The following report of the Committee on Proposed Construction was adopted by the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting August 7th:

To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

Your Committee on Proposed Construction reports as follows:

1. We recommend to the Knox County Council of Defense, co-operation between the county officials and the contractor in the repair of the so-called Ewing road rather than immediately attempting to complete the contract, our recommendation being in line with the policy dictated to us by the National Council of Defense.

2. In the matter of a proposed reconstruction of a garage building at Greenwood, Indiana, it is the sense of the committee that the action of the Johnson County Council of Defense, in permitting such construction, be not disapproved.

3. The action of the Johnson County Council of Defense in postponing the construction of a school building in Salt Creek Township, is approved, and the patriotic attitude of the council in complying with the suggestions of the national council is heartily commended.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. WILSON.  
J. L. KEACH.  
CHAS. FOX.  
GEORGE ADE.



## Every Hoosier Wanted in a United States Food Club

(By C. V. Stainsby, Assistant to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.)

One of the unique features of Indiana's war activities is the organization of United States food clubs by the Indiana division of the U. S. Food Administration. Through these clubs the food administration will be able to emphasize more clearly the vital relationship between food and the war. Every home in the state will be enrolled when the work is finished. Nothing less than a determination to render the greatest possible contribution to the nation's war needs would have prompted such a gigantic task. The food administration for Indiana, however, shares the true Hoosier belief in thoroughness and knows that Indiana will point with pride to the loyalty with which her citizens fought the great food battle.

The work of organizing the U. S. food clubs began last spring and so far has resulted in the formation of about fifteen hundred clubs. This means that the work is about one-third done. The beginning of such a movement is naturally slow, as it means the development of an entirely new idea. The food clubs have secured a footing of some sort in all but four counties. The way has been prepared. From now on the food administration expects more rapid progress in finishing up the actual work of organization. When the clubs are formed their usefulness will continue for some time after the war is over.

Plans are under way now for a great food club drive to complete the organization of the clubs by the end of September. It is advisable that this work be done before the next Liberty Loan drive commences. The county and township presidents of U. S. food clubs are endeavoring to complete the organizations in their respective territories by the prescribed date. When the work is finished Indiana will have a gigantic machine, which will guarantee the highest degree of co-operation between the Hoosier citizens and Uncle Sam, in safeguarding our food supplies for the sake of those who are endeavoring to stamp out forever the Prussian menace.

Every resident of Indiana should be interested in the U. S. food clubs and ready to help. They can contribute to the success of the war program by getting in touch with their county or township president and preparing the way for a new club. All information regarding the clubs and the names of the leaders in the various communities may be secured by writing to the Food Club Division, U. S. Food Administration, for Indiana, Indianapolis.

## Food Administration

Bulletin No. 159.

August 7, 1918.

### LIMIT OF PURCHASES OF SUGAR FOR CANNING PURPOSES.

On and after Monday, August 12, 1918, no sugar permit for the purchase of sugar for canning purposes will be issued for more than ten pounds. The total allotment of sugar to each family for this purpose for the remainder of the season shall not exceed 12½ pounds per member.

If you have conclusive evidence that any person or family has obtained excessive amounts of sugar, or has obtained sugar illegally, you will give such person or family no further permission to purchase sugar for canning purposes.

These limitations are made necessary by the gross abuse of the liberal privileges granted under previous regulations.

### RETURN OF SUGAR CERTIFICATES EXPIRING JULY 15, 1918.

All sugar certificates expiring July 15, 1918, and not used prior to that date, are null and void, and must be returned to the sugar division of this office. These certificates will not be accepted by wholesalers or jobbers for the purchase of sugar.

### ALL APPLICATIONS FOR SUGAR MUST BEAR THE PROPER FIRM NAME.

The work of the sugar division of this office is increased and much confusion created because many small candy stores and ice cream parlors operate under more than one firm name. For instance, sugar statements have been received signed by the "Greek Candy Company," the "Greek Candy Kitchen," and by an individual, which upon investigation were found to be from one and the same firm.

That we may facilitate the work of the sugar division and obtain an equitable distribution of our limited sugar supply, we desire that you give us a list of all businesses in your county of the type mentioned above, indicating the firm name under which the business is conducted. Notify the proprietors of all such places that they must make all applications to this office under the proper firm name, and that all attempts to secure more than a fair allotment of sugar by evasion or otherwise will be punished by the permanent withdrawal of supplies.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. BARNARD.

Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

The ban on the use of macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, vermicelli and wheat alphabet has been raised, effective August 7. A bulletin states that the use of these wheat products will be permitted "until further notice" and bases the concession upon the fact that "the situation in regard to wheat has eased up." All public eating places are affected by the notice.

For having served three teaspoonfuls of sugar and five ounces of bread to a customer at one meal, the M. & R. restaurant of Fort Wayne has been closed for one week. A regulation limits sugar service in restaurants to one teaspoonful and the United States food regulations fix the amount of bread to a customer at one meal to two ounces.

J. R. Morgan, county food administrator for Howard county, discovered proof of hoarding in the residence of Fred Adler, 724 South Lindsay street, Kokomo. He confiscated two 10-pound bags of sugar, three 5-pound bags and seven 2-pound bags and a 25-pound bag of flour, in excess of a thirty day supply. He sold the surplus and permitted Adler to pay \$25 to the Red Cross, in lieu of more serious consequences for violating the food control law which provides for a fine up to \$5,000 and prison sentence up to two years for hoarding.

Releases of hotels, restaurants and homes from their pledge to do without wheat until after the 1918 harvest, announced during the past week by the federal food administration, should not be misconstrued to mean that they are privileged to use wheat flour entirely without substitutes. Hotels and restaurants are required to use thirty-three and one-third per cent of wheat flour substitutes in all sweet goods baked and served, and twenty-five per cent of wheat flour substitutes in all bread and rolls. Householders are still held to the 50-50 rule in the purchase and use of wheat flour, and are asked to ration themselves and their establishments to a maximum consumption of 1½ pounds of wheat flour per person per week.

Fred A. Stewart, county food administrator for Daviess county, Indiana, has given the separator men for all threshing outfits within his jurisdiction the power of deputy food administrator. It will be the separator man's duty—and he has the authority—to give orders in regard to pitching grain into the feeder, or any other orders that would save more grain. Persons disobeying his orders will be reported to the Government for willful waste. The willful waste of any food product fit for human consumption is punishable by law under the Food Control Act.

Let's remember in this sugar fight that the motto of Foch is "Attack," and the method of our boys, "Fight as long as the fighting is good—and then some more." So "Up and at 'em!"

## Appeals to Councils To Save Tomato Crop

Food Administration Says it is a Patriotic Duty to Prevent Loss of Food.

County Councils of Defense have been requested by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, to co-operate with the Indiana canners in saving the unprecedented tomato crop. The importance of saving all food-stuffs is emphasized as a patriotic duty and councils are urged to take the same attitude toward the tomato pack they manifested in the shock troops which saved the wheat. To the canners of the State Dr. Barnard has addressed the following:

"The U. S. Food Administration is very much interested in preventing any loss of the record-breaking tomato crop this year. The food situation is such that we can not afford to lose a single ounce for any preventable reason. I am addressing you with the idea of calling your attention to the continued vital significance of food in reference to the war, and urge that you exert every possible effort to contribute a maximum pack to the world's food supply.

"I appreciate the difficulties you will have to overcome in order to take care of the heavy yield over a tremendous acreage, but I feel you are equal to the task and that the Food Administration may be assured that you will rise above all obstacles and permit nothing to discourage your efforts.

"You should approach this task with a consciousness that you are doing a patriotic work, and that considerations of personal convenience have no place in the present emergency. The world is crying for food, and it is incumbent upon us to see to it that our soldiers and sailors and the armies and civilians of the allied nations have everything necessary to sustain them, that lies within our power to provide. There is no more substantial contribution possible toward the support of the war than the conservation of our 1918 food crops, a fact I urge you to keep always foremost in your minds, to the end that we waste nothing of that which nature has so bountifully supplied. You are justified in setting aside all precedents that your tomato crop be saved. Let it not be said that any Indiana canner, because of any influences over which he had control permitted the loss of a single ounce of the valuable 1918 harvest. I urge that you call upon councils of defense and other patriotic agencies for such physical and moral support as you may need, to accomplish this purpose. I am addressing a letter to county councils in your behalf and for the sake of the food supply, which continues our most important responsibility, here at home."

## Sedition Must Be Stamped Out By Lawful Means

OHIO WAR BOARD.

Mob violence and lawless treatment of persons suspected of disloyalty is strongly denounced by President Wilson, speaking for the United States Government.

The Council of National Defense, in a bulletin just issued, in line with the President's statement points out that such actions "are blots upon the war record of a nation which has declared itself to be fighting for universal reign of law; they furnish munitions to those makers of enemy propaganda who are trying to make the world believe that the enemies of Germany too are capable of atrocities."

However patriotic may have been the motives which prompted outbursts of lawlessness, their only effect is to embarrass the Government and weaken the fighting power of the country.

Sedition must be stamped out by lawful means and by lawful means only; and differences and disputes adjusted, not by voluntary or self constituted committees, but by official authority.



# Every Citizen of Indiana Must Become a Part of the Machinery

## Special Bulletin Calls for the Further Development of the Work of the Township and Community Councils of Defense

"The extension of the organization to include every citizen in the State must be ultimately accomplished. Washington insists upon it, and Indiana has never yet failed to respond fully to even the slightest suggestion from that source," says Bulletin No. 172 addressed to the chairman and members of county councils of defense in Indiana. The bulletin conveys the following suggestions regarding the purpose, organization and operation of the smaller defense units, which are commended for the careful attention and consideration of the county councils:

### TOWNSHIP COUNCILS OF DEFENSE

Township Councils of Defense constitute the final and immediate connecting link between the individual citizen and the chain of organizations which extends up to the United States Government. The Township Council of Defense is directly under the control of the County Council of Defense, which is organized under the direction of the State Council of Defense. The State Council of Defense, in turn, is directly under the Council of National Defense.

The prime object of the Township Councils of Defense is to provide a channel through which every patriotic resident may be enlisted in war work. The simplest and surest way to transform a man or woman whose patriotism is weak or inactive is to secure his actual participation, no matter to what small extent, in some definite line of civilian war work.

There are many features of civilian war work which can be handled to advantage only through local councils, specially built and equipped for the task.

**Publicity** When properly organized, the Township Council affords the Government a channel through which every patriotic resident in the community may be reached with a message in the shortest possible time. Such a message carries with it a personal appeal of far greater strength than any message could possibly be transmitted through the newspapers, by mail, billboards or otherwise.

The securing of adequate newspaper publicity to the Government's messages to the people is a problem of increasing difficulty. In the smaller towns and in the rural districts, it is next to impossible to secure publicity which will effectively and quickly reach every householder without an organization of a wide, popular membership. The smaller newspapers can not afford to print long explanations and appeals, and the great majority are published but once a week. From a consideration of publicity alone, the Township Council of Defense is well-nigh indispensable.

**Vigilance** Next in importance is the handling of disloyalty—that sort of disloyalty which violates no law but which strikes deeply and furtively when allowed to spread unchecked. The township council, composed naturally of the highest type of our citizens, becomes the center of patriotic thought and work within the community and disloyal or unloyal persons soon learn to respect public opinion as directed and clearly and openly expressed through the township council. All over the Nation half-hearted men and women are being brought to take a stand firmly and sincerely with the Government through the intelligent, fearless use of the unified strength of our local citizens. While persons actually pro-German in their sympathy, either because of foreign birth or other personal environment, can rarely be brought to FEEL right, they may be made to ACT right and thus be prevented from influencing others.

**Make for Responsibility** Another great advantage to be found in the wide-spread organization of township councils is that it enables the Federal or State government, or the National, State or County Council of Defense to quickly secure the right man or woman to take charge locally of any specific task—whether of a permanent nature or whether for some temporary purpose. The old saying that "Everybody's business is nobody's business" has a particularly apt significance in times of stress.

### Co-ordination and Centralization of Activities

The ideal arrangement would bring to the Township Councils of Defense the control and responsibility for the success of every branch of civic war work, including sales of Liberty Bonds, all the details of food conservation and production, sales of War Savings Stamps, commercial and individual economy programs, raising funds for the Red Cross and other war charities, under the direction of the local manager or representative of the official department at Washington (if the work falls within the scope of such department), who will work through the County Council of Defense. There are several counties in Indiana where such an arrangement is completed. In the last Red Cross fund campaign, the county manager of the Red Cross drive in several counties simply notified the chairmen of the Township Councils of Defense, through the County Councils of Defense, the amount which was expected of their townships, and the township councils using the machinery already in existence, reached out to every citizen and raised their quota, sometimes within three hours after commencing work. There were no parades, no brass bands and no foot-sore committeemen patiently wondering why the other fellows didn't help. In communities such as these, if the Government should ask the nation for all surplus supplies of some material, or should ask that all citizens cease using some certain article for a specified period of time, the same machinery would be brought into use, without the loss of a single hour in organization.

Active Township Councils of Defense must and will be of the utmost value to the fuel and food administrators as long as the war lasts.

There are many other ends—just as important—which may be gained through well organized township councils, but too much emphasis can not be laid upon the necessity of there being a definite, extensive, active group of citizens in the community which may be turned to for help in any kind of war work with the assurance that the work will be done promptly and carefully, without lost motion, conflict of authority or duplication of effort.

### ORGANIZATION

The County Council of Defense should designate some one member as its director of township councils to supervise the extension of machinery into every section of the county. It is impossible to lay down the procedure which will fit every part of the State, but it is believed that the following suggestions will have a more or less distinct bearing on the success in every county:

1. **ENABLE EVERY LOYAL CITIZEN TO BECOME A MEMBER.** Bear in mind constantly that the primary aim is to build a network broad enough to touch every corner in the county and bring to every citizen the realization that he can demonstrate his loyalty in no better way than by joining the Township Council of Defense. A pledge card or some other definite manifestation of loyalty should be required, but care should be taken not to discourage men and women from joining because they are not able to undertake an unusual amount of work for the township. The ultimate aim should be to secure so wide a membership, either active or associate, that for one to refuse to be a member would be universally regarded as an indication that he is not in sympathy with our nation's participation in the war.

2. **AVOID CONFLICT WITH EXISTING ORGANIZATIONS.** While the National and

State Councils of Defense discourage the organization of new movements for patriotic co-operation, believing that the field is already too well filled, no coercion should be attempted on existing societies or organizations of volunteers. Those whose purposes are similar to or identical with the aims of the township council should be approached at the earliest possible date and urged to join in the work of organizing the community as a whole, under the direction of the county council. It may be possible, in some instances, to simply take over the membership of some organization and use it as the nucleus of a committee of the township council. Care should be taken to have the broad scope of the movement well understood throughout the township, in order that criticism may be avoided that rightly attaches to an effort to form a useless or duplicate machinery.

3. **SEE ALL OFFICIALS PROMPTLY AND ASK THEIR CO-OPERATION.** Local representatives of the State and Federal departments doing war work; local food administrators, local fuel administrators, War Savings Stamp committeemen, Liberty Loan committeemen, representatives of the labor department, mayors and other municipal officers, heads of patriotic leagues already formed, Red Cross, fourteen minute women and four minute men, are in a position to be of great assistance to the township councils, not only in their organization but in their operation, and they should be made to feel that their assistance is desired and that they in turn will receive the full co-operation of the council.

4. **EMPHASIZE THE ULTIMATE AIM OF THE ORGANIZATION.** Show that the effort is to reduce the present duplication, rather than to add to it. Explain at every opportunity that where the township council is well organized it is rapidly becoming the single recognized agency for all patriotic work.

5. **MAKE "CO-ORDINATION" A PRACTICAL REALITY.** The organization of the township councils may be delayed more or less by the numerous inefficient attempts which have been made to co-ordinate the civilian war work and it is necessary that we emphasize again and again the importance of building an organization of such strength in personnel and representation that it will become the vehicle for all local patriotic work. This must include the supervision of the volunteer work in the township, as well as the responsibility for seeing that the official work is carried out promptly and successfully. Efforts must not be relaxed because the work is already being well done by a group of disconnected organizations. Work to get them connected. A strong organization may not be absolutely necessary to carry out some specific task, such as selling a certain amount of bonds or distributing a number of pledge cards, but for many of the tasks ahead of us, an organization of the best men and women in the township will be an absolute essential and such an organization can not be built unless all the existing agencies are merged in one. This need not affect the authority of the local director or manager of each movement or campaign in the slightest degree. He merely has to request from the county council the services of the township councils and, in doing this, assumes the direction of an existing, efficient and representative organization.

6. **FORM AN ACTIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** In order that interest in the township council may not be allowed to lapse in the intervals between the specific tasks called for by the Federal or State authorities a strong and compact executive committee should be selected by each township council. The State Council of Defense will endeavor from time to time to furnish suggestions which will prevent this lapse of interest, but the success of the township council will rest absolutely on the thought and effort of the executive committee. This committee should promptly adopt a program for the purpose of keeping interest alive. The following suggestions may be helpful to it:

Secure copies of publications of the Committee on Public Information and plan a program for reaching the membership with all classes of propaganda; carry on a constant campaign to off-set the danger of or the desire for a premature peace; keep in touch with the State Council's



Committee on Americanization and the work being done by it (chairman, John H. Holliday, Union Trust Co., Indianapolis); exchange ideas to assist in food conservation and production program, fire protection, sales of Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds, approved methods of personal and business economy, releasing man-power from non-essential work, welfare or local men in the army and navy, assistance to local Red Cross chapter, particularly in civilian relief (the active members of the township councils should make themselves familiar with the wide duties of the home service or civilian relief section of the Red Cross and be on guard against duplication by other organization. Strengthen the Red Cross if it needs help but do not allow other persons or organizations to enter the Red Cross field.

#### PROCEDURE IN ORGANIZING TOWNSHIP COUNCILS.

After the above suggestions have been carefully considered by the county council in the light of local needs, a director of township councils should be appointed and a meeting should be arranged in each township to which all patriotic citizens should be invited. A careful canvas should be made and it should be arranged that every man or woman who would be a valuable member is personally urged to be present. At the meeting, read to the audience all of the above suggestions regarding the purpose and the organization of the township councils. A chairman and a secretary and an executive committee should then be elected with the understanding that any of these officers may be vacated by the county council upon a showing of inefficiency, lack of interest, or for any reason which may be for the good of the organization. A publicity director should also be selected and he should be a man who is willing to work hard.

If possible, the county councils should prepare cards bearing a pledge of patriotic service. These should be signed at the meeting by all present and should be filed with the secretary. It is suggested that the members sign either as "active" or "associate," the only difference being that the active members volunteer to participate in the carrying out of the actual routine work incidental to the tasks arising from time to time.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

### To Catalogue Wild Birds Indiana Children's Task

Under the title "WHAT ONE FAMILY IS DOING FOR PLAY WEEK," Mrs. Max West, writing for the Children's Bureau, of the United States Department of Labor, says:

The mother of five lively young children who wants them to have part in the Patriotic Play Week for which the Children's Year workers are now making ready, has devised a new way of helping children to get ready for Play Week an exhibit that will show how much they know about their own home town and the fields and woods about it. She believes that now when everyone is alert to the needs of the country there is an unusual opportunity to foster in young children the love of the place in which they live and to persuade them to assume some responsibility for making and keeping their home towns desirable places in which to live. It is this spirit of pride in the neighborhood that will grow into the sense of civic and national responsibility which is the foundation of good citizenship.

The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor wishes other mothers to have the benefit of this mother's suggestion. Her plan is to interest children in learning about the town, competing with one another in seeing who can learn the most interesting facts about its history. Possibly some of its present day civic undertakings can be described. What the children learn can be shown in ways they should be urged themselves to devise—the facts they have learned can be written in stories, or listed and illustrated to make one of the Play Week exhibits. Study of the flowers and trees, shrubs and birds can result in the same sort of exhibit. This is the way she describes her idea:

In a certain place in Indiana there are said to

be more wild birds than in any other one place in this country, because there the birds from north, south, east and west meet. To catalog all the birds that come there would be not only a delightful piece of work for boys and girls but a task of real value to the State. Doubtless this listing has already been well done, but it illustrates the kind of things that older children and young people may undertake in their various communities. To learn to know the trees that grow in one's own yard, on the street near the house, or in the entire town well enough to be able to list them all is a summer's outdoor task that is worth while now and will always be a source of enjoyment. In addition to the making of lists a collection of leaves from each tree can be gathered, pressed, and labeled, and will add to the value of the collection. The same things may be done with shrubs and to some extent with flowers, although they present greater difficulties. Stones, soils, minerals, weeds, grasses, and fruits may all be catalogued in the same way.

Photographs would of course add much to this sort of collection, but usually will be beyond the reach of the younger children. However, a supply of blueprint paper and a photograph printing frame will afford a great amount of pleasure to a boy or girl old enough to use them properly. Leaves, insects, grasses and other things may be printed in this way, and the prints may be used for scrap books or to adorn homemade Christmas presents.

Another fascinating field of pleasurable occupation for somewhat older boys and girls would be the classification of historic monuments in the place, such as very old residences, trees, streets, mountains, and other landmarks, interesting either historically, or because of their conspicuous beauty. In addition to the list, each name should be accompanied by a brief explanation and, if possible, by a photograph. Such a piece of work may very well lead to the preservation of trees, houses or streets from despoilation in future years. If a section of the Lincoln Highway or other National road passes through the town, that stretch might be chosen for the work, and appropriate tablets put up to point out the objects of interest. In all such work a certain amount of judicious advice and suggestion from fathers and mothers is needed, but in every community there can be found some man or woman glad to interest himself in it and give an occasional hour to meet the boys and girls to talk over their plans. Some fortunate young people will have among them a nature lover who will accompany them on their walks and excursions. In a few rare communities the whole wonderful scheme of Nature is opened up to the young people by the fact that a bird sanctuary has been established there, and that men and women who love birds and flowers live there and are glad to help the young people of the place to acquire the same sort of appreciation of the out of doors.

#### Poultry Culling Campaign.

A new move in food production and conservation has been inaugurated in Indiana with the start of a poultry culling campaign by Purdue University.

Poultry men from the university started this week on a series of culling demonstrations, four of which will be given in each county, to show how to pick out the layers from the loafers. This work is being done as a step to save feed which would be wasted when fed to a chicken that isn't even earning its board by its egg production.

In one poultry yard in White County where a flock of 66 chickens was kept, 22 were discarded as unprofitable. The poultry men discarded them because they were loafing. The 66 hens averaged 16 eggs a day for the week preceding the demonstration. In the four days after, the 44 remaining in the flock laid 20 eggs a day, while the 22 produced only an average of two and a half eggs. The owner figured that the feed which the non-layers would consume until late fall, when he had intended to market them, would cost him 25 cents per chicken. As a result of this work he knows how to build up his poultry flock with layers instead of loafers, and the feed he buys will be manufactured into eggs.

Fight to conserve; conserve to fight.

### Answers to Questions on Student Nurse Drive

Bulletin No. 91.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 5, 1918.

To the Woman Member of the County Council of Defense:

In connection with the recruiting of students for the student nurse reserve, we have been asked the following additional questions, and take this means of answering those who have asked the questions, and at the same time getting the information to others of our chairmen:

1. Married women are eligible for the student nurse reserve, but they will be placed in the civilian hospitals only. However, a student nurse serving in a civilian hospital is rendering as great a service to her country as she would be in the military hospital, as regardless of where she serves she releases a trained nurse for the Red Cross.

2. Many schools accept student nurses who are common school graduates, if their experience after leaving school has been favorable. This does not mean experience in nursing, but in business, for instance.

Above information has been received from Washington today.

3. We have no way of knowing when a candidate will be called into service. All those who enroll in the student nurse reserve put themselves at the disposal of the government, and as soon as needed the government will call them. However, there would be no objection to stating on the application blank that a candidate wishes to enter service at as early date as possible.

4. Entrance into the army nursing school does not compel service overseas. The student nurse is at liberty to leave the training school when she chooses, and the training school is at liberty to dismiss the student when they see fit. Of course it is the intention that all those who enroll do so with the idea of completing the course.

5. After completing her training and successfully passing an examination, a married woman is permitted to go overseas if she desires.

Washington has not received a full supply of enrollment cards and asks that we use the enrollment blank on the last page of the pamphlet "Enrollment of United States Student Nurse Reserve." If you need more of these pamphlets we can send them to you from this office.

Please do not send application blanks or enrollment cards alone to this office. The enrollment cards should be attached to application blanks, certificates of study, etc.

Very truly yours,

MRS. ARTHUR B. GROVER,  
Committee for Recruiting Student Nurses.

#### Hearing the Food Cry.

A woman living in the Kentucky mountains told a social worker recently: "I hear there is an awful feud going on somewhere. Is it true?"

The fact that there is a war is only just beginning to penetrate those mountain fastnesses.

A woman in one of the rich agricultural districts of an eastern State is still serving meat every day in the week and white bread every meal. Since the "fifty-fifty" order in buying flour was issued, she was heard to remark: "My pantry shelf is getting loaded down with that breakfast foodstuff that I have to buy nowadays and the only way I can get rid of it is to feed it to the chickens."

The fact of war has not yet penetrated her fastness.

There are still too many fastnesses where the seriousness of the food problem has not yet seemed to penetrate. They are found in our big cities and in our richest agricultural valleys just as often as in the mountains of Kentucky.

The ignorance of the poor Kentucky woman is pitiful and forgivable, but the indifference of the other woman is lamentable and unpardonable. Unless the conservation cry is heard and heeded by all women, the food problem of America will not be solved.



## Council Approves An Increase in Acreage

More Wheat and Larger Pork Production the Object of Drive by Food Committee.

J. O. Beck, secretary of the Tippecanoe County Council of Defense, appeared before the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting August 7, and explained the attitude and policy of that body toward chautauquas proposed for Tippecanoe County. Mr. Beck read a letter written to a certain chautauqua management in behalf of the council, pointing out the existing labor shortage, particularly in agricultural work, and recommended that out of such consideration there be no chautauqua held in Lafayette. Where contracts had been made, Mr. Beck said, the council was not disposed to interfere. The State Council approved the action of the council in so far as it relates to Tippecanoe County.

Charles Fox of the Labor committee reported that the management of the Standard Wheel Works at Terre Haute, where 100 war workers are on strike, had agreed to abide by the finding of a representative of the Federal War Industries Board. On Mr. Fox's motion, the council approved a request for mediation on the part of the board, with the recommendation that such action be taken promptly.

T. A. Coleman, in behalf of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation, reported that further inquiry into alleged profiteering in the retailing of fertilizer had failed to disclose any evidence of such practice. Mr. Coleman agreed to continue his investigations, however, and report further to the council if the facts warranted.

In behalf of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation, plans for a 17 per cent wheat acreage increase in Indiana were stated by Mr. Coleman. He related further the efforts of the committee to eradicate rust and stinking smut in wheat. The council indorsed the program, and will co-operate with the committee in putting it into effect. Mr. Coleman further informed the council that plans are on foot for a campaign to increase pork production in Indiana.

The Food committee was requested to make a survey of uncultivated land in the state through the county agricultural agents. Efforts will be made to secure the cultivation of all land offering a prospective yield sufficient to justify the effort.

In reply to inquiries Carl Sims, chairman of the milling division of the federal food administration in Indiana, stated "an estimated fair price for Indiana number one wheat is \$2.11 per bushel, based upon an export price of \$23.05."

Mr. Coleman presented to the council the increasing difficulties of keeping county agricultural agents "on the job." He said that many are leaving to join the army, and there are now six vacancies in the state. The council heard a resolution from the Food committee approving the work of the agents.

Frank Wampler, Samuel T. Murdock and H. R. Kurrie were named to investigate alleged discrimination against men in uniform taking vocational training at Purdue university. It was reported to the council that privileges accorded students at the university are being denied to the soldiers.

The council accepted an invitation to meet jointly with the Committee on Food Production and Conservation as the guests of George Ade and Warren T. McCray, at Mr. Ade's home, Hazelden Farm, Brook, Ind., August 14. Mr. McCray is chairman of the Food committee.

Mr. Murdock was presented to the council as the successor in its membership to Thomas Taggart, who resigned. Mr. Murdock is a resident of Indianapolis.

America's glorious privilege is to feed the world while it fights its way to freedom.

"Right and liberty have obliterated space and the ocean to bring France and America together."  
—President Poincare.

## Patrioteering

By BOOTH TARKINGTON.

"When the German-Americans, as we call them, found that our country was in the war, they erased the hyphen. The hyphen is gone forever. \* \* \* In our country there are only American citizens." I quote the above from a recent article issued by the "Vigilantes," and I believe the facts to be virtually as stated. But if they were not, and if the hyphen did actually here and there remain alive, would not the most sensible policy treat it as dead, and at least assume it to be dead, wherever it showed no virulent signs of life? In other words, men cannot be goaded into loyalty; they only accumulate a sense of injury under the goad. And it was never more important than at this present time that we should avoid injustice to any citizen. Suspicion, rumor, and coincidence of circumstance should influence neither our judgments nor our actions; much less should we vent our passions against Germany upon the person of him whom we called the German-American.

I speak from the standpoint of one who bitterly opposed the German-American position on the war prior to the American entrance, April, 1917. But the sympathy of the German-American with the German cause, prior to that date, if rightly comprehended, does not imply a sympathy continuing beyond that date, though to many minds this is either an impossible paradox or a symptom of credulity imposed upon by almost barefaced hypocrisy. It is neither. The German-American, beholding a war between Germany and the allies, sided with Germany. He had not been alienated from Germany as the rest of us had been alienated (by the Revolutionary War) from England. He saw merely a contest between foreign powers and sided with that from which he sprang. But when his own country came to actual war with Germany the German-American found himself to be an American. Nevertheless, it is hard for him to show his patriotism when we say to him: "Now, you dirty German-American, drop your tricks and speak up! Repeat these words in a loud shout: 'I am an American and I love the flag,' and if you don't shout loud enough we'll kick you, and maybe we'll kick you anyhow!" Such instruction does not seem quite statesmanlike, or over-Christianlike, either.

Margaret Deland, lately returned from France, says that over there, not long ago, a company of German prisoners, just captured, were being sent back from the front, when they encountered an American regiment, largely from Wisconsin, moving up to the trenches. Many of the Wisconsin troops were of German origin; some among them, indeed, could hardly speak English, and the prisoners were astonished to be greeted noisily and garrulously in their own tongue. They were even more astonished at the nature of the comments which these strange Germans from America made upon them. In fact, the episode was unnamable. Oaths in the German tongue were frequent and intensive. The German-speaking men of the Wisconsin regiment cursed the captured German soldiers with an inhospitable frankness very shocking to the prisoners, who had been passed in silence by other American regiments, and had received cigarettes from a battalion of English. Words like "Dummkopf" and "Schweinhund" were employed with prophetic expletives; and the general sense of what the Wisconsin men said to their German cousins was as follows: "You dashed-blinded jackasses and idiots, we and our fathers left your old Fatherland and went four thousand miles to live in a better place. Now we have to come all the way back, four thousand miles again yet, to slaughter you, because you haven't got any more sense than to believe and obey that old pig-dog of a Kaiser! We'll send your Kaiser and princess to sheol, where they can't do any more harm; and as for you, dunderheads, you ought to be handgled for making us all this trouble of coming over here to teach you some sense with our bayonets!"

The citizens once called German-Americans will work out their own salvation if we do not make it too hard for them. What man can show enthusiasm for anything, when he is threatened with punishment if he is not enthusiastic? Loy-

alty is a feeling; it is not a spoken word. You cannot possibly produce a beautiful feeling in any man by threatening him or prosecuting him. Let us not threaten at all, and let us prosecute only when we have evidence. Is it certain evidence that a man is loyal if he have a son in the American army? No. There were rebels in '63 who had sons in the Northern armies. Is it certain evidence that a man is disloyal if he have a son in the German army? No. There were loyal Union men in '64 who had sons fighting for the South. So it may be now. There are American citizens who have relatives in the German army and other relatives in the American army. Here and there is an American citizen who has one son in the American army and another son in the German army. Let us go gently with a fellow-citizen who finds himself in such a position. It is a hard enough one, without the additional burden of his neighbors' suspicions. If his conduct be loyal, then in heaven's name let us believe him loyal.

The finest answer Germany has had from any source is the loyalty of the "German-Americans" to America; and that was the answer of all most galling to Germany. Let us not punish them—now, when their boys are dying in the American cause—let us not punish them for sins that are not theirs. Let us not patrioteer at their expense. Let us not patrioteer at all. The war is too serious for patrioteering.

## Boys Reserve Will Save Tomato Crop

(Continued from Page 1)

before it gets wet and damaged. My employer says he is satisfied with my work. I have invested all my savings in War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds and now am ready to climb aboard a battle plane and drop bombs on Berlin. I have tried my best to oppose two German boys instead of one this summer and have not stopped and will not stop till America wins.

"Yours for victory,  
"FORREST MCKAMEY."

## Treating Seed Wheat for Smut.

In a recent number of the Bulletin an incorrect statement was made relative to the treatment of seed wheat for loose and stinking smut. A. T. Wiancko of the Soils and Crop Department of Purdue, says:

"Two kinds of smut are troublesome on wheat, the loose smut and the stinking smut. The stinking smut is especially troublesome because of its injury to the quality of the flour made from the wheat. Loose smut completely destroys the heads and may greatly lessen the yield. In many sections loose smut is especially troublesome this year and must receive attention. The stinking smut is easily prevented by using disinfectants, such as formaldehyde, on the seed because the spores are carried on the surface of the kernel. The loose smut being carried within the kernel is harder to kill and requires the hot water treatment. This hot water treatment is difficult to apply under farm conditions, and the best thing to do is to get seed free from this disease.

"The Formaldehyde Treatment for Stinking Smut: Make a solution of one pint of formaldehyde to 50 gallons of water and thoroughly moisten the seed with this by means of a sprinkling can and repeated shoveling over and turning. The wheat should be thoroughly moistened but not wet enough to pack in the hand. A gallon of the solution will treat about two bushels. After thoroughly shoveling over, make up into a pile and cover with a tarpaulin, blankets or bags for at least two hours. Then spread out to dry. It may be sown at once or, if properly dried, may be stored for later use. Bags and bins should be disinfected to avoid reinfection. Any drug store can supply the formaldehyde."





"An ounce of sacrifice is worth a pound of knitting."—LIFE.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume II

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AUGUST 16, 1918

Number 1

## Boys' Reserve Basis of National Strength

**Plans Under Consideration Would Provide  
Against Serious Shortage of  
Labor.**

Organization of 1,000,000 youths to do industrial work, take military training in preparation for later army service, and at the same time attend specially arranged vocational or technical schools, is planned by the Government as a means of dealing with the growing shortage of labor, without drawing boys away from their schooling. The plan comprehends also encouraging boys who are not in day school to attend free night vocational classes, where they will be given instruction in gunsmithing, motor mechanics and other technical branches, as well as military drill. The boys will be uniformed and by taking advantage of this pre-vocational work will not only be in line for warrants as non-commissioned officers upon reaching military age, but will have the opportunity for developing such skill as will later enable them to qualify for admission to commissioned officers' training camps.

If plans now under consideration by the General Staff of the War Department are consummated, the corps will be developed through extension of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, which already has enrolled 250,000 boys between the ages of 16 and 21, engaged mainly this summer in farm work. Many of the boys will go back to school in the fall, but a large proportion, together with others to be enrolled, will be directed into part-time industrial work to fill vacancies left by men now being called to the colors.

### Defer Opening Schools.

Another feature of the program for drawing on the great reservoir of young labor involves the postponing of the opening of the schools to about October 15th for the boys now at work on farms throughout the country. This will apply only to those boys and not to all pupils. Definite plans are now being worked out through the Federal Bureau of Education. Local school authorities will be asked to provide special speeded up classes for those boys engaged in farm work who remain out of school for several weeks at the beginning of the term. This plan was worked successfully in many localities last year and soon enabled such boys to catch up with their classes.

### Education of Youth Emphasized.

Without this plan for an industrial army of youths, hundreds of thousands of boys would quit school, according to W. E. Hall, Director of the Boys' Working Reserve, to take big paying jobs as helpers in industrial plants, and their education would be curtailed. Not only will this plan serve to train boys for service in technical branches of the army upon reaching military age, but it will help reduce the alarming mortality in high school enrollment. In this connection, Mr. Hall calls attention to the fact that when this war is over the world will call for its educated young men to step forward and take the places of their older brothers who have died gloriously on the battle field. Tremendous problems of reconstruction and replacing the destruction wrought by war will confront us. It is on the shoulders of the educated young men of America that this burden will fall. Surely, by applying himself faithfully to his work in school this winter the American boy is training for the service of his

country just as much as is the soldier who is training for the trenches.

### Age May Be Lowered.

If the draft age minimum is reduced to 18, as is proposed, youths above that age would cease to be eligible to membership in the Working Reserve. Consequently, officials contemplate lowering the ages for accepting boys for the work corps from 16, the present minimum, to 15, with a minimum weight requirement.

Boys who serve in the Working Reserve Corps are to receive medals and service records representing official recognition by the United States Government of their value in the war emergency. Development of the project is assigned mainly to the Department of Labor, under which the Boys' Working Reserve now operates, and enlistment in the corps will be entirely voluntary.

## Boys Are Helping to Save Tomato Yield

**Many Members of the Reserve Secured  
Valuable Experience in the Work  
Last Year.**

Efforts of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve are now being directed to the saving of the tremendous tomato crop. The Indiana canners are making requisitions on the county directors of the reserve for boys to pick the tomatoes, which this year are an unprecedentedly large yield, over an acreage larger than ever before in Indiana.

Many boys secured valuable experience in the 1917 tomato harvest. These boys are being placed in charge of inexperienced squads. They are co-operating with the patriotic groups of business and professional men and women who are volunteering to work in the tomato fields, in order that none of the crop be permitted to rot. Many Indiana canners are operating their plants 24 hours per day and on Sunday, in a patriotic effort to save the foodstuffs, much of which has been contracted for by the U. S. Government for the use of the army and navy.

Reports from sugar beet growing sections of the State to the office of Isaac D. Straus, federal state director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, show that the efforts of the young men of the reserve in the beet sugar fields were sufficient to save from total loss enough beets to make sugar sufficient to meet the requirements of a city the size of Indianapolis for a period of one year. This is including the efforts Indiana boys made in Michigan, from which State Mr. Straus has received letters praising highly the work done by patriotic Hoosier boys.

### To Oppose Surcharge.

Legal steps will be taken to oppose the proposed 10 per cent surcharge on fire insurance in Indiana, it is announced in a circular letter asking detailed information sent forward from the office of the Indiana State Council of Defense by M. E. Foley, chairman, to state insurance departments and agencies over the country.

Mr. Foley, in reply to general inquiries relative to the right of companies to arbitrarily assess this surcharge, says: "My present purpose is to collect affidavits showing that in States where no supervisory power exists the surcharge is being collected, and that it is done by organized and concerted action of the companies."

## Every County Given New Wheat Acreage

**Indiana Farmers Shown How to Meet  
Government Need of More  
Food.**

Every county in Indiana has been assigned a definite wheat acreage to be sown this fall, an increase which is hoped will make a total of 17 per cent in the entire State this year. The quotas range from 534 in Ohio county to 13,000 in Fountain county. Spencer, Union, Vanderburgh, Warrick, and Washington counties are being asked to maintain their present large acreage, which aggregates 197,150 acres.

The increase which each county should sow was determined by D. S. Myer, state leader of the campaign, and George C. Bryant, Indiana field agent of the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

"Indiana farmers showed their patriotism last year by increasing their wheat acreage 25 per cent, at the government's request. Incidentally, practically every man has found his work to his own benefit as well as that of the entire world," said Mr. Myer. "This year reports from throughout the State indicate that the acreage will be increased considerably in practically every county, especially in those counties growing a large acreage of spring crops. This will be done to get a better distribution of their labor and meet the shortage next year. Every farm owner and tenant in Indiana, I believe, will back up the boys in the trenches with the food that is so necessary."

Wherever it is possible, farmers are plowing early, and Mr. Myer estimated that a fourth of the acreage for wheat in Indiana had been broken. Thorough seed bed preparation also is being given unusual attention, and fertilizers are being more widely used than ever to increase the yield per acre.

The following gives the acreage, the proposed increase, and the acreage required for 1919:

County	1918 Acreage	Proposed Increase	1919 Acreage Required
Adams	12,625	10,000	22,625
Allen	36,522	7,595	44,117
Bartholomew	54,500	5,788	60,288
Benton	2,125	10,000	12,125
Blackford	4,615	2,986	7,601
Boone	23,018	7,500	30,518
Brown	7,095	1,369	8,464
Carroll	29,334	10,000	39,334
Cass	40,790	6,569	47,359
Clark	19,540	3,212	22,752
Clay	23,100	3,953	27,053
Clinton	29,493	10,000	39,493
Crawford	19,694	2,322	22,016
Daviess	46,260	3,000	49,260
Dearborn	21,590	5,000	26,590
Decatur	35,750	10,000	45,750
Dekalb	40,222	2,000	42,222
Delaware	17,466	10,000	27,466
Dubois	53,070	2,000	55,070
Elkhart	43,464	4,807	48,271
Fayette	23,000	5,000	28,000
Floyd	6,280	1,000	7,280
Fountain	18,500	13,000	31,500
Franklin	27,520	5,000	32,520
Fulton	35,300	5,282	40,582
Gibson	61,320	5,000	66,320
Grant	17,175	10,000	27,175
Greene	32,800	5,345	38,145
Hamilton	27,080	9,220	36,300

(Continued on Page 7)

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## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—The Washington Township County Council of Defense, by Fred W. Busche, chairman, has issued the following notice to the citizens of the township: "The Washington Township Council of Defense has decided to meet every two weeks at some centrally located schoolhouse. All members of the county council are especially invited to help us in these meetings. It is of especial importance that each captain of each district be present, as much of the work will depend on you, and bring many with you. These meetings are for men, women and children, black or white, native or foreigner. If you are an American and are interested in doing your best for your country, be present and take some active part. The council is ready at any time to consider advice from anybody, but it is especially anxious to see to it that the will of our county council as well as State and Nation shall be carried out to the letter."

**Clay County.**—A new record for thrashing wheat was established on the farm of Samuel M. Stigler, south of Brazil, on Friday, August 9th. The thrashers did not get started until 1 o'clock in the afternoon and when they finished the field before dark that evening they had thrashed a total of 1,115 bushels. Some outfits have thrashed over 1,600 bushels a day in this harvest, but this is believed to be the best record for a half day's work. The wheat averaged over 22 bushels to the acre and the oats on the same farm averaged 36½ bushels to the acre. Mr. Stigler says these averages are based on the entire field and not on just the choice part of it.

**Clinton County.**—Miss Carline Sims, chairman of the nurses' drive in Clinton county, announces the following young women have joined the Reserve corps: Miss Lucile Stair, Frankfort; Miss Goldie Durbin, Frankfort; Miss Jennie Huffer, Hillsburg; Miss Mabel Parry, Frankfort; Miss Hazel Beard, Frankfort; Mrs. Sylvia Howe, Frankfort; Miss Ida Maish, Frankfort; Miss Retta Glaze, Frankfort; Miss Ethel Sherman, Frankfort; Miss Hazel Bailey, Mulberry; Mrs. Ruth Shuel, Mulberry; Miss Inez Yeager, Mulberry; Miss Mary P. Kelley; Miss Mary Clear, Frankfort; Miss Eva Reed, Michigantown. This still leaves the county five short of its quota....Clinton county has exceeded its quota of 20 volunteers for the nurses' reserve corps. Twenty-seven young women have offered their services. This is the second county in Indiana to fill its quota.

**Delaware County.**—Forty boys and 100 young women will be supplied through the medium of the Delaware County Boys' Working Reserve, to assist in canning the crops raised about Eaton, beginning August 15th. They will be taken to and from work daily in a special traction car.

**Dekalb County.** Auburn is after the "war loafer." The city council has passed an ordinance defining the "war loafer" and providing heavy fines for any male person between the ages of 16 and 50 found guilty of loafing.

**Dubois County.**—A number of Huntingburg girls earned \$135 for the Red Cross at the Dubois county fair. The girls wore Red Cross costumes and entertained crowds at the fair grounds with instrumental music and patriotic songs.

**Floyd County.**—Twenty-four recruits for the Student Nurses' Reserve have been enrolled in Floyd county, four more than the quota called for. The campaign was under the auspices of the Tri Kappa sorority.

**Grant County.**—Fred Edward, a manufacturer of Marion, who donated his services to the State Council of Defense for several months last winter, has been appointed local director in the public service reserve corps....John L. Thompson, county commissioner, has been appointed by Judge Frank Charles to succeed Zach C. Sanderson on the county council of defense.

**Huntington County.**—Recently a woman whose four sons are in France and a man who has sent two boys to the service were called by telephone and told that their sons had been either killed or wounded in France. When the woman asked who was speaking the unknown person at the other end of the line hung up the receiver without answering. The Huntington County Council of Defense is investigating the action of the person guilty of this action....Barbers of the county were asked, at a meeting with the county council of defense, to fight the pro-German propaganda that has been rampant in the county. The council of defense believes that barbers talk to more persons in a week than those in any other profession, and the barbers pledged themselves to carry on a campaign of education.

**Johnson County.** Friday, August 16th, will be "patriotic day" at the Johnson county fair, and the program for the day is in charge of the chairman of the county council of defense. In addition to patriotic talks by prominent speakers, the Liberty Guard companies will give an exhibition drill, and the management are hopeful of having a company of U. S. army soldiers from Fort Harrison for an exhibition drill also....A committee composed of James G. Covert, Thos. Dorrell and Elmer Boone was appointed to select a list of songs to be used at various meetings throughout the county. The council will have 10,000 copies of the county songs printed and distributed when needed....The county council of defense has advised each township defense committee that they will be expected to meet at least once a month, and that each committee will be expected to send

at least one representative to the meetings of the county council, which are held on the first and third Mondays of the month....Mrs. Polk and Miss Ruth Craig realized \$6.00 from the sale of gladioli donated by Mr. C. G. Morris of Greenwood, and the money will be used in buying yarn to knit articles for the soldiers.

**Knox County.**—Ninety-one women responded to the call for volunteers for a canteen service in Vincennes. H. B. Davis, chairman of the Canteen committee, presided at the informal meeting, and J. N. Dyer explained the nature of the work. The workers will be divided into seven groups, each in charge of a matron. All trains, except the very late ones, will be met and the service rendered the boys will afterwards to furnishing magazines, sandwiches, cigarettes, drinks, etc. Among the volunteers were the following: Miss Ernestine Dunphy, Mrs. M. Green, Mrs. W. H. Ewing, Helen LaCroix, Mrs. Marion Gould, Mrs. W. H. Weed, Miss Margaret McClure, Mrs. Chester Adams, Mrs. Charles Judah, Mrs. Beach, Mrs. C. S. McClure, Mrs. E. McClure, Lillian Crowley, Helen Mayfield, Gretchen Crook, Mrs. Julius Haack, Mrs. F. D. Evans, Mrs. W. C. Tucker, Mrs. C. C. Daugherty, Mrs. Eugene Bowers, Miss Quillen, Mrs. E. G. Meyer, Mrs. John Boush, Anna Simpson, Mrs. George Littell, Rebecca Thurgood, Clara Haines, Mrs. August Schultheis, Mrs. Sam Meyers, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. J. J. Robbins, Alice Nance, Mrs. Henry Decker, Mrs. Henry Branning, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. George Knox, Mrs. P. M. O'Donnell, Esther O'Donnell, Mrs. Jake Riddle, Mrs. Geo. Herin, Mrs. Horsting, Mrs. Dr. Bogie, Mrs. J. H. TeWalt, Helen Borrowman, Mrs. Kate O'Brien, Mrs. T. F. Willis, Mrs. T. D. Thorne, Mrs. Tom Dent, Mrs. M. K. Thomas, Mrs. Henry Watson, Mrs. L. M. Wade, Mrs. John LaCroix, Birdie Cassell, Mrs. L. M. Rindskopf, Helen Cogan, Claire McCarthy, Lena Kimmiller, Frances Lloyd, Emily Jane Judah, Mrs. Jas. Williams, Mrs. C. S. Miller, Mrs. Geo. Graham, Helen Selby, Helen Schumacher, Ruby Summitt, Susan Rabb Emison, Mrs. C. E. Gregg, Mrs. Helen Bierhaus, Mrs. Claire Duffy, Marie Simon, Virginia Abry, Mary Eber, Marie O'Donnell, Ruth Gardner, Martha Emison, Norma Held, Eugenia Johnson, Mrs. M. R. Moser, Mrs. Frank Bond, Mrs. W. L. Holt, Mrs. B. B. Griffith, Mrs. McTaggart, Mrs. Catherine Eby, Lois Holt. The following women will act as matrons: Mrs. J. L. Bayard, Jr.; Mrs. R. S. Blatchley, Mrs. H. B. Marsh, Mrs. Hugh Emison, Mrs. Walter Stein, Mrs. I. B. Kuhn and Mrs. T. P. Townsend....A Highway Transport committee has been appointed by the county council of defense for the purpose of looking after the proper maintenance of the main market highways in Knox county.

**Lake County.**—A census of all registrants in Gary, taken by the Calumet Township Council of Defense, shows that out of a total of 800 names, 600 are not engaged in essential war work, and will come under the "work or fight" order....The Gary Auto and Good Roads bureau has completed preliminary plans for the organization of the Return Loads bureau. Trucks going to and from Chicago and other points running empty either way are to be given orders for hauling goods for local concerns. A. S. Hess is chairman of the auto bureau.

**Marion County.**—Many new members have recently joined the Indiana division of the Friends of German Democracy, including many leading Indianapolis men of German birth or descent. The Friends of German Democracy is a nationwide organization of citizens of German blood who desire to see autocracy overthrown in Germany and democracy established there. Copies of the following communication, signed by a number of Indianapolis citizens, have been received by the executive committee of the Friends of German Democracy: "We, the undersigned, acting individually, herewith apply for membership in the Indianapolis branch of the Friends of German Democracy. When the organization was first brought into being we felt that, no matter how sincere the organizers might be, the movement itself would result in a political segregation of Americans of German ancestry. We have always been opposed to such disjunction. Considering ourselves an integral part of our great commonwealth, we exercised our citizenship as Americans and not as members of a racial group. We have never been in sympathy with the military dynasty of Germany. We have always abhorred militarism. We have never subscribed to the doctrine that 'might makes right.' If the German government should ever have entertained the slightest thought of enticing Americans of German ancestry to its side in the war it so ruthlessly forced on our country it should be brought to the speedy realization of the preposterousness of such a scheme. The principles of your organization harmonize with our views, and it is because the government of the United States regards the organization, Friends of German Democracy, as a means to enlist moral force against the autocratic government of Germany branch and hope it will be successful in further increasing its membership. We also believe in the thorough Americanization of our people and we trust that this organization will in itself contribute something toward local and national unification. In conclusion we wish to say we regard the object has been accomplished." The following are the members of the committee who drafted the communication, and their names are among more than 200 which have been signed to it: Leo Rappaport, Clemens Vonnegut, Carl H. Lieber, the Rev. Julius F. Grauel, Richard Lieber, Theodore Stempfel and Albert Berg.

**Marshall County.**—On August 12th a meeting of the women of Marshall county was held to organize the Marshall county women's motor corps. The work was started the first of the month, when Miss Catherine Oliver of South Bend, who holds the rank of major, explained the purposes of the corps at a meeting of the council of defense. Each woman enlisted pledges to give two hours each week to military drill and one-half day each week to

other war work requested. Members will wear the uniform which has been adopted by the State.

**Miami County.**—Mrs. Willis Flora, chairman of the Food Production committee of the women's section of the county council of defense, is urging the women of the county to establish the custom of exchanging garden seed among themselves for the purpose of saving the money necessary to buy seed each year....The Loyal Citizens' Vigilance committee recently had before them, in the person of Rev. Nicholas Slabaugh of Harrison township, a man who, while enjoying the blessings of a free country, is unwilling to do his part in aiding this country to make the world safe for democracy. On his own admission, he had not helped the Red Cross by contributions, work or talk; he had not contributed to the war chest fund; he had not purchased a single War Savings Stamp or Liberty Bond, and in no manner, shape or form had he done one thing to help with the war. On being questioned, he stated positively he would not change his ways. The county council of defense intends to place the matter before the State Council.

**Montgomery County.**—The intense heat of the season has not interfered with Red Cross work in Montgomery county, and the report of the local chapter at Crawfordsville shows 730 garments finished and shipped from the sewing room during July; 615 pairs of socks and 185 sweaters furnished by the knitting room, and the surgical dressings department turned out an unusually large quota for the month. Several donations were received, \$72.50 coming from the members of the Country Club; native citizens of Kentucky under the leadership of Capt. H. H. Talbot gave \$15.85; Miss Mary Hannah Kroun contributed \$5.00, the proceeds from a piece of her own hand work; while the domestic science department of the local high school gave \$125.00, secured from the publication and sale of recipes which the girls had compiled throughout the year.

**Newton County.**—Members of the Indiana State Council of Defense and the Committee on Food Production and Conservation were guests of George Ade at Hazelden farm, Wednesday, August 14th.

**Noble County.**—"We can produce more wheat and we will" is the slogan of the Noble county wheat committee for the greater wheat production campaign which has been launched throughout the county. The campaign was started with a meeting at Ligonier the first of the month, and throughout the month of August meetings will be held in all parts of the county until every township has given the subject thorough consideration. Attention is being centered on increasing the yield per acre, the idea being to make the same amount of work produce more. Demonstrations will be run in all parts of the county by registrant associations to show the value of various commercial fertilizers, and they will also demonstrate the characteristics and desirability of different varieties of wheat. The subject of eradication of stinking smut will also be thoroughly gone into. The registrants' association asks the co-operation of every Noble county farmer, in order that the 17 per cent increase in wheat production which the government has asked for may be a reality in Noble county.

**Owen County.** Weekly community gatherings in Spencer are growing in popularity. Talks are given on such timely subjects as conservation, patriotism, etc., followed by music and moving pictures, and the citizens of Owen county are demonstrating their willingness to do everything in their power to aid the boys at the front.

**Randolph County.**—Ten men from Bartonla, in the southeastern part of the county, went to the farm of Mrs. Corn Flatter and assisted in harvesting the oats crop. They received \$20 for their work, which they gave to the Bartonla Red Cross chapter.

**Ripley County.** An auxiliary to the Milan Branch Red Cross was formed last Thursday evening at Pierreville by Mrs. Margaret Dean, chairman of the Milan branch. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Tindor, chairman; Mrs. Jackson, vice-chairman; Miss Mamie Busted, secretary; Miss Zuma Dunn, treasurer. The ladies will meet on Tuesday afternoon of each week for work.

**Rush County.**—The latest report turned in to the Child Welfare department of the county council of defense, by Dr. W. S. Coleman, indicates that 51 children attending the Jackson school at Rushville showed physical defects, and each one of these children whose parents are unable to provide medical aid will be given proper medical care free of charge....A recent report of Miss Jessie Kitchen, chairman of the educational committee of the women's section of the county council of defense, shows that Rush county ranks among the first three counties in the State in educational work, being ranked only by Marion and St. Joseph counties....Rush county leads in the Sixth Indiana congressional district in cash sales of War Savings Stamps and is excelled by only three counties in the State, Ohio, Switzerland and Johnson, according to John A. Titsworth, county chairman of the campaign. The county's cash sales total \$323,405.60, which is a per capita sale of \$16.72 and only \$50,000 short of the year's quota.

**Shelby County.**—This county has suffered considerable loss in wheat due to stinking smut, and County Agent R. G. East has called several meetings of farmers throughout the county to arrange plans to fight the spread of smut in the wheat fields of the county. It is estimated that 150,000 to 200,000 bushels of Shelby county wheat will show traces of smut this season.

**Sullivan County.**—The 600 war mothers of Sullivan county will be guests of the Merom chaqueta on Saturday, August 31st. Every war mother who wears on her arm the service star will be admitted to the grounds without a ticket.



Vanderburgh County.—Miss Eugenia Stinson, daughter of Harry Stinson, for many years county auditor of Vanderburgh county, was the first Evansville girl to apply for enlistment in the student nurses' corps....Approximately 100 boy scouts from Evansville went to Camp Gresham on an island in the Wabash river near New Harmony for a week's camp. The camp was named in honor of James Bethel Gresham, of this city, the first American soldier under General Pershing to fall in France.

Wayne County.—Eighty war mothers have volunteered to assist in the registration of their sons for voting. They voted to participate in the parade incident to the old settlers' picnic at Centerville, August 17th, at which Governor James P. Goodrich made the principal address....Mrs. C. D. Shideler is organizing United States food clubs. She has sixty workers in the field, including three squads with two lieutenants each....The profits from this year's chautauqua have been voted to the Red Cross Society by the directors of the association. The chautauqua is held in a public park and the city treasury receives one-half of the net proceeds....Miss Amy Horton of Richmond is a member of the first "over there theater company" which will entertain American soldiers in France. She will sail for France shortly.

White County.—The White County Council of Defense has ordered that beginning Sunday, August 11th, and continuing daily until the close of the war, business and industry of all kinds must suspend at 8 o'clock each evening for one minute and that all persons shall engage in silent prayer for the success of the allied nations in the war....Twenty-five acres on the farm of Ray Coble yielded 42 bushels of wheat an acre, making the net profit on the field practically \$2,000.

Whitley County.—A woman's motor corps has been organized at Columbia City with Miss Katherine McLallen as first lieutenant, Miss Katherine Kessler as second lieutenant, Miss Helen Nowels as sergeant, assisted by the following privates: Miss Ellen Hood, Miss Mary Snyder, Miss Velma Whitefeather, Miss Frances Roberts, Miss Treva Kessler, Mrs. Earl Diffendarfer, Mrs. Wm. Kissinger.

## Red Cross Activities

A thousand graduate nurses must be sent overseas each week for the next two months to meet the requirements of the allied armies, according to the word that has reached Indianapolis from Lake Division Red Cross headquarters. The "thousand-a-week" request to the Red Cross has been made by Surgeon General Gorgas, and Miss Anna Gladwin, acting director of the Lake Division Nursing Bureau, has appealed to Red Cross organizations throughout Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky to speed up enrollment of eligible nurses. In the six months ending July 31, 703 nurses had been enrolled from these three States—537 from Ohio, 136 from Indiana and 30 from Kentucky. Two hundred and ninety-one were enrolled in July. August and September must each produce at least triple that figure. Appreciating that public health must not be permitted to suffer, the Red Cross has been pushing its home care of the sick and its first aid care courses as well as co-operating with other agencies in recruiting student nurses to fill the depleted ranks of the hospitals.

Notice has gone out that the pay of nurses going into active military service has been increased to \$75 a month for overseas duty and \$60 a month for work in camps and cantonments in America. This is in addition to board and lodging and to the same war risk insurance privileges that are granted soldiers, sailors and marines.

In the past six months Red Cross women workers of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky have made 15,560,912 articles for war relief.

Announcement of this huge production total was made today by Carl W. Fuller, director of the Bureau of Supplies, Lake Division, American Red Cross.

Surgical dressings led in number with a production of 13,336,638. Second in the list was hospital garments, of which there were produced 968,082.

Articles for soldiers and sailors, which included sweaters, socks and other knitted goods and comfort kits, numbered 871,069.

The total number of hospital supplies made in the period was 521,224, and the refugee garments total was 63,899.

Three hundred and fifty-nine chapters, 1,134 branches and 1,365 auxiliaries participated in this production.

## Food Administration

Bulletin No. 158.

(Supplementary to Bulletin No. 147-M-20.)

August 8, 1918.

### FEEDING RYE.

We are in receipt of the following letter from Washington which very clearly sets forth the attitude of the U. S. Food Administration regarding the feeding of rye:

"The Coarse Grain Division of the Food Administration is receiving inquiries as to the present attitude of the Food Administration on using rye for feed. Whether this is proper depends on local conditions. If some other feed is available, we prefer that rye should not be used. It is a bread grain and there is a demand for it for this purpose.

"In many localities, however, the farmer cannot market his rye and purchase other feed except at financial loss, and there is no reason, at this time, why he should be required to do so. In such instances permission should be given to use the rye as feed, and where such permission is proper it should be freely granted and care taken to avoid giving the impression that using rye for feed is in any way unpatriotic or against the wishes of the Food Administration. We do not believe general publicity desirable on feeding rye, and suggest that you handle the matter by posting your county administrators on our views and authorizing them to give permission to feed rye only where they think this is advisable.

Faithfully yours,  
U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION."

Please note that in accordance with the desires of the Food Administration as above expressed—

(1) Permission to buy rye for feeding cannot be granted.

(2) All applications for feeding rye must be handled according to instructions contained in Bulletin No. 147-M-20.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. BARNARD.

Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

### TO THE PRICE REPORTERS AND FAIR PRICE COMMITTEES.

Please note the following suggestions as to the duties of price reporters and fair price committees:

(1) The Price Reporters should fill out the form furnished them by the Food Administration at Washington asking for prices paid by the consumer. Mail one copy to the Administration at Washington, another copy to the county food administrator and a third copy to this office. The copy sent to this office may be made on either the white or the blue form furnished by the office at Washington. We use these reports for checking purposes only and can file them regardless of color or heading. Some of the price reporters have written to Washington for a special form on which to report to this office. They have no such form and refer all correspondence in regard to same back to this office.

(2) The Fair Price Committee will have charge of the publication of fair prices to be paid by the consumer on about twenty-one staple articles. It must be understood that this committee is not a price fixing organization, and that prices are published as a guide for the buying public, and are not intended as an arbitrary list from which the dealer must not deviate. In case some dealer sells at a price far in advance of the maximum price quoted in the list and is reported by the consumer, an investigation will be made and if he is found to be profiteering, he will be penalized. No attention should be paid to newspaper stories and alleged interviews published in the newspapers concerning our plans for fixing food prices. We have no authority to fix prices and shall never attempt it.

Within the next few days additional information and instructions will be sent out to the various county food administrators regarding price publication. We want a fair price list published in every county in Indiana. Bulletins 6-H-529,

6-H-612 and 6-H-728 should have your careful attention as they contain much valuable information.

Price reporters should get their reports to us promptly. It is very necessary to the successful working of the state organization.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. BARNARD,

Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

Reports from thrashing committees over the State show that from three pints to nine quarts in each 2½ bushels of wheat thrashed have been saved by proper precautions against leakage and through the correction of defective machinery. Thousands of bushels of wheat which might have been lost attest the wisdom of the wheat saving campaign. A special priority order for repair parts for thrashers has been issued by the management of the federal express business. Complaints on account of delayed shipment of repair parts should be filed promptly with the local express agents, who have directions to give preferred consideration to this class of freight.

The threatened congestion in the Indiana wheat market has been relieved by official notice received by the milling division that government agents are buying wheat at Buffalo, Cleveland and Toledo. This will afford Indiana dealers a market. They had been withholding bids for wheat, due to the government's withdrawal from the market, and the absence of storage facilities and the risk in piling up wheat in the sub-terminals.

A test of efficiency for separators is suggested as follows: Direct the straw blower against a blanket, sheet or canvass during the time the weighing device trips five times, recording 2½ bushels. If more than one pint of wheat is winnowed from the straw on the canvass, bad work is indicated. One and one-half pints indicate a loss of one per cent. A second test should be made after an adjustment following a discovery of as much as a two per cent loss.

Reinhold Rahm, a Terre Haute baker, was permitted to pay to the Red Cross \$50 in lieu of losing his baking license for the period of the war, upon his admission that he had persistently violated the federal regulations relative to the use of wheat flour substitutes.

Hotels, restaurants and public eating houses are released from the restricted serving of beef. Householders complying with the regulations restricting individuals to one and one-fourth pounds per week likewise are freed of any further obligation to so limit themselves. It is highly desirable, the Food Administration asserts, that the American public consume medium and lighter grades of cattle, conserving the heavier cattle for our armed forces and those of our allies. Butchers are asked to handle no cattle weighing less than 475 pounds and to assist in educating the consumers to the lighter cuts.

### August Garden Hints.

Don't gamble with the Weather Man. Each rain may be the last one of the season. Cultivate your garden.

Don't let the weeds go to seed. You will be sorry next year if you do.

Light sprinklings are worse than none. When watering the garden soak it thoroughly.

Cultivate thoroughly after each rain or after each watering, but don't cultivate when the soil is too wet. Do not hoe deeply close to plants that are half grown or larger. Seeds sown now are particularly in need of artificial watering. Turnips can still be sown.

Keep after the potato bugs. Don't let them destroy the late crop.

Cabbage worms are very bad and must be fought continually.

If every garden is an ammunition plant, every weed is a Hun. Go after the Huns.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. II INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 1

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

Fatalities among Indiana soldiers as taken from War Department reports for week ending August 10:

August 5—

Lieutenant James M. Duncan, Terre Haute.  
Private John W. Wolfe, South Bend.  
Private Roy Stunkard, Indianapolis.  
Sergeant Lloyd C. Ackerman, Evansville.  
Private Jas. C. Cox, Indianapolis.  
Private Chas. Quigley, Indiana Harbor.  
Private Paul E. Wolfe, Connersville.  
Corporal Earl Garret, Indianapolis.  
Sergeant Louis G. Lauer, Ft. Wayne.  
Private Earl R. Barcus, Indianapolis.

August 6—

Private Leroy Tout, Pershing.  
Private John A. Dike, Johnstown.  
Private Raymond Pfost, Winamac.  
Private Louis Smith, Logansport.  
Corporal Chas. Bazin, Gary.  
Corporal Jas. B. Fellenzer, Rosedale.  
Private Carl E. Buck, Newcastle.  
Private Wm. O. Isham, Catlin.

August 7—

Private Geo. F. Dill, Bloomington.  
Private Thos. E. Condon, Indianapolis.  
Private Tony Rutlins, Lambert.  
Private Albert J. Schewee, Terre Haute.  
Private Milo R. Chaney, Frankfort.  
Corporal Elijah G. Knight, Hillsdale.  
Private Lowell L. Butcher, New Corydon.  
Private Daniel P. Freeman, Gas City.  
Private Phillips Peterson, Hammond.  
Private Howard P. Burton, Vevay.  
Private Warren Brock, Orleans.

August 8—

Corporal Clarence Hunter, Madison.  
Private Clarence LaTourette, Covington.  
Private Artie Moore, Nashville.  
Private Harrison Z. Taylor, Henryville.

August 9—

Private Jos. H. O'Connor, Lafayette.  
Private Hugh S. Woodward, Laporte.  
Private Stanley Sievienick, South Bend.  
Corporal Allen G. Myers, Alton.  
Sergeant Elbert H. Cox, Rushville.  
Private Ben H. Winebrenner, Albion.  
Private Glen A. Woziak, South Bend.

August 10—

Sergeant Otis E. Brown, Indianapolis.  
Private Marsh W. Nottingham, Indianapolis.  
Corporal Charlie L. Chamberlin, Shelbyville.  
Private Alex. Bright, Alexandria.

Attention,  
County Councils

General Bulletin No. 174.

August 10, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Referring to General Bulletin No. 132 of March 28, 1918, we beg to advise that it is the desire of the State Council that, if the home service section of the local Red Cross chapter is organized and in full operation, the legal advisory committee of

the county council of defense should turn over to the home service section any work included under paragraph B of the bulletin. All of the other duties of the legal advisory committee should be continued and they should offer the home service section of the Red Cross their full co-operation in the work included under paragraph B.

## STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

General Bulletin No. 175.

August 13, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The Federal Government has requested Indiana to increase her wheat acreage 17 per cent. This request comes a little late, and for that reason it is necessary that every organization in the State take a deep interest in the matter. It is necessary that the county council of defense co-operate to the fullest extent with the County Agricultural Agent, Emergency Demonstration Agent or County Wheat Leader, in order to make the campaign a success.

Several hundred copies of the Wheat Production Circular have been sent to every County Agent and Wheat Production Leader. Bankers, millers, grain dealers, and fertilizer men are assisting in the distribution of these circulars as one means of getting authentic information before the people.

## STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

General Bulletin No. 176.

August 13, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

It is not desired either by the authorities in Washington or by the State Council of Defense that the county councils of defense address communications to or request information from the several federal departments. We have information that several of the county councils have done this regarding matters which the State Council has already taken up and on which it has full information.

Kindly do not lose sight of the fact that the reason for the organization of the state, county and township councils was that the tremendous load might be taken off the shoulders of the departments in Washington.

In view of the fact that a communication from a county council of defense to a federal department involves a large amount of correspondence between that federal department and the State Council, including the furnishing to the State Council copies of all letters written, you will realize the additional burden such procedure entails.

Please form the habit of looking to the State Council as the source of all information and advice not obtainable within your county.

## STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Committee on Construction

The Committee on Proposed Construction reported to the Indiana State Council of Defense, at its meeting August 14th, as follows:

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION.

To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

Your Committee on Proposed Construction begs to submit the following report:

1. In the matter of the repair of the Union street road, running from Mishawaka to Bremen, in St. Joseph county, your committee recommends that the State Council accept the unanimous conclusion of the St. Joseph County Council of Defense, that these repairs should be undertaken.

2. In the matter of the improvement of a rural highway in Cass county, covered by the letter of the chairman of the Cass County Council of Defense, dated August 7, 1918, your committee recommends that on the facts stated the construction of the highway in question should not be undertaken during the period of the war, and that a copy of the recent opinion of the attorney-general of the State with reference to the maintenance of highways should be sent to the chairman of the county council of Cass county, and to the other county authorities having in charge such matters.

3. In the matter of the construction of the Shelby road in Buck Creek township and the Harmening road in Sugar Creek township, in Hancock county, your committee recommends that the conclusion of the Hancock County Council of Defense, that the construction of the highways be not undertaken, be concurred in, and that the bonds therefore be not sold during the period of the war, and that the action of the chairman of the State Council of Defense in requesting the county authorities to refrain from making sale of such bonds, be approved.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR W. BRADY,  
CHARLES FOX,  
GEORGE ADE,

Committee.

The report was approved as was a supplemental report from the committee to the effect that the council approve the recent action of the Randolph County Council of Defense which resolved recently that the proposed construction of the Parker gravel road, at a cost of \$16,000, be deferred.

## U. S. Employment Service

The following bulletin has been addressed to delinquent counties:

Chairmen County Councils of Defense:

In checking over the Community Labor Board organization for Indiana we find that your county lacks one of the following members, which is checked:

Chairman;  
Representative of labor;  
Representative of employers.

We request that in order to protect your county in the matter of recruiting for war industries that you take immediate steps towards the completion of these boards. We suggest that where there is no chairman but the two representatives have been appointed that you get the two representatives together and see if they cannot agree upon a man as chairman who will be suitable to both sides. This man should be not too closely connected either with labor or capital. He should be a man of high standing in the community. If the employers have not selected their representative we request that you call immediately a meeting of the employers to elect their representative. Likewise if labor has not sent in their representative we request that you call a meeting of the labor organizations and all workers to elect their representative. If your county now lacks one representative and the other is elected, after having completed the matter of electing the one missing, please get the two men together to select the chairman. Wire this office of your action.

We respectfully request that this work be completed not later than August 21st, as our recruiting campaign will begin approximately at that time and any county not protected with Community Labor Board will bear the brunt of recruiting for enormous war projects. We cannot too earnestly urge upon you to take this matter up and see that it is finally completed. We are enclosing a list of the districts in the State which will show the district you are in.

Very truly yours,

STATE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.  
Adolph J. Fritz, Secretary, State Federation of Labor, Representing Employers.  
Ernest N. Smith, Secretary, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, Representing Employers.  
H. H. Buskirk, Asst. Federal Director, Representing U. S. Employment Service.

## Two Important Things.

Two things, therefore, are of the utmost importance—to bend every effort to increase production and to be equally alert and efficient in effecting savings.—David Houston.

Turkey is starving, Germany pinched and Austria rioting for food. The Allies are well fed and full of fight, thanks to Uncle Sam who invited them to sit down to his table a year ago—he has been passing around the victuals ever since.



# President Urges Further Use Of the State Council's System

**Chief Executive Recommends That Federal Departments Avail  
Themselves of Existing Organizations Rather Than Seek  
to Extend Their Own, in All War Activities**

President Wilson's desire that all federal departments carefully determine whether they cannot utilize the state council system of war organization and activity rather than extend their own organizations is indicated in the following correspondence, which was released for publication during the week:

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.  
Washington.

July 24, 1918.

My Dear Mr. President:

As chairman of the Council of National Defense, I beg to report to you the noteworthy accomplishments of the state councils of defense in the forty-eight States of the Union, and to indicate the war activities for which they seem to me to be peculiarly fitted and peculiarly responsible, and to ask your advice and assistance in a matter vital to their future effectiveness.

The state councils of defense, as you are well aware, were instituted at the suggestion of the Council of National Defense shortly after we entered the war. Almost from the day of their organization they took a prominent part in recruiting our armed forces. Since the early months of the great struggle they have rendered particularly valuable service on behalf of the Department of Agriculture in increasing the production of foodstuffs. Before the creation of the United States Food Administration they led the national campaign for food conservation. Most of them took a leading part in the institution of home guards to take the place of the federalized militia. They met many another state emergency by prompt local action. As time went on, in the natural course of events many of the fields of action which they had occupied were officially taken over by especially created federal administrations. But new problems constantly arose and the work of the state councils, instead of diminishing, has notably increased in scope and in significance.

To accomplish this work they have built up an organization uniquely suited to its purpose. Every state council of defense has active county, or equivalent, councils of defense under it, while in nearly every State the organization of community councils in the school districts, bringing the government to the people and the people to the government, is progressing rapidly.

Through their speakers, their war conferences, their contact with the press and their contact with the people themselves through their community councils, the state councils are now in a special sense the guardians of civilization morale in each State; carrying on a work of education and information which we look to see continued and strengthened in order that the will to win and the knowledge of how to make that will effective may be everybody's possession throughout the war, in the dark hours of trial as well as in the hour of victory.

In States with a considerable population of foreign origin the state councils of defense are leaders in the work of Americanization, establishing war information bureaus, correlating existing Americanization agencies, increasing as far as possible the educational facilities available to the foreign-born, and seeing that such facilities are used.

The state councils are engaged in preparing the young men of the country for the high duty of selective service, advising and informing them in particular upon the adjustment of their legal affairs and upon military conditions and requirements and social hygiene.

They are bringing their great influence to bear on behalf of economy and thrift throughout the country. It is also their special task, in the interest of economy, to supervise the solicitation of funds for war relief by voluntary agencies, and to co-ordinate the efforts of these agencies,

seeing that they work harmoniously and to a common purpose, and determining what agencies shall be approved and what discouraged.

They act also as the state representatives of the Highways Transport committee of the Council of National Defense in the increasingly important work of extending and facilitating motor truck transportation, in order to reduce the tremendous burden on our railroads and to stimulate the production of food by providing means of transporting it to market.

In addition, they are doing notable work in connection with public health; in connection with vocational education; and in studying and assisting in the solution of the difficult housing and rent-profiteering problems which the war has brought to many a locality.

Last, but far from least, their ramifying organization enables them to play a valuable part in the practical execution of the policies of the Department of Agriculture, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Labor Department, the Shipping Board, and the other federal agencies which are extended into the States. We expect the state representatives of these federal agencies to feel in the future, as they have been able to feel in the past, that the organization of the State Council of Defense is their ready right hand. Most of the state councils are incidentally performing the special service of bringing these federal representatives together for frequent and regular consultation, and in most of the States these federal representatives are actually members of the councils of defense.

These, in general terms, are the broad lines upon which the state councils are now acting, and I have said nothing of the local industrial and social emergencies which it is their special province to meet by local action.

The existence of this great national system, valuable for each and every government department, makes, of course, for economy of effort and renders unnecessary the creation of much local federal machinery which would otherwise have to be set up for the performance of specific tasks.

May I suggest, then, that you ask all federal departments, administrations, and commissions, when planning new work or extension of their organizations, to consider carefully the possibility of using the state council system so as to prevent duplication? A better understanding on this point throughout Washington would, I think, make for the general efficiency of the war machine.

Furthermore, will you not remind the heads of all federal departments, administrations and commissions, that all requests and suggestions for work on the part of the state councils should be submitted through the State Councils Section of the Council of National Defense? This section has attained a strong position as the agency to which the state councils look for authority and guidance in the programs committed to them for execution. It is clear that in the interest of efficiency, all requests for action from the federal government should go to them through this single channel. In the past federal authorities have, not infrequently, caused confusion by going directly to the state councils with recommendations—sometimes with conflicting recommendations. I believe a word from you would prevent such misunderstandings in the future.

It is difficult to estimate the importance of the service rendered, since our entrance into the war, by these state councils, their county councils and the multitude of workers banded together under them, whom we estimate to number at least one million. I feel sure that you, as their commander-in-chief, will be proud of their unique contribution in the war and will use your authority to broaden the scope of their activities as condi-

tions permit, so that they may go on to still greater achievements.

Very sincerely yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War and Chairman of Council  
of National Defense.

—o—  
THE WHITE HOUSE.  
Washington.

July 30, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Baker:

I have read with great interest your account of the achievements of the state councils of defense and your general summary of the activities in which they are now engaged. It is a notable record, and I shall be glad to have you express to the state councils my appreciation of the service they have so usefully rendered. I am particularly struck by the value of extending our defense organization into the smallest communities and by the truly democratic character of a national system so organized.

I believe in the soundness of your contention that in the interest of economy and efficiency such machinery as that provided by the state council system for the execution of many kinds of war work should be utilized as far as possible by federal departments and administrations. May I suggest, therefore, that you communicate to the heads of all such departments and administrations my wish that when they are considering extensions of their organization into the States or new work to be done in the States, they determine whether they cannot utilize the state council system, thus rendering unnecessary the creation of new machinery; and that they transmit all requests for action by the state councils through the State Councils Section of the Council of National Defense?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. N. D. Baker, Secretary of War.

## Food Club Questions Are Easily Answered

(By C. V. Stainsby, Assistant to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.)

When such a large organization as that of the U. S. food clubs is undertaken many questions arise. The first one to present itself in this case is: Why form another organization when there are so many already? The answer is easy. There is no other organization that can do the work. Many other organizations were willing to help. Many organizations have given great assistance. The U. S. Food Administration appreciates all that has been done, but there were too many gaps left which could not be ignored.

By working through existing organizations some homes would be reached through half a dozen different sources. The great majority of homes, however, were not reached at all. It was necessary that these homes be reached to keep them in touch with the needs of the hour. Hence the food clubs.

There is another reason why existing organizations could not satisfy all requirements. A literary society, for example, would meet to discuss food problems. The same program would be given perhaps as that carried out by a food club. The literary society would still think of itself as a literary society doing work different from its usual line. The food club, on the other hand, realizes that it is doing its own work. When four thousand U. S. food clubs are at work, conscious that they are doing the work for which they were created, there will be greater interest and greater results than would otherwise be possible.

A special organization is necessary to fight our food battles at home just as surely as a special organization was needed to fight the battles in France. The War Department created the national army. The U. S. Food Administration for Indiana is organizing the U. S. food clubs.

Be ready to join a U. S. food club in your neighborhood.

Every producing farm is a dynamo of victory.



## Woman's Section

The Junior Red Cross of Fort Wayne will equip and maintain free clinic rooms for child welfare. Fort Wayne is also to have a new and better supervised swimming pool.

Mrs. Gwin, chairman of the Child Welfare committee of Jasper county, reports that \$50 has been raised towards the fund for the employment of a community nurse, and additional sums will be secured through the receipts from children's entertainments in each township.

Fayette county ranks high in the list of Indiana counties which have done effective and thorough child welfare work. Mrs. Blanche Stoops, who is a public health nurse and probation officer with police powers, is the county child welfare chairman. Aside from her routine work she has had charge of the registration of all children under six years of age, twenty per cent of whom were found under weight in the recent government test. In the follow-up work of this examination she secured homes for two boys and one girl; solicited money and help for a dentist's attention for four children; twenty-two tonsil or adenoid operations; operations and hospital care for two prospective hunchbacks; and daily milk and lunch for forty children (two months).

In Putnam county the voluntary registration of women over sixteen years of age was 98 per cent.

The examination of children in this county is still being continued in order that 100 per cent of Putnam county babies shall have had the advantage of this government test.

The Red Cross and French Relief of Putnam county have received 1,658 garments during the past month.

The Fourteen-Minute Women have spoken in behalf of every campaign launched. They made especially effective appeals for child welfare work and for the War Savings Stamps drive.

The Woman's Section of the St. Joseph County Council of Defense is now holding meetings in its new and permanent headquarters in the Oliver Annex, South Bend. At the last meeting Miss Adah Hillier, chairman of the Home Economics and Food Administration, told of the satisfactory results in the distribution of food pledge cards; from one precinct 174 pledges were signed and received in one day. The work of collecting surplus produce has been successfully launched. Recently a local hospital was supplied with a quantity of dew-berries gathered by the members of the domestic science department of the high schools, at a time when it was impossible for the farmers to dispose of them.

Mrs. Horace L. Greene, chairman of the Home and Foreign Relief, told of the work done in the several departments of the Red Cross, and reported that in the period from June 15 to Aug. 1 the Home Service Section had given aid to 64 families; 51 inquiries were answered regarding allotments and insurance provision; 21 families were given financial aid; 69 visits were made in the interest of home service work; 132 letters written in the interests of clients; 11 cases were given medical aid; 2 cases given dental aid; 8 investigations made for the military authorities; employment found for 5 persons; extension of credit secured in 3 cases, and 4 cases given hospital care.

For the hospital supply department the following articles were furnished from June 2 to July 29: 179 hospital shirts, 181 underdrawers, 147 undershirts, 15 operating gowns, 4 pairs leggings, 35 operating caps, 20 operating masks, 59 help-less case shirts, 93 pajamas, 58 women's chemise, 7 morning jackets, 16 petticoats, 190 pillow cases, 1,024 hand towels, 5 sheets, 306 hot water bag covers, 5 spreads, 255 comfort bags, 400 napkins, 14 infant layettes, 19 pairs bed socks, 4,000 gun wipes, 1,363 pairs socks, 302 sweaters, 96 pairs wristlets, 27 helmets and 3 scarfs.

Mrs. Thos. A. Olney of the Department of Enrollment and Women's Service, advised that the

tabulating and filing of registration cards had proceeded throughout the month of July, and the work of copying the cards was still in process. She advised that all women who registered for paid government work had been interviewed and a number of them had been placed in local ammunition factories.

Miss Geraldine Robertson of the Woman's Motor Corps gave a very interesting report of the work accomplished by that organization in the county. Miss Robertson told of receiving a telephone call at 4 a. m. and being asked to serve breakfast to a troop train of 500 soldiers who would pass through South Bend at 7:30. As the local canteen, which is a branch of the Motor Corps, is prepared to furnish only chocolate, cigarettes, cookies and matches, on account of Chicago and Elkhart being canteen stations, the request was not an easy one to fill, but quick work on the part of the young women, with a little outside help, made it possible to serve an appetizing breakfast at the appointed time. Two more trains were met that same day. The members of the corps have entered into their work with such earnestness, and are responding so efficiently to the calls made on them, that this department of the county council is proving a valuable acquisition. The personnel of the Motor Corps is made up of the following young women: Captain, Geraldine Robertson; first lieutenant, Josephine Sullivan; second lieutenant, Mary Leeper; privates, Helen Booth, Helen Lower, Belle Livingston, Mrs. John Reynolds, Sarah Witter, Dorothy Miller, Helen McCarty, Frances Salinger and Margaret Elbel. Miss Catherine Oliver has the rank of major and is organizer for one-third of the State.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.

### DESSERTS WITHOUT SUGAR.

Dessert is not necessary these days unless it furnishes part of the food value actually needed in the meal. Adding a pudding or pie to the end of the meal just because it is the custom and because "we like it" is not practicing food conservation.

In using a dessert be sure that it is replacing some part of the meal that it is customary to have; for example, if baked custard is served, remember that the milk and eggs should replace other protein foods, such as meat and cheese. If a fruit pie is served, remember that the crust is furnishing a good deal of food value, especially fat and other heat-producing material, and it should not be served at the end of a dinner composed of a fat meat and creamed vegetables.

Our job is to cut down on the use of sugar. In preparing desserts make them with sugar substitutes.

Candy should be used as a dessert and not as a food upon which to "piece" between meals. It should also be sugarless.

The following recipes may be helpful in solving the sugarless dessert problem:

#### Tapioca Fruit Mold.

2 cups milk.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup honey or  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup corn syrup.  
 6 level teaspoons minute tapioca.  
 1 teaspoon vanilla.  
 1 cup cream.

Heat milk in a double boiler, add sweetening and stir in the tapioca. Cook for 30 minutes. Pour in a bowl to cool, then add vanilla and fold in the cream, which has been whipped. Ornament with fresh berries, chill and serve.

#### Grape Sherbert.

1 teaspoon gelatin.  
 1 tablespoon cold water.  
 1 cup syrup or  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup honey.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup water.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup grape juice.  
 2 tablespoons lemon juice.

Soak gelatin in 1 tablespoon cold water, dis-

solve it in boiling syrup and water. Let mixture cool, add grape juice and lemon juice and freeze.

#### Junket.

3 cups whole milk.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup corn syrup.  
 1 junket tablet.  
 1 tablespoon cold water.  
 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Heat the milk and corn syrup over hot water, stirring the mixture constantly until it is warm. Crush the junket tablet and dissolve it in the cold water; add this with the vanilla to the milk; stir the mixture quickly to mix it thoroughly. Pour it into sherbert cups or dishes in which it is to be served. Let it stand in a warm place until it is firm, then chill it. This junket may be served plain or with cream, whipped if desired, or may be sprinkled with a mixture of two parts maple sugar and one of cinnamon.

#### Date Pudding.

3 eggs.  
 1 cup corn syrup.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup dry bread crumbs.  
 1 cup chopped dates.  
 1 cup nuts.  
 6 tablespoons flour.  
 Few grains salt.

Beat eggs, add syrup, crumbs, dates, nuts and flour. Bake in greased and floured muffin pans. Serve with whipped cream.

#### Chocolate Pie.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  cups corn syrup.  
 3 tablespoons flour or  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons corn starch.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt.  
 3 egg yolks.  
 1 teaspoon vanilla.  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups milk.  
 2 ounces chocolate or  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cocoa.

Mix flour or corn starch with 2 tablespoons milk until smooth, then add to rest of warm milk in double boiler. Stir until smooth, add corn syrup, salt and grated chocolate. Cook 15 minutes. Cool slightly and pour over beaten yolks, return to double boiler and cook until egg thickens mixture. Flavor, pour into baked crust and cover with meringue. Brown.

#### Candied Apple.

One pound of apples which do not cook readily. Peel and cut into size desired. Drop into one cup of corn syrup and boil slowly until apple becomes translucent. Take apple out piece at a time and drain on fork. Let stand on wax paper three to four hours, roll in cocoanut.

Other fruits may be used in place of apples.

#### Fruit Leather.

Mash ripe fruit (berries, cherries, figs, apricots, peaches and blue plums may be used) to a pulp, spread on lightly oiled platters and dry in the sun or dryer. When dry sprinkle with sugar and pack away in jars or very tight boxes lined with wax paper.

Serve this leather in place of candy.

Fruit leather may be soaked in water and used for pies, puddings and sauces. When intended for this purpose, omit the sugar.

### What is "War Work"?

For the purposes of the centralized war labor recruiting program, "war work" means:

1. The manufacture of products or the erection of structures directly or indirectly supplied to some department of the Government for use in connection with the war. "Indirectly supplied" includes goods delivered under subcontracts to Government contractors.
2. Coal mining is wholly war work.
3. Railroads and farms are engaged in war work to the extent that under this program they are protected from all recruiting by other industries.

The making of products which may ultimately be used for war purposes but which are not to be delivered either directly to the Government or to some contractor who uses them in producing or as a part of products to be delivered to the Government is NOT considered war work.—U. S. Employment Service Bulletin.



## Every County Given New Wheat Acreage

(Continued from Page 1)

County	1918 Acreage	Proposed Increase	1919 Acreage Required
Hancock	22,950	10,000	32,950
Harrison	43,260	3,452	46,712
Hendricks	32,258	8,000	40,258
Henry	24,410	8,532	32,942
Howard	19,668	8,000	27,668
Huntington	31,000	2,000	33,000
Jackson	36,390	5,701	42,091
Jasper	10,610	8,500	19,110
Jay	11,985	3,000	14,985
Jefferson	23,315	5,000	28,315
Jennings	22,000	3,833	25,833
Johnson	41,200	5,837	47,037
Knox	65,368	3,000	68,368
Kosciusko	48,438	3,000	51,438
Lagrange	35,420	5,000	40,420
Lake	7,752	5,877	13,129
Laporte	55,160	7,476	62,636
Lawrence	18,924	3,733	22,657
Madison	37,990	8,168	46,158
Marion	30,330	6,480	36,810
Marshall	36,774	4,855	41,629
Martin	11,440	3,087	14,527
Miami	42,375	5,635	48,010
Monroe	16,400	2,954	19,354
Montgomery	26,415	9,000	35,415
Morgan	31,900	4,000	35,900
Newton	5,970	6,000	11,970
Noble	46,260	2,000	48,260
Ohio	4,335	534	4,869
Orange	21,550	3,059	24,609
Owen	13,880	2,869	16,749
Parke	25,225	6,258	31,483
Perry	29,780	2,400	32,180
Pike	24,175	3,551	27,726
Porter	24,075	4,483	28,558
Posey	75,760	1,500	77,260
Pulaski	21,690	3,500	25,190
Putnam	19,190	6,368	25,558
Randolph	19,100	7,293	26,393
Ripley	30,610	4,440	35,050
Rush	55,800	8,023	63,823
Scott	12,550	1,538	14,088
Shelby	51,600	9,601	61,201
Spencer	54,310	...	54,310
Starke	16,445	2,824	19,269
Steuben	22,175	3,019	25,194
St. Joseph	46,760	4,944	51,704
Sullivan	36,910	3,500	40,410
Switzerland	10,825	1,000	11,825
Tippecanoe	26,450	8,000	34,450
Tipton	24,190	1,000	25,190
Union	22,600	...	22,600
Vanderburgh	37,180	...	37,180
Vermillion	15,560	3,853	19,413
Vigo	35,710	3,000	38,710
Wabash	34,800	1,000	35,800
Warren	10,780	7,546	18,326
Warrick	43,660	...	43,660
Washington	39,400	...	39,400
Wayne	35,100	5,833	40,933
Wells	13,500	4,996	18,496
White	20,450	7,000	27,450
Whitley	23,840	3,500	27,340

### Care of Garden Essential Now.

Neglect of the garden during the hot August weather is fatal to a good crop, says W. E. Lommel of Purdue university, assistant county agent leader, in charge of garden work. More work in the garden is necessary now than at any other time of the year, if full value from earlier efforts is expected. Enthusiasm of the war gardeners must continue till frost.

"Vegetables require moisture and food for their proper development, and the food is not available for plant use if water is not present in the soil," said Mr. Lommel. "A good supply of soil moisture in the garden, therefore, is of vital importance. In watering, soak the soil thoroughly, as frequent light sprinklings do more harm than good. Seeds which are planted during hot, dry weather especially need artificial watering, as do the young plants.

"As soon as the soil can be safely worked after

watering, a thorough cultivation should be given the garden in order to conserve the moisture. A thin layer of loose dirt is the best means to keep moisture and encourage the growth of plants. Each rain should be treated as if it were the last of the season, and as soon as the soil can be worked, the top crust should be broken and a good mulch obtained. Cultivate more shallow and farther away from the plants as they get older, so as not to cut off too many of the 'feeding roots'."

Every weed in the garden takes just that much plant food from the vegetables that need it now more badly than ever.

## How One Boy Made Good



Wayne Fiscus, Patriot.

March—Plowed ground for corn.  
April—Helped plant corn and cut timber.  
May—Cut timber.  
June—Plowed corn and cut wheat.  
July—Shocked wheat, rye and oats.  
August—Helped thrash.  
Total earnings, \$170.  
Saved \$100 (invested in Liberty Bond).  
Gained in weight 12 pounds.  
Name—Wayne Fiscus, age 17, home 540 East North street, Indianapolis.

The above summary of the record of Wayne Fiscus is the source of no little gratification to Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Mr. Straus declares Fiscus's record is a complete answer to the critics of the Reserve, who questioned its practicality, and jeered at the suggestion that boys between the ages of 16 and 21 can be of material assistance in winning the war by replacing their elders who have taken up arms.

Young Fiscus went to work for Charles Smith, Bloomington, Ind., R. R., in March. He worked steadily as indicated by the report above, until injured and incapacitated from further work on the farm, having caught his hand in a mower, severing one finger at the first joint.

"Yes, I enjoyed it, too," said young Fiscus in telling of his work. "And say, I'll soon be big enough to be a soldier," he added with the pleasure of anticipated triumphs in his eyes.

A very small per cent of the boys placed on farms by the United States Working Reserve failed to make good. Not all, of course, were as efficient nor as thrifty as young Fiscus. His example is commended to other boys of the Reserve by Mr. Straus.

To the names of the illustrious generals of today, history will justly add General Housewife.

## Ten Percent Increase In Pork Is Wanted

Uncle Sam Calls on Indiana and County Agents Plan to Respond at Once.

Agricultural agents in all counties have organized, or will organize this month, local swine committees to co-operate with the State Food Committee and the extension department workers from Purdue university to bring about the ten per cent increase in pork production sought by Uncle Sam. The ten per cent increase is requested in addition to the twenty per cent asked for last fall.

"When we stop to consider that one hog out of every three marketed is used by the government to feed the soldiers and sailors, every farmer should be optimistic about raising more hogs," said one of the men who will assist in the campaign. "The army and navy are growing steadily, and so are the demands of our allies, which will require more pork than ever, and unless the supply is greatly increased the government will get more than one out of every three hogs marketed."

These committees will make direct appeals to farmers in their counties, asking them to keep more brood sows this fall, use pure-bred sires, improve their housing conditions, and take other steps to save the increased number of pigs expected.

Reports from the Indianapolis stock market for the first six months of 1918 show that hogs marketed this year are 23 pounds heavier than those sold in the same period last year. Receipts at all central western markets to which Indiana hogs are shipped show conclusively that farmers of this State measured up to the government's request for 20 per cent more pork this year.

The only tear we can shed with a smile is the profiteer.

Shall we give our best in men and not in food?  
—United States Food Administration.

## New War Books Recently Received by the State Library

Any of the following may be borrowed from the Indiana State Library by any citizen of the State. Ask your local librarian to apply for them, or if there is no library in the town, write to the State Library for registration blanks. The only expense is that of transportation.

Bott, A. "Cavalry of the Clouds."

Interesting story of experiences in the air, told by an English aviator.

Buchan, J. "Nelson's History of the War." 19 volumes.

"Well-ordered, comprehensive narrative of the operations in all fields." The volumes are small, thus being easily handled, are well supplied with maps and documents.

McBride, Capt. H. W. "The Emma Gees."

The Emma Gees are the machine gunners. The book is written by an Indianapolis man who enlisted with the Canadians in the earlier days.

McKenzie, R. T. "Reclaiming the Maimed, a Handbook of Physical Therapy."

Methods of restoring maimed soldiers to normal activity.

Ross, E. A. "Russia in Upheaval."

Written by the eminent sociologist, from personal experience in Russia in the latter half of 1917.

Woodhouse, H. "Text Book of Military Aeronautics."

Of interest to anyone who is going into the air service. Not the mechanics of aircraft, nor of flying, but their various uses in warfare. The book is intended for practical use and the illustrations are plentiful and a valuable addition to the text.



## Special Committee On Use of Language

### State Council Discusses Proposed Abolition of the Use of German in Public.

Following the adoption of the reports of the special committee relative to alleged discrimination in the treatment of soldiers at Purdue university, and on proposed construction, both of which appear elsewhere in this bulletin, the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting August 14th at Hazelden farm discussed the question of policy relative to the use of the German language in schools and churches. A letter from the Iowa State Council of Defense asking information as to the attitude of the Council relative to the use of German in teaching and preaching was, on motion of Isaac D. Straus, referred to a special committee consisting of Arthur W. Brady, Rev. Allan B. Philpott and George Ade. In the discussion it was brought out that action had been taken in some Indiana communities looking to the total abandonment of the use of German in any public way. John B. Peterson, of the Lake County Council of Defense, informed the Council the Lake county council had inquired into the alleged disloyalty of certain German churches against whom complaint had been made principally because of their use of the German language, and had found the disloyalty charges entirely unfounded. On the plea, Mr. Peterson said that any departure from the use of German in religious services would work a hardship, especially on the old people, the Lake County Council of Defense had authorized a continuance of the use of the language. Arthur W. Brady informed the Council that during the Americanization conference, held recently at Washington, the United States Commissioner of Education had declared himself not opposed to the continued use of German. Mr. Brady urged that the matter be given very careful consideration in view of its large significance.

Charles Fox, chairman of the Labor Committee, reported to the Council that 1,000 employees of the American Tin Plate Company at Elwood had gone on strike. He said the workmen had agreed to mediation through the Federal War Labor Board after, he said, a threat had been made that those of draft age would be reclassified and put into an advanced classification unless they desisted from their present attitude. He said an investigation at Washington had disclosed the fact that the government had no intention or purpose to reclassify the men. He said the employers had refused to ask the intercession of the federal agents, and he recommended that the State Council address a letter to the Department of Labor urging that prompt action be taken to the end that the war products of this plant be not reduced, and that the men be permitted to resume earning a livelihood.

A petition purporting to bear the names of 70 business houses in South Gary, Indiana, asking the revocation of an order issued by the Lake County Council of Defense requiring all Gary business houses to be closed four evenings each week at 6:30 o'clock, was referred back to the Lake County Council of Defense on the representation that the petition properly should be filed there before coming to the attention of the State Council. John B. Peterson, chairman of the Lake County Council of Defense, assured the State Council that the Lake county council would give the matter a fair and prompt hearing. The petitioners were represented by an attorney, who was directed to present the matter to the Lake County Council of Defense.

Elevator owners and operators at Morocco, Indiana, appeared before the Council to protest against the erection of a third elevator there. The Council referred the matter to the Newton County Council of Defense, with the suggestion to the contending parties that it is altogether inconsistent with the policies of the State and National Councils of Defense that there be any unnecessary expenditure of men, money and material, and to all appearances the conditions at Morocco do not warrant the additional investment.

A letter asking an expression from the State Council relative to the proposed abandonment or discontinuance of chautauquas was ordered placed on file with the understanding that any local grievances be presented in the regular way on an appeal from the county councils of defense.

Dr. Philpott asked the Council to give consideration to an appeal to young men especially, and also young women, that they remain in college, and particularly the smaller institutions, including church colleges. He called attention to the increased attractiveness of military service and training, which he said are more likely to be obtained from the larger institutions, to the possible detriment of the smaller schools. Dr. Philpott was authorized to present a resolution embodying the subject of his remarks at a later meeting.

In connection with the following resolution presented by Arthur W. Brady and William M. Sparks, and adopted unanimously by rising vote, Chairman Foley commended the work being done by Mr. Ade as a member of the State Council of Defense and in other ways, and described it as "a splendid patriotic service of which all Indiana is proud":

"Resolved, That the State Council of Defense express its appreciation of the generous hospitality of Messrs. George Ade and Warren T. McCray, again exhibited by inviting the members of the Council and of the Food Conservation and Wheat Production committees to hold their meetings of this date at this home; and extends its thanks for the entertainment furnished by Mr. Ade and Mr. McCray with characteristic liberality and good fellowship."

Mr. Straus called attention to the serious drought that prevails particularly in the northeastern part of the State. He pointed out the great danger of fire that exists from careless handling of cigars, cigarettes and lighted matches, and on his motion the Council adopted the following:

The protracted drought has caused a condition that hazards homes and the harvested products of the fields, now in the granaries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the widest publicity be given admonishing everyone to be extremely cautious in the use of matches and the throwing away of lighted cigars and cigarettes in an effort to obviate fires.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator, told the Council that the Indiana canners were about to harvest the largest tomato crop on record. He said the government had commandeered about 33 1/3 per cent of the output. He added the thought that the Council might use its moral influence to secure the necessary help in order that these tomatoes may be saved for the boys in the army and navy. He expressed the opinion that the women of the State can well afford to leave their work, and their knitting if need be, in order that there be no loss of this valuable food product. Dr. Barnard said that notwithstanding the possible surplus of two hundred million bushels of wheat, that the conservation program would be continued as a measure of protection against a possible wheat shortage next year.

The Council voted its indorsement and approval of the plans of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation for a campaign to select enough seed corn of suitable variety for next year's planting. Prof. Coleman stated the work will be done by a committee co-operating with the Extension Department at Purdue, and that steps will be taken to guarantee a sufficient supply of tested seed corn for next year.

On motion of Mr. Wampler the Council adjourned to meet August 20th, and regularly thereafter on Tuesday instead of Wednesday of each week.

"The American people will gladly make any sacrifice in consumption and in the production of foodstuffs that will maintain the health, comfort and the courage of the people of the Allied countries. We are in fact eating at the common table with them."—President's message to the conference of Allied Food Controllers in London.

## Food Committee to Select Seed Corn

### Sufficient Varieties to Be Tested As Guarantee for 1919 Planting.

The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation and the Wheat Sub-committee were entertained at Brook, Indiana, by George Ade and Warren T. McCray, in conjunction with the State Council of Defense, August 14th.

After an inspection of the Hereford cattle on McCray's farm, an excellent dinner was served in the Hazelden clubhouse.

The State Food Committee and the Wheat Committee met in joint session in the George Ade pavilion, at 1:45 p. m.

A plan was approved outlining a seed corn selection and storing campaign for 1918, the object of which was to locate and store suitable varieties of corn in quantities large enough to plant the 1919 acreage. Purdue University has been asked to appoint a state leader for this campaign.

The forces which will co-operate in carrying out this project are the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, Indiana Corn Growers' Association, State Board of Education, Indiana Bankers' Association, Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, Indiana Millers' Association, County Better Farming Associations, and Purdue University.

The report to the Wheat Committee, relative to the 17 per cent increase in wheat acreage, was approved, with special emphasis being laid on the necessity for wide publicity in relation to sowing smut-free seed this fall. Warren T. McCray said that the work of D. S. Myer and the Wheat Committee, to insure the planting of seed free from disease, was one of greatest importance at this time. Thousands of bushels of disease-free seed have been located. Four to six "hot water" demonstrations are being conducted in forty or fifty counties to show the effectiveness of this method in the control of smut. Formaldehyde treatment for stinking smut is being employed by county agents in local demonstrations, in addition to a publicity campaign concerning it all over the State.

The meeting was most enjoyable and profitable.

## Conditions at Purdue

The special committee appointed to investigate the alleged discrimination as between civilian and soldier students at Purdue University made the following report to the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting August 14, which report the council unanimously approved:

To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

Your committee begs leave to report:

That we find that the student soldiers at Purdue do not now have the use of the gymnasium, swimming pool or library. They do have a restricted use of the campus, restrictions having been imposed by the military and not by the civil authorities. The operation there is being carried on under a contract between Purdue and the government, and this contract is being fully carried out by both parties to the contract.

The authorities at Purdue express a willingness to grant the use of the other facilities at Purdue if requested by the military authorities.

In order to evidence the whole-hearted co-operation of the State, we recommend that the authorities of all State institutions be asked to tender to the military authorities the use of any of their facilities, leaving it to the military authorities to decide, after such tender, how far they care to avail themselves of such offer.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL T. MURDOCK,  
FRANK WAMPLER,  
H. R. KURRIE,

Committee.

Good crops are brave promises to the Allies.





# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume II

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AUGUST 23, 1918

Number 2

## Woollen Presents The Coal Situation

Says Country Has Neither the Miners Nor  
Equipment to Provide Suf-  
cient Fuel.

Evans Woollen, federal fuel administrator for Indiana, a member of the Indiana State Council of Defense, and acting director of the bureau of state organizations of the United States Fuel Administration, addressing the conference of county fuel chairmen for New York State, in session in New York City, said in part:

"We fuel administrators have to do with what the President recently spoke of as 'a grave danger.' Indeed, he went on to say of the existing scarcity of coal that it is the most serious danger which confronts the nation.

"In the presence of that fact we can not meet otherwise than sober-mindedly and in all humility. Yet we are stirred and are grateful, are we not, that to us has been entrusted what concerns the lives of our soldiers and the welfare of our neighbors.

"To you who, I doubt not, have gathered in such mood, I bring greeting from those who labor in such mood at the Capitol.

"They, more than you, have to do with the fundamental of our problems—production. They are not unmindful of the criticism that the fuel administration does everything about coal except to get more coal. Neither are they unaware that the coal in the ground is unlimited and that all the fuel administration's difficulties would be overcome by sufficiently increased production. Be assured that Washington is at work on production. A committee, skilled in mining and devoted in patriotism, is working on the problem with imagination and initiative and vigor. However, the members of that committee, better perhaps than some of the fuel administration's critics, know the limitations. They know that our national activities in this time of crisis are limited not by money or credit but by labor and material and transportation. We were asked, the other day, why the miners do not work in three eight-hour shifts. The answer, of course, was that the country has neither the miners to fill the shifts nor the equipment for the transportation of their product. Drafted miners who are essential are being given deferred classification and are being urged against their inclinations to accept it as a patriotic duty. At the mines, production committees have been organized. Representatives of the management and of the workers co-operate on these committees in removing obstacles and stimulating zeal. The railroad administration is making its contribution to production by doing, I doubt not, everything that can reasonably be done to enlarge transportation equipment and facilities.

"In a word, production is being increased and unprecedentedly. The increase was fifty million tons of bituminous last year and will be, we hope, at least fifty millions more this year. Further, this is the only country that has increased its production since entering the war.

"But, notwithstanding whatsoever increase is within the possibilities, no assurance can be given against a serious coal shortage. The reason, of course, is that the war-made demand keeps bounding on beyond reach. Let me give a single instance. The allotment to the navy at the be-

ginning of the coal year was three and a half million tons. It is now estimated that the requirements for the year will be eight millions. Having in mind a multitude of such instances, we do not hesitate in the assertion that the fuel administration's problem as of April 1st, the beginning of the coal year, has been solved. It is the problem caused since April 1st by the enlarging war program that has not been solved.

"In view of this enlarging program and consequent fuel problem, there is necessity for a modification of the fuel administration's policy in the matter of storage. We are, as you know, well informed about storage by the reports we now have weekly from nearly one hundred thousand industries, utilities and retailers. From these reports it is evident that storage by non-preferred consumers must be checked. The administration's policy as modified under existing conditions is based on the assumption that the hazards of winter delivery should be borne by the non-preferred consumers. Accordingly, it is being provided that coal in demand for winter storage by preferred consumers shall not be available for such storage by non-preferred consumers. You will find yourselves much engaged during the ensuing weeks in carrying out that policy.

"In conclusion, permit me to remind you, as to the seriousness of our responsibility, that in dealing with coal, we are dealing with that which Lloyd George has said 'is the most terrible of enemies and the most potent of friends'—'life for us and death for our foe'."

## Grasshoppers Causing Big Losses in Indiana

Reports of serious depredations on corn and clover of grasshoppers throughout Southern Indiana have come to the attention of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation during the last week. These insects have invaded entire townships, stripping the clover fields and damaging the corn.

County agricultural agents have been responsible for the saving of thousands of dollars to Indiana farmers on the control of this pest. In many counties the advance of the hopper hordes was halted by the use of poison bran bait or the employment of a "hopper dozer," a large box-like trap which was dragged over the field.

The poison bran which is sown broadcast at daybreak, before the hoppers start feeding, consists of 25 pounds of bran, one pound of arsenic, a bottle of lemon extract or six lemons ground up, a half gallon of cheap molasses (the kind which is used in cattle feed), and enough water to make a bran mash. A few bites of this takes the hop out of the grasshopper.

Plans for the hopper dozer may be obtained from any agricultural agent. These have been used effectively during the past week in Shelby, Jennings and other counties. They are dragged over clover or alfalfa fields.

The bran bait has been used effectively in corn fields of Spencer county. Through the co-operation of the farmers of Spencer county, an agreement was made to purchase the necessary materials at wholesale prices through a Rockport merchant, thus saving 15 per cent. The cost was sixty cents per acre. Twenty-five hundred acres of corn and 500 acres of alfalfa which were wiped out last year by the hoppers, suffered scarcely any this year, by the community co-operation and the work of County Agent W. J. Piggott, Jr., when the pests started.

## To Sow Only Treated Seed for 1919 Wheat

Another Important Step in the Campaign  
Which Has for its Object an Increased  
Food Production.

Another means of getting the increased wheat yield asked by the Government, a campaign for which is being waged by the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, is to sow only treated seed. To obtain this end, a campaign is being waged by special representatives from the Department of Agriculture and the Extension Department of Purdue, along with county agricultural agents, to show farmers how to treat their seed with formaldehyde in order to stop the ravages of stinking smut which has cut Indiana's wheat production several million bushels this year.

These men will hold demonstrations in every county of the State to show how wheat seed should be treated and to encourage this work among the farmers.

In Shelby County arrangements have been made for the establishment of a central wheat treating station by the farmers so that their seed will be treated by the hot water method which controls loose as well as stinking smut and scab. Several hundred bushels will be treated this way by an expert and put out in three or four bushel lots to farmers all over the county who will sow it in a separate plot away from the other wheat fields so that it can remain disease free. The seed from the three or four acres will be used next year by the grower and his neighbors, all of whom will have disease free seed which, of course, will yield better. The total amount of smut infected wheat received by the elevators in Shelby County up to August 15th, was 229,629 bushels. Reports from various counties show that elevators are docking a great amount of wheat because of the prevalence of stinking smut.

An excellent wheat production circular has been prepared under the direction of County Agent T. C. Cravens of Martinsville. The publication says that Morgan County raised 12 bushels of wheat per acre in 1916 on 19,245 acres, 19 bushels per acre in 1917 on 23,890 acres, and 23 bushels per acre in 1918 on 31,520 acres. The county wheat committee, moreover, says that Morgan County can raise more wheat per acre in 1919 and meet the Government request for 4,000 additional acres. An increase of two acres of wheat per farm will more than add the needed acreage.

A special campaign is being waged on how to increase wheat yields through better preparation of the seed bed, the use of disease free seed, and a greater use of fertilizer and lime.

### Asa J. Smith is Gassed.

Asa J. Smith, formerly State organizer for the United States Boys' Working Reserve, has been gassed in France. Smith joined the marines following his tour of Indiana high schools, and was in the famous action at Chateau Thierry when the Americans helped stem the German drive toward Paris. He wrote his mother in Wabash that he is recovering and, except for the effect on his eyes, was almost well again.

The office of the director of the Boys' Reserve has two stars in its service flag, the other being for Linton Cox of Indianapolis, now an aviator in the American forces.



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Bartholomew County.**—The vigilance committee appointed by the county council of defense will pass on all cases of reported disloyalty, and in very extreme cases the names will be referred to the federal authorities for action. Foreigners in the county will be looked after by the Americanization committee, of which Rev. E. E. Valentine is chairman, and T. A. Bruce and Miss Lois Wets his assistants. The farmers of this county are experimenting with Rosen rye, which has been grown successfully in other parts of the State, but has never been tried out in Bartholomew County. Rosen rye in the field is exceptionally long; it produces four rows to the head and fills out perfectly, and is the equal of common rye either for feed or flour, and where grown in the northern part of the State has shown an increased production of 35 per cent over the common grades.

**Dearborn County.**—Mrs. James G. McKinney of Lawrenceburg has formed a new war workers' organization of girls, 16 years and over. There are about 45 members at present, but it is hoped to increase this number. The girls will have military drills, and do their bit in various war work activities. The following officers have been elected: Elizabeth Bessler, captain; Tura Dober, first lieutenant; Agnes Haverstick, second lieutenant; Lorene Staus, first sergeant; Lucille McKim, second sergeant; Mildred Hayes, quartermaster sergeant; Viola Liddle, Lorena Federle, Leslie Staus, Alberta Bateman, corporals. The health and recreation committee of the county council of defense is still pushing their campaign of raising funds with which to purchase articles of recreation for sailors. The Dearborn County war mothers have charge of the collection, with Mrs. John Stier in charge, assisted by Mrs. Chas. Olcott, war mother of Aurora. Splendid assistance has been given by the Aurora girl volunteers, who engineered a house-to-house canvass for funds.

**Delaware County.**—J. F. Treasure, county agent, reports that Delaware County has over 700 acres in well tended gardens. The watchword of the county is "Save your best seed—can all you can and some more."

**Elkhart County.**—A snappy game of baseball between the "lean" and "fat" aggregations of Goshen recently netted \$25 for the Red Cross.

**Floyd County.**—Flagwomen are guarding the street crossings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company within the city limits of New Albany. The women of France and England have long been filling such positions, but it is an unusual thing here. The substitution for manpower is spreading to many lines and the women of Floyd County are patriotically responding to the call of the government to help win the war. Floyd County is one of the eighteen counties in Indiana which has not appointed an agricultural agent for war work.

**Fulton County.**—The county commissioners at their August meeting paid the county council of defense \$940.08, covering list of itemized expenses filed by the various attaches of the council.

**Gibson County.**—The reorganization of the county council of defense by Judge Vandever brings in three new members, E. S. Robinson, Sanford K. Trippett and T. Morton McDonald, who succeeded Dr. J. M. Williams, Lawrence Sullivan and B. N. Barrett. Mr. Robinson, the new chairman, has been exceedingly active in war work, and is well equipped for the undertaking of his new duties.

**Hancock County.**—At the invitation of the Fortville Liberty Guards the "guards" of New Palestine will spend Labor Day in Fortville, and it is hinted that some surprises in the way of fancy drills, etc., are to be staged. The New Palestine company has 75 active and 12 honorary members, with the following officers: Captain, Ross Raper; first lieutenant, Ralph Logan; second lieutenant, Guy Westlake; first sergeant, Roscoe Andrews; sergeants, Earl Swisher, Arthur Walls, Charles Herrlich and Munsey Addison; corporals, Henry Hanes, Julius Fraley, Walter Lynch, Henry Lantz, Glenn Mann, John Gould, Henry Kirkhoff and Everett Snodgrass.

**Hendricks County.**—Many anonymous communications received by Dr. W. T. Lawson, federal food administrator for Hendricks County, regarding the violations of the food regulations by certain individuals, have brought forth the following signed statement from Dr. Lawson: "It should be understood that the food administrator is not a detective. It is not his business to go around over the county running down violators of the law. If violations are known to exist it is the patriotic duty of all to report them. When violations are reported, either verbal or written, the name of the person is not divulged, yet for the protection of the food administration it must be known that the information comes from reliable source and is founded on facts. Some of these letters doubtless come from individuals acting in good faith who are desirous of having the law enforced, while others may come from some one having a personal grudge. The citizens of Hendricks County as a rule are loyal and patriotic and deserve a word of commendation for their willingness to co-operate. The food administration desires to help and it is not its purpose to force hardships upon any one. Food rules are made only when it seems necessary. Unless rules are wilfully and maliciously disregarded it is much better to quietly talk to the individual rather than report to this office until the facts are well known and the person given an opportunity to get in line. We must remember also that many stories are being circulated that have no foundation. Many times these stories are only

gossip and other times they are the vilest kind of German propaganda and are started to create dissatisfaction among our own people. Hun-born gossip reports that the food administration will requisition certain crops at less than the cost of production, that the price of wheat will be lowered in 1919, that hogs will not be purchased at the ratio agreed upon and that the French people eat white bread five times a day while we Hooverize. It has been reported that Hoover agents have been in this county and have told certain farmers to cut and thrash their rye instead of hogging it. These stories are dangerous and are intended only to poison the minds of the farmers and create a feeling of resentment and thus lessen the production of certain crops. These stories are malicious in their origin but are sometimes repeated by the innocent person in good faith. Do not repeat any story until you are absolutely sure it is true. It may look plausible, but some of them are the most dangerous kind of German lies. It is safe to repeat nothing until you know it is true. You might be asked to explain and if there was no foundation for the story it would fall upon you. Personally I believe more people are betraying their government today by circulating these stories than by violating our food rules. The government has not and will not in the future take any crop without due notice and always by paying all it is worth. There is no evidence that the price of wheat will be lowered nor that the agreed ratio of hog prices will not be maintained. There have been no agents here telling farmers what to do with their rye or other crop. The people have nothing to fear from the food administration except where wilful violations of food rules are reported and where these Hun-born stories are persistently circulated. An old Chinese proverb says: 'A lie has wings and can fly far, but has no feet and cannot stand.' Let us kill snakes wherever we find them and call a lie a lie and a Hun sympathizer a Hun without hesitation or ceremony."

**Howard County.**—In spite of the widespread warnings issued to the public regarding the operations of "sharks" selling "blue sky" stock, a number are still operating in Kokomo and other parts of Howard County. Any proposition of this kind that is submitted to the research committee of the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce will be investigated immediately.

**Knox County.**—Due to the fact that the district war board issued an announcement that melons were not considered essential foodstuffs, urging the farmers to raise wheat and corn instead, the cantaloupe output in Knox County is not as large as in previous seasons, but higher prices are being realized.

**Lagrange County.**—Prizes from a number of concerns have been received by the promoters of the Lagrange corn school week, which is held in October. To date, the Dupont Powder Company has sent a check for \$10; the St. Louis Coal Company sent a check for \$5; the J. H. Channon Company contributed a ten-foot wood hunting flag, and the Beck & Corbitt Iron Company of St. Louis contributed two automobile tire pumps. Thrift stamps will be bought with the checks, and offered as prizes.

**Madison County.**—A band of fifty men, composed of those in the deferred classes for military service, has been organized for the purpose of escorting all men leaving Anderson for service, and to assist at various patriotic gatherings.

**Marshall County.**—The child welfare committee reports 1,079 children registered in the recent drive, as follows: Bourbon Township, 312; Bremen, 100; Center, 220; West, 50; Polk, 69; Union, 100; Tippecanoe, 80; Walnut, 88; Greene, 60, with North Township not yet reporting. Approximately, this represents a registration of 50 per cent. One-half of these showed up normal, having no noticeable disease needing correction, while the remaining 50 per cent registered had either adenoids or diseased tonsils. Only a small number were otherwise physically defective, and not a mental defective was registered. On the recommendation of the physician in charge, several operations have been performed to correct minor defects. Parents who did not take advantage of the opportunity for previous registration are advised they will be given the privilege of having their children examined in the future. In this work Mrs. Floyd Dunnell, county chairman, was assisted by the following township chairmen: Mrs. Stackhouse, of Bourbon; Mrs. Craig, of Bremen; Mrs. Laird, of Tippecanoe; Mrs. King, of Donaldson; Mrs. Ruff, of Tyler; Mrs. Martindale, of Plymouth; Mrs. Roming, of Argos; Mrs. Towne, of Argos; Mrs. Farber, of LaPaz.

**Noble County.**—Kendallville's war chest fund has reached \$28,500 in pledges, and \$7,712.41 of this amount has been paid in cash. At a meeting of the general committee it was reported that only \$532.41 has been paid out, and of this sum \$384 was to Kendallville military registrants as they entered military service. Each man received \$8 when he left home.

**Parke County.**—J. S. McFadden succeeds F. H. Nichols as chairman of the county council of defense, and George W. Rohn succeeds W. B. Collins, resigned. W. P. Montgomery will serve as vice-chairman, and Mrs. F. W. Leatherman continues as secretary.

**Porter County.**—The government has added a motor school to the line of instruction at the Valparaiso university military training school. The first building to be devoted to this particular branch of military training is in use, and 500 embryo soldiers have received their initial training, and accommodations are being made for 800 more to fill the places vacated by the first lot.

**Ripley County.**—Batesville has the distinction of not having had a fire alarm sounded within a year. This is pointed out as practical conservation of a most patriotic character.

**Shelby County.**—Russell G. East, county agent for Shelby County, is receiving many requests for the use of his "hopper dozer," a trap for grass hoppers which he constructed. During one trial more than a bushel and a half of the pests were caught in the "dozer" during a thirty-minute trip through a field. In line with the government's statement that the food question should not be left to become a matter of discussion in literary clubs alone, Shelby County is planning an intensive food club drive, and before it closes in September it is hoped to have every home in the county allied with some food club, and every man, woman and child backed up by their individual efforts the national food program.

**Tipton County.**—Fred R. Farnam, assistant director of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, states that the Royal Packing Company of Windfall will require the services of from twelve to fifteen boys to help gather the tomato crops, on or about the first of September. The work will last about a month and a half, and is not heavy for any boy of average physical strength. The boys will be properly housed and looked after; present plans contemplate placing them all in one house under the supervision of Rev. M. G. Long, boy scout master at Windfall.

**Vanderburgh County.**—The year's work of the woman's section of the county council of defense was reviewed at a luncheon given at the Hotel McCurdy in Evansville, attended by Mrs. F. M. Hostetter, secretary, and fourteen women, heads of the various departments of the woman's section of the council. A short talk was given by Mrs. Hostetter, followed by impromptu talks on Registration of women, by Mrs. W. J. Torrance; on Americanization, by Mrs. E. A. Torrance; Food Production, by Miss Eva Mae Epperson; Child Welfare Work, by Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon; the Four-Minute Women, by Mrs. Frederick Erbacher; Home Demonstration Work, by Miss Lola Hemstock, and the Liberty Loan, by Mrs. Frederick Lauenstein. An interesting study on "Woman's Duty in War Times" was presented by Miss Elizabeth Cowan, bringing out the necessity of observing the regulations promulgated by the state and national administrators.

**Vigo County.**—Terre Haute's community singing, which started in beautiful Centenary Church last winter, still continues in Collet park. No matter how hot the Sunday nights are, the people come in crowds and sing heartily. Patriotic songs, Foster's southern melodies and more modern tunes vie with each other in favor. Enthusiastically these people sing—sometimes twelve thousand of them and sometimes more. And when they leave the park instead of a myriad of strangers leaving there is always a community with one common binding tie of loyalty toward their country and city. On G. A. R. night Colonel Asbury, a Civil war veteran of Farmersburg, was the four-minute speaker. The park was decorated in flags and old soldiers were there from all over the county. The music was led by George Wyckoff, city scoutmaster. Besides the community singing there is always a soloist and band. The expense of these sings is borne by the council of defense, the street car company, and one or two persons. Chairman Earl Houck is enthusiastic over the spirit created by these Sunday night meetings and plans to keep them going as long as it is warm enough. Then they will go back to the churches again.

**Wabash County.**—Intense interest in the Fourth Liberty Loan is shown in many counties, and Wabash County is fast getting under way for a quick canvass. A regular bond committee will have charge of the sales, and every assistance will be given by the county council of defense. Chester Township is well along with its organization, and the members of the council of the township will be directed by Thomas A. Peabody, chairman, assisted by the following precinct captains and lieutenants: Precinct No. 1—J. J. Wolfe, captain; Irvin Delauer, Charles Grossnickle, Millard Farley, Jasper Jinks, D. L. Krisher, Charles Ruple, Oliver Williams, Tony Stocker, William Ginterick. Precinct No. 2—Charles B. Comstock, captain; George Fitch, C. M. Martin, S. E. Lixgett, Freeman Rittenhouse, D. L. Bauman, Calvin McCutcheon, T. J. John, Willard Heeter, J. A. Heeter. Precinct No. 3—G. B. Frame, captain; Chesley Bone, Charles Olinger, Jonas W. Warvel, Herman Martin, Louis Naber, Ivan Little, Ira Mummert, William Jennings. Precinct No. 4—F. J. Ginterick, captain; Earl Heeter, Thurlie Little, Dr. H. A. Dugley, Tyree Clevenger, Virgil Hanley, L. P. Urschel, Robert Weiner, G. C. Orr, Howard Williams. Precinct No. 5—Oscar Reiff, captain; Lawrence Tyner, Lee Rager, Robert Briner, Harvey F. Hanley, T. C. Hanley, Henry N. Shook, Walter Loeffel, George E. Hester, Frank Dunbar. Precinct No. 6—William Huffman, captain; John Reiff, Charles Schroll, William Working, Louis Shanahan, Jesse Harrison, Loran Hoover, David Kilty, Shirl Hobbs, Amos Kriebbaum, Albert Baker. Precinct No. 7—A. C. Wolfe, captain; Homer Baker, George Conrad, L. A. Lynn, Philip Goehler, Ed Kitterman, Will Ballenger, Henry Hoover, A. B. Rager, O. G. Haupt.

**Wells County.**—Well County is without negro residents of draft age, the only man in the county coming within the draft having been sent to Camp Taylor at Louisville to enter the service.

**Whitley County.**—An organization embracing every township in the county, has been thoroughly worked out for the purpose of carrying forward the work of the Registered Men's Association of Whitley County. One of the prime purposes is a greater wheat production, and the head of a wheat production committee in each township has been appointed.

Take what you eat; eat what you take.

She also serves who stoops and weeds.



## Stamp Out Sedition By Lawful Means

### Council of National Defense Issues Statement on Un-American Practices.

The State councils section of the Council of National Defense has issued the following:

*To the Several State Councils of Defense:*

In the past few months in many parts of the country there has been a tendency toward lawless treatment of those suspected of disloyalty. However patriotic may have been the motives which prompted these outbursts, their effect is deplorable. They are blots upon the war record of a nation which has declared itself to be fighting for a universal reign of law; they furnish ammunition to those makers of enemy propaganda who are trying to make the world believe that the enemies of Germany, too, are capable of atrocities; and frequently by rousing anger and fear, they tend to undo the work which the Councils of Defense, through their educational campaigns, their Americanization work and their community organization have done and are successfully doing to unite the Nation in the fellowship of war work.

The only way to prevent such un-American occurrences is by setting against them the full weight of public opinion. The Council of National Defense, therefore, calls upon the State councils of defense and their county and local councils, as the leaders of the organized public opinion of the country, to bring home to the isolated communities which tolerate such disorders the fact that whatever their purposes in effect they embarrass the Government and weaken the fighting power of the country. The Council of National Defense looks to each State council of defense to see to it that these disorders do not occur in its state, but that sedition is henceforward stamped out by lawful means and by lawful means only; and that differences and disputes are adjusted, not by voluntary or self-constituted committees, but by official authorities.

This task calls for leadership and action. The Council of National Defense makes this request in the full confidence that each State council will assume the responsibility for keeping the fair record of its own State clean from this time forward.

Very truly yours,  
ARTHUR H. FLEMING,  
Chief of Section.

## Food Administration

With the growing shortage of farm labor, the food problem resolves itself largely into one of maintaining maximum production. The Federal Food Administration is committed to the support of the program of the United States Department of Agriculture, which is asking Indiana farmers to increase their wheat acreage for 1919 seventeen per cent and at the same time continue the intensive effort to increase production per acre. The harvest of the corn crop is one of the present issues before the agricultural community, and every patriotic Hoosier available will make it his business to contribute his part. His part means his work, not just his sympathy.

The salvation of the unprecedented yield of tomatoes has become as important a task in Indiana as the purchase of Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds. It ranks with a prompt registration and report under the selective conscription law. The tomatoes are absolutely necessary to the success of the crusade for freedom and democracy, and except that every man, woman and child in Indiana realize that it is a part of his business, where the opportunity affords, to help pick, peel and pack the tomatoes, his patriotism will not assay 100 per cent when the test comes. The Federal Government has requisitioned one-third of the Indiana tomato pack in a realization of the importance of canned tomatoes in the soldiers' rations.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve in

Indiana is one of the dependable supports of the farm labor line. There are, in the State, thousands of boys who have pledged themselves to assist in the patriotic work of tilling the soil. During the planting season, since school dismissed in the spring, they have demonstrated their usefulness, their ability and their right to claim succession to their elders who have left the farm for the training camp. The boys helped save the sugar beets in northern Indiana and southern Michigan; they plowed corn, shocked wheat and oats and have in large measure relieved their elders of the responsibility for doing farm chores, which added to the time every man may spend engaged in the heavier work of crop production.

Indiana farmers in many counties already have been educated to look to the Boys' Working Reserve for emergency help. They have done so profitably, satisfactorily and successfully. In other counties business men have banded together in a mutual agreement to close their stores, where necessary, to save the crops. "Shock troops" have helped wherever they have been formed and thousands of dollars' worth of grain and hay that might have been lost have been saved to the nation's supply through the willingness and organized readiness of volunteers.

But for a successful program, that will take care of the requirements over the possibly long period of time during which the government must draw more and more heavily on the labor supply, it is essential that every producer look ahead. He must accept the untrained youth between fifteen and eighteen years of age and teach him the rudiments of agricultural work. He must be patient and painstaking, and accept the boys as the only labor obtainable, and realize that he can do his full duty to the fighters in France only by making the best of the situation at home and devoting himself wholeheartedly and without restraint to the task of producing food crops.

Arrangements are being made whereby school officials will permit boys of the Reserve to absent themselves from school to help in the corn harvest.

Farmers, cannery men and others engaged in this important war duty who may be in need of help are urged to write to Isaac D. Straus, federal state director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, 83 State House, Indianapolis, Ind., for directions as to how to secure the assistance of the agency by means of which the federal government expects to maintain the production of food.

Indiana is allotted 12,276,000 pounds of sugar for September. This makes certain that there will be sufficient for all patriotic cannery men who are willing to abide by the regulations and not abuse the canning privilege to secure more than their fair share of sugar for ordinary consumption. The Food Administration encourages maximum canning with a minimum of sugar.

M. Zandal, a Lafayette grocer, was closed for a week; A. C. Foerster, a Batesville grocer, was deprived of 1,000 pounds of sugar, and O. M. Jeffries, a Union City bottler, was permitted to pay \$200 to the local Red Cross for violating the sugar regulations during the past week.

Indiana candy manufacturers have been asked to adopt a regulation similar to that agreed to by New York manufacturers, to limit candy sales to one pound per customer during the sugar shortage.

## July Saving Stamp Sales Pass All Prior Records

The Treasury Department issues the following:

For the month of July the cash receipts in the Treasury Department from the sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps surpassed all previous records, totaling \$211,417,942.61, and representing an investment and a loan to the government at the average rate of \$2 for every man, woman and child in America.

From the beginning of the war savings campaign, and up to and including July 31, total receipts from the sales of war savings securities are \$518,510,334.03, this representing the purchase of War Savings Stamps to a total maturity value of \$624,711,245.

## Motor Truck Trains Create Road Problem

### Resolution Suggests that County Officials May Secure Rerouting by Appeal to Proper Official.

To counties wherein a serious problem has been created by the wear and tear of motor truck trains routed through by the War Department, the following resolution adopted by the Indiana State Council of Defense, at its meeting August 20th, will suggest a means of securing relief:

WHEREAS, It is the wish of the Indiana State Council of Defense to protect at all times our system of improved highways and also to co-operate with the War Department in providing direct and serviceable routes to motor truck trains now passing through Indiana in large numbers, be it

Resolved, That the following suggestions be made to the County Councils of Defense:

1. If any county highway, by reason of motor truck travel, is damaged so that the county superintendent of roads finds it difficult, either because of a lack of materials or labor or a shortage of maintenance funds, to keep it in satisfactory condition, it will be proper for the county council to communicate with the Motor Convoy Service, Q. M. C., 230 East Ohio street, Chicago, and suggest that the truck companies be routed over lateral or parallel routes, which will give these truck trains equally good roads and no considerable increase in mileage.

2. It is believed that the Motor Convoy Service will be glad to receive, at any time, information from county councils which will enable the routing officer in Chicago to select, in the various counties now traversed by these truck trains, the highways which will provide a sensible passage without great loss of mileage, and at the same time which will enable the county authorities to best maintain their highways in good condition. It is not the purpose of this suggestion to annoy the War Department with frequent demands that routes be changed. It is the belief of the state council that a friendly arrangement can be made which will occasionally divert the heavy truck travel to our splendid substitute routes, thereby conserving Indiana highways without in any way delaying or hindering the movement of motor truck trains.

3. It is suggested to county councils upon the advice of highway experts that the frequent dragging of the hard roads over which these heavy trains are passing will help greatly to maintain them in condition for travel and to lessen the ultimate cost of repair and reconstruction.

### Great Saving in Power Plant.

The United States Fuel Administration's conservation bureau reports a saving at the rate of 350,000 tons of coal annually in its campaign for fuel economy in steam power plants. This saving has been initiated through the inspection of three hundred of the larger plants of the country.

Each of the 250,00 plants in the country will be inspected as fast as the work can be accomplished and it is estimated that 20,000,000 tons of coal can be saved.

This saving has not been effected by any closing down or curtailment of industry and is the result of applying scientific methods to the operation of boilers and engines. It has put money in the pockets of the plant owners, and at the same time made available a large amount of coal for war needs and for heating homes next winter.

L. E. Clapp, technical assistant in the fuel engineering section, has just returned from a trip through six of the northern central States, where he was in conference with the administrative engineers in charge. David Moffatt Myers, chief administrative engineer, is in New York City speeding up the work there.

U-Boats and Wastefulness are twin enemies.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. II INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 2

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

Fatalities among Indiana soldiers as taken from War Department reports for week ending August 17:

August 12:

Sergeant Marcus Walentic, Gary.  
Corporal Paul C. Daron, Michigan City.  
Private Orville V. Kendall, Anderson.  
Private Henry C. Richman, Anderson.

August 14:

Private George N. Cunion, Ft. Wayne.  
Private Herbert C. Minnear, Bluffton.  
Private Chauncey W. Barr, Edwardsport.

August 17:

Plezo Tsiotras, Indiana Harbor.

Attention,  
County Councils

General Bulletin No. 179.

August 19, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The Gas Defense Division of the Army advises that the supply of walnut and hickory nuts as well as the shells of these nuts is not sufficient to meet the demands in connection with the manufacture of gas masks. The requirements for nut shells are tremendous in quantity, approximating 800 tons per day, and our information indicates that the Government is supplying material to the allies as well as securing it for its own use. The carbon from these shells constitutes a very good absorbent of poisonous gases.

The Gas Defense Division has called upon the State council to assist in obtaining all possible supplies of these nuts and shells. They are willing to pay around \$8.00 per short ton for this material, which will probably be sufficient to cover the expenses of bagging and transporting to cars. It is suggested that the nuts and shells be sent to or delivered to the chairman of the county council who will then be furnished with a Government bill of lading and with marking, shipping and billing instructions. A sufficient quantity of bags to take care of estimated receipts will also be furnished and these could either be sent to the various producers or arrangements could be made to bag the nuts or shells after their delivery to the chairman.

Other shell materials which can be used are coconut shells, peach pits, apricot pits, etc.

Please give this matter your immediate attention and arrange to secure all available supplies of this material in your county.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Must Be No Breakdown.

There must be no breakdown on the farm—no failure of foods, foodstuffs, and clothing. The duty is pressing of furnishing abundant supplies for our own people and, in large measure, for the peoples with whom we are associating. The necessity of increasing production and of saving is no less important in all other directions.—David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture.

## Liberty Guard Lights

General Order No. 3.

Office of the Adjutant-General, State of Indiana.  
Liberty Guard Division.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 19, 1918.

All commanding officers of Liberty Guard companies in the State of Indiana, upon receipt of this order, will at once present themselves to the chairman of the local conscription board in the county where the company is located and tender to the State conscription board the services of the company in aiding in the carrying out of the recent order of Provost Marshal General Crowder, wherein the local conscription board is directed to appoint a committee for the education of the conscripted men.

In carrying out this order the spirit of cooperation will be observed and the captains of the Liberty Guard organization will arrange his details and assignments so that all the men in the county will be served as nearly as possible.

It is not anticipated that the conscripted men will be enrolled in the Liberty Guard companies, it being sufficient that they be grouped into squads or platoons at definite places and at such times as is convenient for all parties; and some officer or non-commissioned officer be detailed to give them as much instruction as is possible within the limited time prior to call to service.

If the deferred class men desire to perfect a permanent organization, such an arrangement should be encouraged.

By order of the Governor.

HARRY B. SMITH,  
Adjutant-General, Indiana.

Wonderful Record of  
U. S. Boys' Reserve

The Department of Labor has reason to congratulate its field organization upon the achievement of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, a branch of the employment service that from small and experimental beginnings has already attained an importance claiming national attention.

Under fortunate leadership in the various States, the movement has grown to proportions which, in view of its recent inception and early handicaps, I regard as truly remarkable. The necessity that the country avail itself of boy labor on a large scale is upon us. That this should be done according to an intelligent plan is essential to the fullest utilization of this labor, together with due consideration for the welfare of our young manhood.

The boy power of the country can not be treated merely as productive mechanism. As a human element of the war machine it merits special consideration, and I am happy to see that it is receiving the thoughtful care of minds well trained in the problems of the American boy.

It is a delicate and responsible task to mobilize the vast productive forces latent in the youths of high school age, and at the same time to accommodate the workers to a new environment and surround them with physical and moral safeguards upon a standardized plan. I am gratified to say that this problem has been approached intelligently and conscientiously. The officials in control of the policies of the United States Boys' Working Reserve have the full vision of its possibilities and are making the most of them; and this with reference both to production and to boy-conservation.

The facts and figures for 1918, not yet complete, are eloquent of what may be expected of this vital branch of the employment service in the coming crop year. I look forward with confidence to a still more wonderful record by the United States Boys' Working Reserve in 1919.

Thanks of the Department of Labor are due to the governors of the States, the state councils of defense, the educational forces, and our agents in the field, for their unselfish devotion of time and effort to this important work.

W. B. WILSON.

## Fritsche in Federal Post



C. B. Fritsche, assistant State director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, to whom a large measure of credit for the splendid organization that has been built up in Indiana belongs, has tendered to Isaac D. Straus, Indiana Director of the Reserve, his resignation to take effect September 1. In recognition of his very effective work in the State Mr. Fritsche has been nominated a national field organizer for the Reserve, which promises to become an increasingly important factor in the agricultural and military life of the nation.

In connection with his new responsibilities Mr. Fritsche has made public the following self-explanatory letter:

"U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
U. S. Employment Service,  
Public Service Reserve.

Washington, August 13th, 1918.

Mr. C. B. Fritsche,  
83 State House,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Fritsche:—In extending the enlarged national program of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, the Department of Labor finds it essential to add to the national staff several of the State organizers whose efforts during the past year have contributed very largely to such successes as the Boys' Working Reserve has enjoyed. Therefore, I am writing to Mr. Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director for Indiana, and Hon. M. E. Foley, Chairman of the State Council of Defense, asking if you can be released from your work in Indiana in order to accept a position in this department as national field organizer, in which capacity it will be your duty to stimulate the activities of the Reserve among the several states, keeping their respective organizations more closely in touch with the national office.

I fully appreciate that your natural inclination at this time is to enter the army, and know that since you have qualified for a commission as captain in the United States Engineers Officers Reserve Corps your acceptance of the position which we offer you will involve considerable sacrifice. However, due to the peculiar experience you have had with our organization during the past year, I feel that at this particular time it is your duty to forego entering military service for several months, at least, in order that the Boys' Reserve may have the benefit of your organizing ability, which has accomplished such splendid results in Indiana.

Will you kindly advise me of your decision at the earliest possible moment?

Faithfully yours,

W. E. HALL,  
National Director,  
U. S. Boys' Working Reserve."



## Liberty Guard By-Laws

Suggested by-laws for Liberty Guard companies have been distributed with the request that arrangements be made in each instance for the annual or semi-annual business meeting of each of the patriotic organizations. It is stated by the chairman of the military section of the council that such paragraphs as are not pertinent may be omitted. It is added that within a few days the military laws of the State will be published by the adjutant-general, and these may be used as a guide:

### BY-LAWS

OF THE LIBERTY GUARD COMPANY ORGANIZED  
AT \_\_\_\_\_, INDIANA.

#### Purpose.

This organization is formed under the call made by the Governor of Indiana in his proclamation dated December 12, 1917, wherein the sedentary militia of the State is called to organize under the provisions and purposes set out in the proclamation. It will be our duty and aim to maintain, while our nation is at war with the German Empire and its allies, an intense patriotic organization in this community; to perfect ourselves in military training and to train those associated with us who may be called to the colors; to take part, in so far as we can, in the civic activities of the community as they relate to the problem of winning the war; to maintain due vigilance in ferreting out disloyalty and treason, and to report same through proper channels, and to generally obey the orders of the Governor of Indiana or those whom he may delegate with authority over us.

SECTION 1. The membership of this organization shall consist of all able-bodied white male citizens of this community who desire to join with us in the purposes herein set forth, and who are accepted as members by the council of administration.

SECTION 2. The active members shall consist of those who are physically able to attend drill and who are able to perform such active service as may be called for in the event the Governor of the State should call this company to duty. These members only shall be entitled to vote at the annual meetings of the company.

SECTION 3. The honorary members of this company shall consist of those who by reason of age or impairment are not thought physically fit for active service, but who desire in this way to contribute their presence and influence to furthering the aims of the company and aid in perfecting it in military knowledge.

SECTION 4. The civilian administrative affairs of the company shall be administered by a council of administration, consisting of five members, one of whom shall be a commissioned officer, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the company, to be held.....on the..... day of.....

The said council of administration shall have charge of the business and administrative affairs of the company. Following the election of said council, the members thereof shall at once organize by the election of a president, a secretary and treasurer, these officers to perform the duties usually devolving on officers so named. The said council shall act on the question of who are to be members of the company, and shall have active charge of recruiting members for the company, a majority vote of those present being necessary to the admission of a member.

At the annual meetings of the company, or in the meetings of the council of administration, a full, free discussion of the subject under consideration shall be granted, regardless of rank, but in the strictly military matters the captain, or, in his absence, the lieutenant in charge shall be in complete control, and his word in these matters shall be final unless reversed by higher authority in the line.

SECTION 5. The weekly dues, due and payable by each member of the company, shall be..... The same is payable to the treasurer of the company, who shall credit the same to the member and report to the first sergeant those who are

delinquent, who will report the same to the council of administration for action.

SECTION 6. The active members of this company shall meet on.....nights for drill. Those failing to attend without a valid excuse, such as may be prescribed by the council of administration, shall be fined in the sum of..... Those failing to attend drill for four consecutive nights may be dropped from the roll by the council of administration if such action seems necessary.

SECTION 7. All funds of the company shall be in charge of the treasurer, and shall be expended only on the order of the council of administration.

SECTION 8. All members during the period for drill are to conduct themselves in strictly military manner and to observe due courtesies to their superior officers. If any member should so fail in his conduct toward his superiors, or if during the period of drill he should be guilty of conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman, he may be expelled or suspended from said organization by the council of administration, and action of said council of administration will be final in the matter.

SECTION 9. It will be the duty of all members to furnish the sergeant with their present address both day and night, their telephone number if possible, or directions as to how they may be reached in the event of an urgent call for duty. They are directed to call the sergeant's attention to any change in address or change in residence.

SECTION 10. Any member removing from the community, so that he would be unable to attend drill without great inconvenience and expense, will be discharged by the commanding officer, and a letter to that effect will be given him, setting forth his character as a soldier, so that it may be deposited with the company of Liberty Guards if there be one in the community in which he takes up his new residence. The secretary of the council of administration will make a quarterly report of members added and members dropped from the company roster to the adjutant general of Indiana.

SECTION 11. These by-laws may be amended at the annual meeting of the company, or at a called meeting thereof, after due notice is given of the proposed amendment and each member is notified of the purposes of said called meeting.

## Let's All Be Plain Americans

Correct the 50-50 Proposition and Defend  
100 Per Cent Americans.

By CHARLES DHE.  
Chairman Benton County Council of Defense.

Traitors, or even slackers in time of war, no matter who they are or where they come from, should be dealt with vigorously. They are "our enemies inside more dangerous," according to Caesar, "than our enemies outside." They see what we do, they hear what we say at any time, they can take advantage of us and stab us in the back. I, for one, am not inclined to leniency towards them and I do not care, either, if they are American born, of French, English, German or Irish ancestry. To me, a traitor by deed or a traitor by omission is a black devil who should be sent home, not by freight but by express.

In this, I hope, we all agree. It will pay to be on our constant guard and to report promptly to the proper authorities any act of treason in any form; the strong arm of Uncle Sam will soon apply the proper remedy. However, if it is right to condemn and punish severely any act of treason, it is absolutely wrong arbitrarily to suspect, accuse or condemn anyone on account of his name or of his ancestry. America is made up of all the nations of the world and it is precisely that amalgamation of the different races that constitutes the physical and moral superiority of the American people so well manifested today in the battlefield of Europe by the initiative and bravery of our soldiers.

Is it not strange that this master of German "Kultur," Kaiser Bill, did not realize that fundamental rule of natural history and refrain from forcing America into this world conflict by his arrogance and often repeated criminal provo-

cations? He must have his eyes partly open by this time and begin to realize that the "contemptible army of Americans" is the very one that will make his name pass to posterity under the title of "Kaiser the Last," accursed by everyone and in every clime, Germany included, as the true cause of the most bloody tragedy ever perpetrated in the world.

After centuries, the infamous judge who cowardly sent our Savior to the cross is still receiving the condemnation of mankind, and Christians the world all over still curse his memory by repeating the "Apostles' Creed," *He has suffered under Pontius Pilate.* For many generations to come history will teach the children of the universe that for five long years, 1914-1919, the world has suffered untold agonies under the "Beast of Berlin," "Kaiser the Last." Time, that reduces and effaces almost anything, can never blot out the stigma attached to his name. Kaiser Bill's and Nero's names from now on will go together.

This, however, is not the point I want to make nor the lesson I desire to offer. No one is responsible for the place of his birth. Therefore I say without hesitancy, it is entirely out of place, un-Christian and un-American to expose a man to ridicule, to suspicion or to contempt just because he happened to be born in Germany, or from German parents, or with a German name. When a man is true to his God, to his family and to his country, he is certainly entitled to the respect of the public, no matter where he comes from; and we all know that we actually have in America not only thousands but millions of citizens of German origin whose integrity cannot be contested by anyone, whose industry has often been commented upon, whose loyalty to the flag is beyond suspicion, who are represented liberally in our armies, whose names appear already in a conspicuous manner in the casualty lists. They are true American citizens. Why look down on them? Why call them the Dutch or even Germans? Why not honor them like anybody else in our daily relations with the title of "Americans"? As far as I know, to be born in France is nothing to be ashamed of, yet I do not like to be called by anyone, a Frenchman, after I have sworn allegiance to this country. Why should the public refuse me the title of an American citizen, officially conferred upon me by Uncle Sam? If we want to suppress the hyphen, do away entirely with the French-American, the German-American, the Irish-American or any other fifty-fifty American. Let us stop, ourselves, those terms and grant to our citizens of foreign origin the title they deserve, the title they like best, and call them simply Americans.

### "Silo Time Is Now."

Jefferson County silo leader and the county agent have published a pamphlet dealing with their local campaign. The pamphlet says, "The time to plan for your silo is now—this summer. Now is the time to decide the kind of silo you need, and the size, and make plans for purchasing."

"Now is the time to consider either for yourself alone, or in co-operation with your neighbors, the question of silage machinery. Perhaps the equipment is already available in your neighborhood, and perhaps a part of it will have to be purchased. In the latter case it is well not to put it off until it is too late to obtain delivery."

"The value of corn silage as a feed, especially for cattle, is too well known to need support by argument. An acre of fairly good corn, yielding at the rate of 50 bushels, will make ten tons of good silage, and this amount will feed two cows for six months, and there will be silage to spare. So think it over, and order that silo now."

"The silo will help solve the labor problem. Fortunately, silo filling time comes just before wheat seeding and corn cutting. Therefore, the farmer during this slack period, can fill his silo with the assistance of his neighbors; use the same general plan as thrashing wheat. Through such a system of co-operation he will be able to get stored a winter's supply of succulent food, although help is scarce. And this feed will be in such a condition that one man can easily feed it to the stock during the cold and severe winter months."



## Woman's Section

Vanderburgh County reports to the Woman's Section, Indiana Council of Defense, that as a result of the registration of women 7,151 women of the county are enrolled for war service, and that 3,416 registered for more than one occupation. Every conceivable vocation was entered in the registration.

In Putnam County, out of a total of 5,698 women over 16 years of age, 5,588 registered, making about 98 per cent registration. Homes for convalescent soldiers were offered both in towns and country, and several women offered to share their homes with widows or children of soldiers.

The home service section of Henry County reports that information has been given by the department to 92 families, and 110 soldiers have been advised in regard to making their allotments and government allowances and urged to take out war risk insurance. Every contingent leaving Newcastle since April 15th has been so instructed.

The home service department of Fayette County has given financial aid as well as helpful information to soldiers' families. All these homes are visited from time to time and investigations made as to their needs. For more than a year a welfare room has been maintained in the basement of one of the school buildings in Connorsville, where people are urged to bring their discarded or outgrown clothing, shoes, hats, etc. Under the supervision of the welfare chairman, and several local organizations, these garments are renovated and made over into wearables for the needy.

Washington, D. C., August 13, 1918.

Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle, 83 State House, Indianapolis, Indiana:

My Dear Mrs. Carlisle—The report of the work of the Indiana state division, from June 15th to July 15th, has been read with great interest. It is a splendid record in every respect, and we are very much interested in the remarkable report of the war gardens which have been established in your State. The follow-up work in child welfare is a striking proof of the value which we expected would come from the weighing and measuring tests. We are more than glad to have our faith in this work confirmed.

The progress which you report in community singing is of especial interest, since our department of Education is at present co-operating with the state councils section in developing this particular line. We hope that it may be made a means of drawing committees closer together.

With thanks for your report, and congratulations upon the work which you are doing, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) RUTH WILSON,

Assistant to the Chairman Department of State Organizations.

Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar,

Chairman, Department of State Organizations.

## Teaching Children to Play the Game

By Mrs. Max West

This is one of a series of articles on How Mothers Can Help in Children's Year.

During the summer months, while American soldiers in the front-line trenches have been demonstrating that they possess the ability "to play the game," the children's bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, acting with the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, has been conducting a recreation drive, in an attempt to bring home the importance of play in fostering those qualities of courage and resourcefulness that make not only good soldiers but good citizens. The Duke of Wellington said that the battle of Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of Eton. On the playgrounds of America, boys and girls must receive the training that is to fit

them to do their part in keeping the world safe for democracy when the war is over.

Many parents do not realize the training and discipline to be obtained by a child from neighborhood games. Such games increase physical adeptness, train the eye, and develop in a child the ability to respond instantly to the direction of the leader. They foster in him the habit of subordinating himself to the need of the group with which he is allied. They teach him the value of "team-work." He learns, in brief, "to play the game"—a lesson that will always be valuable to him.

Fathers and mothers should accept as one of the responsibilities of parenthood the leading and encouraging of group games for children. No neighborhood can be called an ideal place for young people to grow up in until the people who live there accept the fact that they are under a moral obligation to provide a place, a time, and a leader for games and sports. One of the sorry sights of any city or village is that of a crowd of young people—oftentimes very young indeed—wandering about seeking amusement where no amusement has been provided for them. Especially in war times, when the air is full of disturbing influences, the provision of recreation, abundant and free, is necessary in every community. The neglect to provide such recreation has been named as one of the causes of the increase in juvenile delinquency in European countries since the war. Furnishing attractive, wholesome play is the best of all means of keeping children out of mischief.

One of the very best and most wholesome forms of recreation lies in the playing of the old familiar games, which call for no expensive equipment, and are within the reach of every community. Suggestions for playing them will be found in the booklet, "Twelve Good Games," which will be furnished free upon request by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1 Madison avenue, New York City.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.

### USING SORGHUM IN CANNING.

During the shortage of sugar, women are urged to do the maximum amount of canning with the minimum amount of sugar, and to use substitutes when possible.

The Food Administration is suggesting the use of sorghum in canning, and has issued the following recipes that have been tested out by Mrs. M. M. Davis, emergency home demonstration agent, Raleigh, N. C.

If any woman has a supply of sorghum available the recipes may be helpful.

#### Canned Peaches.

Prepare the peaches as for canning with sugar. For each pint jar allow one-fourth cup syrup and three-fourths cup water. Pack the peaches into hot sterilized jars, pour over peaches the boiling hot syrup, getting out all bubbles by running a knife or paddle around jar, fill jar brimming full of juice, put on top and process thirty minutes for pint, thirty-five minutes for quart.

#### Peach Marmalade.

Use very ripe peaches. Cut the peaches, either pared or unpared, into small pieces. Place in stew kettle with very little water. Boil until fruit is tender and mash with a spoon or put through a coarse colander. For each cup of cooked fruit allow one-fourth cup of the boiled syrup. Mix fruit and syrup well and cook until clear, stirring constantly, as a mixture containing syrup burns more quickly than one containing sugar. Place in hot sterilized jars and seal.

#### Apple Marmalade.

Cut apples into uniform pieces, using apples of the same variety if possible. Cook apples until tender, using very little water. Cinnamon is the best spice to use with apples. To each cup of

cooked fruit use one-half cup boiled syrup. Proceed as for peach marmalade.

Pears or quinces may be used for marmalade or butter as are apples, but pears, lacking a decided flavor of their own, are improved by the addition of lemon juice or some other flavor.

#### Mixed Fruit Marmalade.

A mixture of peach, apple and pineapple in the proportion of one cup cooked peach, one cup cooked apple and one-half cup raw grated pineapple makes a delicious marmalade—using one-half cup of syrup to each cup of cooked fruit mixture.

Apple and quince is also a good combination. One cup of cooked quince and one cup of cooked apple—using one-half cup of syrup to each cup of the fruit mixture and proceeding as with peach marmalade.

Pear and pineapple is also a good mixture. Use one cup of cooked pear and one-half cup of raw grated pineapple with one-half cup of syrup to each cup of the fruit mixture.

#### Sweet Pickled Beets.

One-half gallon baby beets.

Three cups vinegar.

Three cups sorghum.

Three tablespoons mixed pickle spices.

One-half teaspoon salt.

Wash beets, leaving roots and about three inches stems on to prevent bleeding, cook until tender. While beets are being skinned, put vinegar, sorghum, salt and spices on the fire and allow to boil three minutes. Pack beets in one-half gallon jars and pour boiling sorghum over them at once, filling jars. Fasten covers on tightly, invert to test for leakage, and store in dark place.

Sorghum may be used in recipes for pickled pears, peaches and sweet cucumbers or watermelon pickles where brown or white sugar has previously been used.

### Four-Minute Men Rally

Four-Minute Men of Indiana have been called into a state-wide rally in connection with the Indiana State Fair and the War Exhibit, by C. R. Eggleston, acting State director. A tentative program for a conference and discussion of appropriate speaking material is offered for the consideration of the speakers.

Our future is vitally linked with that of the Allied nations.

## War Books Recently Received by the State Library

Any of the following may be borrowed from the Indiana State Library by any citizen of the State. Ask your local librarian to apply for them, or if there is no library in the town, write to the State Library for registration blanks. The only expense is that of transportation.

Allen, E. F., and Fosdick, R. B.—"Keeping Our Fighters Fit."

Work of the various agencies which help to give our soldiers a healthy environment, and the hearty response made by the men.

Baker, N. D.—"Frontiers of Freedom."

A collection of speeches made by Secretary Baker in 1917 and 1918 on war subjects.

Dawson, C.—"Out to Win."

The author of "Carry On" and "The Glory of the Trenches" was taken temporarily from active service in order to tell what America is accomplishing in France. "Out to Win" is his story of America in France.

Hall, J. N.—"High Adventure."

Account of training for aerial service and something of the life of an aviator. The writer is believed to be now a prisoner in Germany.

Sack, A. J.—"The Birth of the Russian Democracy."

The story of the Russian revolution from its beginning in 1825. The latter half of the book is taken up with the events since March, 1917.



## Committee Opposed to the Sheep-Killing Dog

The committee which had under consideration the question of the sheep-killing dog, as a menace to the wool and meat industries in Indiana, made the following report to the Indiana State Council of Defense, at its meeting August 20th, which report the council approved:

It having arrived now at the season of the year when the sheep raisers will be separating the lambs for market, the State Council of Defense earnestly urges upon the farmers that the ewe lambs be held on the farm for breeding purposes; and as a pledge that this organization will do what it can to protect the sheep industry of the state, so that the American boys in the service of their country may be kept warm and comfortable in their arduous work for the nation, we suggest and recommend the following plan:

It is well known that the dog is the principal enemy of the sheep industry. The answers to the inquiries sent out by the Agricultural Department reveal that fully sixty per cent of the losses to this industry occur through marauding and worthless dogs, who, in addition to inflicting losses on the flock in the way of killed and maimed animals, and in the way of frightening the remaining animals so that they are no longer productive, but also discourages the owner, so that this industry in Indiana and throughout the other states has depreciated more than half within the last ten years; whereas, as a matter of fact, it should have doubled in growth and productiveness.

We realize that from time immemorial the dog has been man's friend, but that this friendship has been abused there can be no doubt. Neither can there be any doubt that a mawkish sentiment is being fostered by those who have lost sight of the desirable end to be attained, i. e., the proper clothing of the soldier, who is to win the war and make the world safe for future generations.

Because of this false sentiment and a false interpretation of the dog's affection for mankind, much harm has been done in the past; but we must not allow a matter of this kind to stand between us and our present imperative duty.

The dog, therefore, being the principal enemy, we recommend a vigorous and systematic extermination of this peril to the industry, for between a boy in the trenches clothed in warm woollens and the life of a worthless cur, there can be but one choice; and we ask that all the cities and towns of the state pass such an ordinance, the object of which is not to simply tax the dog, but to see that his owner keeps him limited to his own premises, or within view; and to seek to exterminate the worthless dog by paying a premium to those who will take the matter in charge.

We earnestly recommend to the incoming legislature that a prompt, vigorous measure be enacted, wherein dogs are taxed not as property, but in proportion to the damage they cause, and in order that a fund may be created from which rewards or bounties may be paid to those who engage in the extermination of the worthless dog, we recommend that a system of tagging taxed dogs be enforced. We suggest that said law provide that county treasurers in the fall of the year forward to the secretary of state estimates of the number of dogs upon which a tax would probably be paid in the following year; that the secretary of state order suitable metal tags of the aggregate estimates given him, and that the same be sent out to county treasurers for use and distribution at tax-paying time.

That said legislative enactment should fix a fee of not less than ten dollars as a tax upon dogs, to be paid by the owner at tax-paying time, and for which fee the owner is to receive a tag to be placed upon his dog, and to be constantly worn by the animal upon which the tax has been paid.

We also urge that a bonus, or bounty, be provided for in said law, and, if possible, we urge the immediate modification of existing

laws so that a bonus, or reward, may be paid to the citizen or officer who engages in the extermination of worthless curs and untaxed dogs; that said bounty, or reward, be large enough to produce the desired effect, and to be paid upon the affidavit of one or more persons to the effect that the animal has been destroyed and the carcass disposed of according to health regulations.

Nothing in said act should be construed to prevent any society from carrying out a plan for the humane disposition of dogs according to their tenets and ideas, and nothing placed therein repealing the present laws allowing cities and towns to tax dogs and regulate them in periods of epidemics; nor should said act repeal our present laws allowing the killing of licensed dogs who are unlawfully off of the owner's premises.

Ewe lambs must be saved to promptly increase the flocks in present emergencies; worthless dogs must be exterminated if the soldier is to be made warm and comfortable, and we urge and recommend that nothing be left undone to bring about these desired ends.

E. M. WILSON.  
I. D. STRAUS.

## Patriotic Press Comment

### COUNCIL ACTS WISELY.

The St. Joseph County Council, without a dissenting voice, has voted \$5,000 to assist in defraying expenses incident to disposal of the county's share of the Fourth Liberty Loan. This share will probably be \$6,000,000, an amount greatly in excess of the county's quota in any previous loan. The amount voted for expense is, therefore, one-twelfth of one per cent of the presumed amount of the loan, a small matter when considered relatively. It is cause for congratulation that the members of the council grasped the situation so quickly and lost no time in making the appropriation. They voted wisely and demonstrated that they recognized the justice of the request.

Those not conversant with the means used in disposing of the first three Liberty Loans and unacquainted with the vast amount of energy and hard work that will be required to sell \$6,000,000 of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds in St. Joseph County may not understand why \$5,000 for expense money is necessary. Expense of selling previous bonds has been borne by banks, newspapers and other organizations and by individuals. Part of the money for the third loan expenses was raised

by assessments upon those on committees. If a man was on a committee he was asked to help pay the expense. Newspapers donated every line of reading and display advertising. Busy men devoted all their time for days to the work, always without pay. In short, a few organizations and men bore the expense of an undertaking which was beneficial to every person in the county.

Loans are coming with frequency. The demands on the same organizations and the same individuals have been too great to continue. The expense of disposing of bonds should be paid by the whole people and not by a few. Paid by a few it will become a burden. Paid by all taxpayers it will not be felt by any. The council took this view and demonstrated its good judgment by not quibbling but by expressing its confidence in those in charge of selling the next loan by quickly appropriating the sum sought. The council did right.—South Bend Tribune.

## Committee on Construction

At the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, August 20th, the following report of the Committee on Proposed Construction was adopted:

To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

Your Committee on Proposed Construction reports as follows:

1. With reference to the action of the Henry County Council of Defense, approving the installation of a heating plant in the county court house and county jail at New Castle, your committee recommends that the conclusion of the Henry County Council of Defense be accepted.

Respectfully submitted,  
ARTHUR W. BRADY, Chairman.  
JAMES L. KEACH,  
E. M. WILSON,  
CHARLES FOX,  
GEORGE ADE,

Committee.

### To Whip the Huns.

A restaurant in Illinois has this sign hanging over the lunch counter: "Use one spoonful of sugar in your coffee and stir like h—. We don't mind the noise."

Think not only of the sugar you save but of the good you do by saving.

## Every Worker Should Find a Place In War Work Declares the Council

### Indiana Must Contribute Its Share to the Million Laborers Needed to Back Up American Soldiers on the Fighting Line

Announcement was made to the Indiana State Council, August 20th, by George Ade, that the Publicity Bureau has been urged to emphasize the growing seriousness of the labor situation as it pertains to the success of the government's war program. Mr. Ade asked the council's consideration of the following statement, which was approved for state-wide publicity:

The Indiana State Council of Defense authorize the following appeal to all local councils and to patriotic citizens:

The Nation is faced with a shortage of one million unskilled laborers, needed immediately in war industries. Indiana is asked to provide 20,940 unskilled workmen to contractors engaged in war work. The Department of Labor asks every workman to engage in war work. Farming, railroading and coal mining are classed as essential industries. The unskilled laborer who is not engaged in raising food-stuffs, or mining coal, or assisting in railway transportation, or in some industry directly contributing to a successful prosecution of the war, is called upon to enlist for war work. Through community war boards the Government expects to enlist and distribute the unskilled workers. Later on, skilled workmen not engaged in war work may be assigned to war contracts.

Our immediate duty is to organize the unskilled labor of Indiana to assist in the large task of sending to France an unbroken supply of everything needed by our soldiers. Every workman is asked to make it his personal business and first duty to inquire at the local district office of the U. S. Employment Service as to how he can best direct his energies toward the winning of the war. He is urged to engage in war work even if, in performing this patriotic service, he is compelled to change his place of residence for a time and make certain sacrifices. War work must be carried on. The call of duty now comes to the unskilled workmen of Indiana. They are asked to give their loyal support to our soldiers at the front.



## Vigorous Action to Provide Facilities

For the Proper Care and Treatment of Many Sufferers from Tuberculosis Urged on County Councils.

At the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, August 20, Dr. Alfred Henry appearing, he said, at the suggestion of Dr. Charles P. Emerson, chairman of the medical section, presented the following resolution, which the council unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Paralleling the experience of European nations, the State of Indiana is at the present time undergoing a war increase in the mortality and morbidity on account of tuberculosis as witnessed by the fact that in 1916 3,821 deaths resulted from this disease, in 1917, 3,980, and in the first six months of 1918, 2,183, the death rate up to 1916 having declined uniformly, from 4,170 in 1910 to 3,821 in 1916, and

"Whereas, The State Council of Defense realizes the obligation of this State to make available scientific treatment to its soldiers who have been called upon to risk their lives in defense of the principles of liberty and democracy and have now been discharged from the army on account of tuberculosis, being not entitled to Government care on account of the short term of their service, and

"Whereas, There are at the present time 404 of these discharged soldiers and 30,000 civilians afflicted with this disease in Indiana, and

"Whereas, The State of Indiana has provided but 379 beds to care for such cases, therefore

"Be it Resolved, That this council urge all county governments to provide without delay sanatorium and medical treatment for their tuberculous soldiers and citizens, and

"Be it further Resolved, That all county councils of defense be requested to take vigorous and active part in all campaigns for tuberculosis sanatoriums.

Daniel B. Luten of the Committee on Scientific Research, directed the attention of the council to a resolution adopted by the Engineers' Club of Indiana, August 9, as follows:

"Whereas, Our country is now engaged in a war that is calling for the exercise of the highest engineering skill in the struggle at the front and in the development of the essential industries of supply at home; and

"Whereas, The demand for engineering skill has become so great that the supply is no longer sufficient for the needs of the country and should be conserved;

"Now therefore, Be it Resolved, that we, the engineers of Indianapolis in mass meeting assembled at the call of the Engineers Club of Indianapolis and of the American Association of Engineers, do petition the Indiana State Council of Defense to appoint a State Director of Engineering, to co-operate with the Director of Engineering of the United States Employment Service, in assisting engineers to place themselves to the best advantage to meet the demand for technical help.

"(Signed) PAUL KLINGENSMITH,  
Sec.-Treas., American Association of Engineers.  
(Indianapolis Chapter).

"Indianapolis, Ind., August 9th, 1918."

Mr. Luten stated that the Government's need of technically trained men is constantly increasing and of growing importance. On motion of Wm. N. Sparks the council adopted a resolution as follows:

"Be it resolved, by the Indiana State Council of Defense that the Indiana Engineering Society is hereby requested to recommend some member of said society to act as State Director of Engineering in the State of Indiana; said engineer so selected to co-operate with the Director of Engineering of the U. S. Employment Service."

Chairman Foley requested the association, through Messrs. Luten and Garman, to nominate a satisfactory technical man for appointment as State Director of Engineers.

Adjutant-General Harry B. Smith appeared

before the council with telegrams received from Miami County, representing that the residence of P. H. McGlone had been "attacked by a mob" and that McGlone had been threatened with violence. General Smith said, "My fear is that a matter of this kind may spread and result in a very bad condition." He stated further that a man named John McGlone had appeared in his office the day before and asserted that men were being "handled" by a "Miami County vigilance committee" and that all members of a so-called "anti-war" society are subject to violent treatment, including the shaving of heads, application of paint, etc. McGlone said he had been threatened because he had paid \$8 toward the County War Chest, and had been requested to pay \$21. General Smith said he had advised McGlone to go home and pay the other \$13. The adjutant-general stated further that efforts to get into communication with the peace officers of Miami County had been unavailing. He added that, in the absence of the Governor, he considered the matter a proper subject for the consideration of the State Council of Defense. Chairman Foley was authorized, on motion of Judge Ibach, to make inquiry of the Miami County Council of Defense as to the facts, and to call their attention to the recent statement by President Wilson "on the importance of refraining from mob violence." The chairman was expected to receive a report promptly on the situation.

Reports that wheat crops in Indiana are wasting, that oats are down, and that serious loss has resulted because of farm labor shortage and the disaffection of farmers on account of the conscription of their sons and the farm labor supply, were found without the support of fact in four counties where he had visited personally, General Smith told the council. In connection with this inspection, General Smith said that he had found crop conditions five or ten days advanced over what they were last year at this time, and the prospects for a successful harvest better than ever before. He said the report had gone to the Provost Marshal General at Washington that conditions were bad due to the operation of the draft law. Conferences with local conscription boards, county officials, including judges, farmers and other representative citizens had indicated, he said, that sufficient help is being supplied all emergencies to prevent discouragement on the part of the farmer, or the loss of his crops.

Liberty Guard companies of the State have been directed to offer their services for the training of registered and drafted men, the adjutant-general informed the council. He added that 82 per cent of the drafted men who have belonged to the Liberty Guards or State militia have, on induction into the regular army, received warrants because of their military experience. General Smith said the military division of the State government has appreciated the co-operative work of the State Council of Defense, particularly in reference to Liberty Guard operations which, he said, have been eminently successful in their purposes and number.

Pursuant to the request that he do so, Rev. Allan B. Philpott, chairman of the Public Morals Committee, presented the following resolution, which the council approved:

"Whereas, The Government is calling for the mobilization and development of the brain power of our youth, owing to the need of thousands of highly trained men as officers, engineers, doctors, dentists, chemists, administrators, etc., and

"Whereas, The War Department has so thoroughly recognized the colleges as able to train for this leadership that the Students' Army Training Corps has been established, thus making a strong appeal to the patriotism of young men for enlistment in this curriculum of preparation for service, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the State Council of Defense urges upon all county councils of defense, as well as upon all superintendents and teachers in high schools, and parents of boys over 18 years of age, the duty of inducing these young men to go to college and thus at once begin their training as enlisted men, though without pay, and classed as on inactive service, in the army of the United States. Be it further

"Resolved, That we urge prompt action in this matter, as in case Congress should lower the

age of liability to immediate military service, men of the new ages, not already enlisted, may find difficulty in entering the service otherwise than through the draft boards. And for the same patriotic reason, be it further

"Resolved, That young women of the country be urged to offer themselves to colleges for training and that the supply of potential leaders be guaranteed by keeping the elementary and secondary schools to full enrollment."

E. M. Wilson presented a report in behalf of the sheep committee, which the council approved without debate. Luke W. Duffy, a candidate for the legislature from Marion county, pledged his support to measures having for their purpose the elimination of the sheep-killing dog. The report of Mr. Wilson appears elsewhere in the Bulletin.

George Ade presented for the consideration of the council, a statement of the growing seriousness of the labor situation as it pertains to the war program. This statement, which includes an appeal for workers to engage in war work, was approved by the council for general distribution. It appears elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin.

The report of the Committee on Construction, which appears elsewhere, was unanimously approved, and with it the statement from Walker Winslow that, as a representative of the State Council Construction Committee, he had investigated the Ewing road in Knox County, and had obtained an agreement whereby the contractor is to make this road passable for traffic during the approaching winter.

Mr. Ade's resolution relative to the maintenance of highways now being used by the Government motor truck trains, was approved by the council. It appears in another column.

A. E. Reynolds announced that his recent conference with officials at Washington, in company of John McCordle of the Public Service Commission of Indiana, had effected a relief of the car shortage situation in the Indiana grain trade. He said that grain is now moving satisfactorily, and that within three days after an order for relief was given 2,800 cars had been assigned to Indiana elevators. Mr. Reynolds told the council that the grain corporation of the Federal Food Administration is now at work on a schedule of maximum prices which he expects will settle questions as to the proper margin for handling grain, as distinguished from profiteering, which have been before the council on numerous occasions.

## Food Clubs Ferret Out the Un-American

(By C. V. Stainsby, Assistant to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator of Indiana.)

The United States Food Clubs show their Americanism by ferreting out that which is un-American. Germany has her spies and secret supporters in every land. While we were still at peace with Germany her representatives betrayed our confidence and violated our neutrality. Now that we are at war her agents are trying to hinder our war preparations and thus help the very country from which they fled for greater freedom. Germany's supporters work in every conceivable way to hurt America. Some, who have ample means, refuse to buy government bonds. Some will not support the Red Cross or Y. M. C. A. Others go to the extent of burning bridges and blowing up factories. Still others do nothing but spread lies about America. These last are the most contemptible. They are among the most dangerous. They are the hardest to catch. Every complete United States Food Club will have a "slacker committee." This committee will report to the proper authorities for investigation all cases of failure to support America. Failure to observe food regulations is one form of disloyalty and will be reported to the federal food administrator of the county or state. Disloyalty of any other sort will be reported to the County Council of Defense. When the members of four thousand United States Food Clubs have their eyes and ears open there will be little room in Indiana for German sympathizers.

Get ready to join a United States Food Club in your neighborhood.



"Good Lord, deliver us from the hyphenated Americans, the pro-German, the spy, the profiteer, the pacifist, the slacker and all who would retard the prosecution of the war for human rights, happiness, in the establishment of a permanent peace, for Christ's sake. Amen."—REV. HENRY N. CONDON, Chaplain United States House of Representatives.



# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume II

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AUGUST 30, 1918

Number 3

## Indiana Courts Asked To Assist Registration

Adjutant-General Smith Requests State Council to Enlist Support of Lawyers.

Adjutant General Harry B. Smith of Indiana, appearing before the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting August 27th, read the following communication:

August 27, 1918.

HON. M. E. FOLEY,  
Chairman State Council of Defense,  
City.

My dear Sir—I desire to call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that within the next few days the men of Indiana between designated ages will be called upon to register. It is apparent that the number called will be greater than the number registered in June, 1917.

It therefore behooves us, as citizens of a State that has taken high rank in all matters pertaining to winning the war, to make advance preparations for this event, so that the business may be transacted efficiently and speedily.

I therefore ask the Indiana Council of Defense to petition and urge the judges of the courts of the State to arrange the business of the courts so that the lawyers and those skilled in legal and clerical work can assist the registrants in making out their questionnaires.

I hold in mind the patriotic and efficient work done by the lawyers of Indiana in the registration just past; and it will be gratifying to know that this, the largest registration of all, can be transacted with the speed and efficiency that marked our progress in the former registration.

I beg that you not only petition the courts to arrange matters so that the attorneys may have wide latitude of time to give to this patriotic work, but that you urge your organizations throughout the State to join with the judges and attorneys, and those skilled in this form of clerical work, to perfect such intensive organization that the selected men may have the services of competent persons available at all times and at convenient places, so that this, the largest registration (and perhaps the last) can be expedited with such facility and accuracy as will add further laurels to our war work.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) HARRY B. SMITH,  
The Adjutant General.

In deference to the request of the adjutant general, Frank Wampler moved that the chairman be authorized to prepare a proper resolution to be addressed to the circuit and superior judges of the State. The motion was unanimously adopted.

In reply to an inquiry as to his purpose, it was stated by the adjutant general that it is intended to utilize as far as possible the services of the registration boards as originally constituted, notwithstanding these boards include many men between the ages of 18 and 45 who may be subject to the provisions of the pending law.

General Smith informed the council that the appeal to officers of the Liberty Guards and

State Militia, that they offer themselves to local draft boards for the military training and education of registered men, had met with a unanimous willingness to undertake this task. Each of the 124 boards in Indiana, he added, have expressed themselves as appreciative of the offer and will avail themselves of this opportunity to follow the wishes of the provost marshal general in securing for the prospective soldiers some knowledge of the rudiments of military proficiency.

On motion of Joseph G. Ibach, the council adopted a resolution indorsing plans for an intensive campaign for the quick distribution of Indiana's allotment of the Fourth Liberty Loan, and calling upon county councils and other organizations to enlist under the loan organization in doing the work promptly and effectively. The resolution in full appears elsewhere in this Bulletin.

The report of the Committee on Proposed Construction on cases from Jay and Vigo counties, which appears elsewhere in this Bulletin, was adopted by the council.

A communication from W. A. Hammond, chairman of the Miami County Council of Defense, relative to telegrams presented to the council by the adjutant general, in which it was represented that John McGloin and his family had been "threatened with mob violence," was read. The council was informed that "no one questions Mr. McGloin's loyalty" and that a misunderstanding had arisen relative to his subscription to the War Chest fund. Mr. Hammond added that the committee which called on Mr. McGloin "had positive instructions not to violate the law in any way," and he added: "I feel sure there is no cause for alarm in Miami County." On motion of Dr. Allen B. Philpott the council ordered the communication placed on file and the incident considered closed.

Dr. Charles P. Emerson referred to his earlier statements that there probably would arise for the consideration of the Medical Section of the council two crises—one relative to the tubercular and the other relative to nervous and mental disorders resulting directly and indirectly from the war. In anticipation of the condition now confronting the State, Dr. Emerson said, the Medical Section is fortunate in having a State Board of Charities that has matters well in hand for the scientific expedition of relief work, but that so far as the means at hand to do effective work are concerned Indiana is far behind. As a summary of the situation Dr. Emerson called upon Amos W. Butler, secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, who read the following report, which was referred to the Medical Section for further consideration, and enlargement as the circumstances warrant:

The problem of the mental defective and the insane is one of the largest with which our State has to deal. It is forcibly brought to our attention by the war. Its difficulties will be increased and it will become complicated in many ways. How great the special demands upon the State for this cause at this time will be we do not know. The Board of State Charities is trying to find out something about it. At the request of Governor Goodrich the Secretary of War has supplied this board with a list of the persons from Indiana, disclosed in the examination for enlistment or by subsequent medical examinations. Those who have been so identified number 322. Enlistment was refused to 136 men. That is a total of 458. Many of these will not seek institutional

(Continued on Page 7)

## Purdue Students to Receive Furloughs

May Thus Continue Their Studies After Enlistment Under New Arrangement.

Announcement was made August 14th by Dr. W. E. Stone, president of Purdue University, that all students enrolled and all those who register at Purdue this fall, may enlist upon coming to the university, be furloughed immediately and continue their studies until they become of military age and perhaps until their courses are completed. This announcement came upon receipt from Washington of detailed plans for the Students' Army Reserve Corps which provides for enlistment and furlough of men taking courses from which they can enter some technical branch of military service.

"The purpose of the plan is to provide for the very important needs of the army for highly trained men as officers, engineers, doctors, chemists, and administrators of every kind," reads the word from Washington to Dr. Stone. "The importance of this need cannot be too strongly emphasized. The plan is an attempt to mobilize and develop the brain power of the young men of the country for those services which demand special training. Its object is to prevent the premature enlistment for active service of these men who could by extending the period of their college training multiply many fold their value to the country. If, however, the need arises for the services of these men in the fighting line, the terms of their enlistment are such that they can be called by the President on a day's notice. For the present it will be the policy of the Government to keep them in training until draft age is reached."

Students under 18 years old may enroll and receive military instruction preparatory to enlisting when they reach military age.

"The boy who enlists in the Students' Army Training Corps will be a member of the army of the United States," the statement continues. "He will be provided by the War Department with uniform and equipment but will be on furlough status and will not receive pay. He will undergo regular military training as a part of his course during the college year, will attend a six weeks' camp for rigid and intensive military instructions at private's pay, and will be subject to the call of the President for active service at any time, should the exigencies of the military situation demand it. The policy of the government, however, will be to keep members of this corps in college until their draft age is reached, and the War Department will have the power to order such men to continue in college even after their draft age is reached whenever their work is such that the needs of the service, e. g. for doctors, engineers, chemists, and the like, are such as to make that course advisable.

"The importance of this plan for combined military and collegiate training, if we are to meet in the future the urgent needs of the army for highly trained men, is so great that the War Department earnestly requests the colleges, councils of defense, and other patriotic societies to co-operate in bringing it to the attention of the young men of the country and urging them to do their part to make it a success."

There is no vacation on the firing line.

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## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—The Washington Township Council of Defense at its eleventh meeting enjoyed a splendid literary program, featured by patriotic remarks, appropriate songs and Victrola music. A committee was appointed to write a letter of condolence to the parents of any boy from the township who is killed or wounded while in the service. The township council urged that the county agent, whose place was recently vacated, be refilled at once in order that farmers may be encouraged and assisted in producing a maximum of foodstuffs. A committee of three was appointed by Chairman Busche to investigate any reports of disloyal utterance and to deal with the offender kindly and try to win him. If he can't be won, and persists in being pro-German, then his case will come up before the council. Frank Breiner, Elmer Cook and O. T. Johnson are the members of the committee for this work. Twelve new members were enrolled for active patriotic work. The council meets again September 3d.

**Allen County.**—Marion township is proceeding splendidly with the organization of the war saving food clubs. Section 1, with Mrs. Otto Hake as president, having completed the house-to-house canvass, reaching almost 100 per cent. Mrs. Hake has chosen for her assistants Mrs. Marvin Trier, Mrs. Lewis Behrman, Mrs. Henry Saalfrank and Mrs. Henry Koehlinger. They are planning to hold their first meeting on Thursday evening, August 29th. Mrs. E. A. Fauve and Charles Niezer were the speakers at an enthusiastic food club meeting held at Wesley Chapel in Eel River township. Another meeting was held at St. Joe chapel, in St. Joseph township, with Judge Wood as the speaker. These food club gatherings are doing good work throughout the county, bringing home in a personal way to the housewives the program of the food administration, and the various ways of helping win the war by kitchen conservation.

**Benton County.**—The Rev. Charles Dhe, chairman of the Benton County Council of Defense, has been named chaplain of the Third Regiment of Indiana Liberty Guards. The appointment was made by Col. Warren McCray of Kentland. The appointment is in recognition of the active interest the Rev. Dhe has always manifested toward the Liberty Guard organization.

**Blackford County.** In spite of the fact that the sewing rooms of the Montpelier branch of the Red Cross were closed for a while, this chapter has just completed and shipped its twenty-eighth box to headquarters. The box just shipped contains 10 comfort pillows, 13 suits of summer pajamas, 12 hospital bed shirts, 46 hospital bed socks, 15 pairs wristlets, 91 wash cloths, 6 gray cloths, 53 cup covers, 68 handkerchiefs, 8 nurses' rugs, 2 afghans, 3 refugee kimono, 1 pair refugee drawers, 10 refugee petticoats, 13 refugee dresses, 3 refugee pinafores, 2 refugee rompers, 2 refugee hoods, 5 pairs refugee bed shoes, 1 roll old muslin.

**Bonne County.** Some time ago the Red Cross auxiliary of this place, desiring a Red Cross pageant, began a search for one. After applying to the State Council of Defense headquarters Red Cross Lake Division, and a number of other places, and being unable to secure anything, the auxiliary was not to be defeated, and the following outline will give an idea of an original "Red Cross pageant" as worked out by Mrs. J. E. Higgins and Miss Sallic Beaver, two of the local workers. The stage setting consisted of a miniature hospital camp. Hospital building, tents, canteen wagons, stretchers, everything constructed of light frames covered with heavy paper. At a given time various episodes of our national history were brought out by children in costume applicable. First came the Indian, then the Revolutionary soldier, a negro represented the Civil War period, etc. These grouped themselves on one side of the stage, while Columbia, Miss Indiana and various other patriotic representations took their places. Then came Boy Scouts marching and also visiting the canteen wagon. Little children dressed as Red Cross nurses filled the hospital, while as a climax two soldiers (?) bore a wounded companion on stretchers to the hospital. This was all worked out in a very realistic way, nearly 100 children taking part. This was in panorama. Much might be added by dialogue. In addition there were patriotic drills, the singing of all the late war songs, etc. Advance feels that it certainly had a Red Cross pageant, even if unable to find any help.

**Clay County.**—Retail grocers of Brazil have planned a one-delivery-a-day service. The association of retailers will further seek to conserve man power by early closing except on Saturday nights. There are no grasshoppers in Clay County, and the owner of a drove of 170 pure blood Bourbon turkeys, learning of the ravages of these pests in other counties, wants to sell them to some county agricultural agent in a county now overrun by the hoppers, in the belief that they will make short work of these pests.

**Delaware County.**—At the canning factory at Eaton, for several weeks, numbers of prominent people have been working in the fields in a determined effort to save the enormous tomato crop. Lawyers and doctors are working side by side with boys and young women in addition to the regular employees of the factory. A special car has been provided on the Union Traction lines for the accommodation of the tomato harvesters. The Delta Sigma sorority has turned into the Muncie Red Cross chapter \$126.64, the proceeds from a booth maintained by the sorority during fair week.

**Elkhart County.**—The Nappanee Liberty Guards staged an open air athletic program, which was featured by an address by Dr. E. T. Payne, local food administrator, who reviewed the country's record and purposes in the war. The guards were generously applauded at the perfection in which they displayed. An inspection resulted in four members being called from the ranks for special examination and special compliment of their proficiency. Nappanee will have a big Red Cross day about the middle of September. Negotiations are in progress to bring one of the big Jackie's hands of the Great Lakes naval training station here and also one of their baseball clubs, which will be matched with a club composed of all the best semi-professional players of this section. It is expected that one of Indiana's leading orators, possibly Governor Goodrich himself, will be asked to come in behalf of the State Council of Defense. The purpose of the day is to raise funds for the local Red Cross, which is doing considerable work for our boys who are "going over the top" in France. Aside from raising funds for this noble purpose, it will give the people of this section an opportunity of hearing one of the greatest hands of our time. It will be composed of about sixty pieces. The Liberty Guards from the surrounding towns will be invited and the parade will be one of the features of the day.

**Fulton County.**—The Rochester company of Liberty Guards has been presented with a handsome American flag by the Woman's Relief Corps. The presentation was a surprise and was a pleasant feature of the weekly drill at the Armory. Mrs. Sarah Musser made the presentation speech and Private Earl Miller accepted in behalf of the company, and Captain Cy Davis, who regard the emblem as the company's most cherished and honored possession. The Fulton County Council of Defense has arranged a "win-the-war" chautauqua in connection with the county fair. The chautauqua features will be held every morning of the fair at 10:30 o'clock, and patriotic subjects will be presented by the most capable public speakers available. The Liberty Guards and the Culver Black Horse Troop will be secured to give an added military and patriotic atmosphere to the fair.

**Hendricks County.**—There will be a meeting in the assembly room of the court house on Friday, August 30th, at 1:00 o'clock, for all those who are interested in food conservation. The following program will be given: Roll Call; response with report of work in townships. Minutes—Mrs. Cory Vestal, secretary and treasurer. Food Clubs—Mrs. W. A. King. Domestic Science and the Community—Marcella Kendall. School Lunches—Josephine McCard. Food as a War Work—Miss Lella B. Gaddie, Purdue University. Plans for the Coming Year—Mrs. W. F. Franklin, county president. Plans for Township Work—Mrs. Paul Christie. Report of County Work—Miss Daisy Norton, Home Domestic Agent. Round Table discussion. Everyone is invited to this meeting who is in any way interested in food conservation.

**Howard County.** Liberty loan workers under Howard C. Davis, chairman, have pledged themselves to distribute the county's allotment of the fourth liberty loan drive in three days. Emphasis is being laid on the plan of a "conscience campaign," by means of which it is expected to secure a major portion if not all of the allotment the opening day of the drive. The township and community organizations have been completed and there is reason to believe that the work will be completed with greater expedition than ever before.

**Lake County.**—A number of Gary merchants appeared before the Lake County Council of Defense to protest against the enforcement of the closing hour rule as applied to business houses. Several of the merchants were heard, as well as their attorney. Following the hearing the secretary of the council read two resolutions, one from the Lake County Building and Trades Council and the other from the Central Labor Union of Lake County, in which these bodies, representing several thousand workmen in Gary and Lake County, endorsed the closing rule and asked the county council of defense to enforce it to the letter, pledging the organized labor men of the city and county to aid the council in enforcing the rule. After the arguments, the council voted unanimously for the strict enforcement of the closing rule. The surgical dressings department of the Red Cross in Gary is about to reopen its workrooms, and the patriotic women of Gary are asked to lend every assistance to make this a success. The county council of defense has appropriated \$200 to encourage food production. This money will be spent by a committee of nine, under County Agent V. A. Place. Farmers of the county will be organized on a war basis.

**Marshall County.**—Through the generosity of E. R. Culver, seventy-two uniform outfits will be supplied to the Culver Liberty Guards, and Capt. Riggs advises this will completely uniform the local unit. This unit has been doing good work in guarding grain elevators in this community.

**Martin County.**—The council of defense, at the regular monthly meeting, passed an order calling upon dog owners in Martin County to keep their dogs tied or confined at night in order to reduce the casualties among the flocks of sheep in the county now resulting almost nightly from depredations of the sheep-killing dogs. Damage to flocks of sheep, especially in the north part of the county, are said to have been exceedingly heavy of late, a single farmer in one township having just recently filed with his township trustee a claim for more than \$500 for damage to his flock. In some of the townships the dog fund, which goes to make good the losses of livestock, poultry, etc., caused by dogs, is already greatly exhausted by the amounts of the claims charge brought against the night prowling dog is that he is a big factor in the spreading of hog cholera about the country, and the presence of cholera in several localities

of this and nearby counties adds to the seriousness of the dog nuisance at this time when the whole world is crying for the maximum in production of food and clothing. Members of the defense council are thoroughly aroused to the seriousness of the situation in this section, and, unless general heed is given their warning order by dog owners, a more drastic action by the council at the next meeting can be expected. The council is determined to put a stop to the night prowling dog nuisance.

**Montgomery County.**—Waveland dedicated a Brown township service flag Sunday evening, August 25th. Arrangements have been made for a Community Sing Saturday evenings at the corner of Cross and Howard streets, in charge of Mrs. William Ogilvie, assisted by the Waveland Music Club. Leaflets containing the words of popular songs have been printed for distribution, free, at these sings. The public is invited.

**Randolph County.**—Pursuant to a call from the county council of defense the garage owners of Randolph County met at Winchester and organized a county trade organization with J. O. Carpenter of Ridgeville, president; Glen Davis, Winchester, secretary, and V. E. Harmon, Saratoga, treasurer. The rules of the organization prohibit the selling of gasoline and oils or doing any repair work on Sundays. On week days all repair shops close at 6:00 p. m., but gasoline and oil may be bought until 10:00 p. m.

**Rush County.**—The Rush County Defense Council is working out a plan whereby in the future the same tribute will be paid, publicly, to each Rush County boy who sacrifices his life in France. The fact that as the war progresses there will be an increasing number of casualties, some of which are bound to be from Rush County, shows that it will be impossible to hold a union memorial service for each Rush County boy, and has been suggested that the church with which the soldier has been affiliated conduct the service, announcing their memorial program beforehand and giving the service any form they wish it to take. It was also suggested that a county memorial be held at stated intervals for all of the men who have lost their lives in the intervening period. This plan was suggested at a recent meeting of the county defense council and definite action is expected to be taken on the matter at the next meeting. Leading agriculturists of Rush County have united in an effort to stamp out the grasshopper pests, which have caused great damage in rural districts this year, particularly in clover fields which had been left for seedling purposes. The grasshoppers have practically stripped these fields. Two means are being employed, the "hopper-dose" and a mixture composed of twenty-five pounds of bran, one pound of Paris green, six chopped lemons, two quarts of strong molasses and two gallons of water. After thorough mixing, five to seven pounds are distributed per acre where the grasshoppers are prevalent, the mixture being sown broadcast at daybreak. In order that the pest may get it before the start feeding, the communities the farmers are forming clubs in order to purchase the ingredients in quantity, thus saving quite a little in the purchase price.

**St. Joseph County.** On account of the numerous trains that pass through South Bend and Elkhart on Sundays, Capt. Geraldine Robertson and her motor corps girls will continue on caution duty regardless of the Sabbath. Last Sunday it was reported a number of trains loaded with troops pulled through the two cities without the boys having been privileged to secure refreshments, and the motor corps will endeavor to see to it that such a thing doesn't happen again. The motor corps of South Bend is collecting waste paper under the direction of Miss Katherine Guthrie. It expects to raise \$50 through donations of old papers, magazines, books, etc. Selling farm equipment on a replace value basis is merely another form of profiteering, according to an announcement received by John S. Jordan, county agricultural agent, from the office of the United States Department of Agriculture, Friday. He explained that the licensing of the farm equipment industry was administered under the food control act, and that violations would meet with severe penalties.

**Sullivan County.**—Citizens of Hadden township met at the call of Gilbert W. Gambill, chairman of the county council of defense, in the Carlisle library and organized a township council of defense, electing Charles E. Curtis of Paxton, chairman; O. L. Somers, Paxton, secretary-treasurer, and the following members of the council: L. J. Kismiller, W. L. Nash, F. B. Ridgeway, Joe Rogers and E. W. Rogers. A woman's committee of three members will be named by Chairman Curtis. Township councils will be organized in each of the nine townships of the county for the following specific duties: 1—Universal patriotism; practice it; preach it; stand up for loyalty, first, last and to be end; stamp out every vestige of disloyalty, sedition and treason. 2—Assist in recruiting for army, navy and civilian war work; lend your aid to soldiers' and sailors' welfare movements and the welfare of dependents left behind. 3—Help the maintenance of all branches of an intelligent labor bureau or clearing house; primarily, assist the national government in obtaining the necessary civilian labor needed from time to time; secondarily, give your ablest assistance in solving labor problems of all character in the county and township. 4—Assist food production in every way in your power; add your effort to national, state and county food production representatives activities; initiate home movements to increase food production of a direct neighborhood character. 5—Conserve food; urge all to conserve; see that the laws and rules of the food directors are lived up to on all sides; report violations but more particularly seek the nature of food by example and patriotic efforts; you know the necessity; explain it to the careless or indifferent and turn the disloyal food waster over to the county food director through your county council. 6—Officially and individually lend your fullest assistance, with or without specific invitation, to liberty bond sales, Red Cross drives and



**Y. M. C. A. fund campaigns;** usually these movements are conducted by specially appointed individuals; help them in the ranks and side lines; they have their own official heads. 7—Particularly give your heartiest assistance to all branches of woman's war activities; your woman member or members constitute the leadership of this branch; encourage them; knitting, sewing and Red Cross hospital supply materials are keenly needed.

**Tippecanoe County.**—Plans are under way for the organization of a woman's motor corps in Lafayette. Mrs. Charles Q. Erisman has the work in charge.... Chairman Thomas Bauer, of the council of defense, has announced that every taxpayer in the county has been listed in anticipation of solicitation for the fourth liberty loan. Mr. Bauer estimates that 4,000 taxpayers of the county failed to buy bonds in the last drive. He said neither force nor intimidation would be resorted to in this campaign, but that every taxpayer failing to buy bonds will be expected to give a good reason. He added that the plan of weekly payments has been abandoned, and that there will be no sales through the banks, the liberty loan headquarters handling all subscriptions direct.

**Vanderburgh County.**—The Vanderburgh County Council of Defense added a new department to its work when it named a committee for the maintenance of existing social agencies, to be headed by Mrs. S. W. Levi, chairman. Mrs. Levi will name her associates on the committee. A state conference of workers in this branch of the service has been called, to meet in Evansville October 5-8, by Miss Vida Newsom of Columbus, Ind.

**Vermillion County.**—Letters sent out by the National Fuel Administrator indicate the government is going to keep a perfect tab on the miners and operators, and if there is any lag in the production of coal they will know the cause. The mine locals here have received letters to the effect that, beginning next month, it will be known just how many miners are working and why those who are not are idle. The letter of instruction directs that a committee of three operators or operators' employes be appointed for each mine, and they are to make daily report to the national or the state fuel administrator. In many instances the miner goes to the mine and comes home before noon, or before the day is finished. When the new order takes effect, the miner leaving work for home is to report to the committee, giving the reason, and the committee is to investigate and report the case to the state or national fuel administrator. In some cases, the miners quit and come home because they could not get cars to load, failure of the company to supply track for their room, or for some other cause which is the fault of the company. Then often he comes home on account of illness or from reasons for which he is responsible. In either case the matter of his quitting work and coming home, or for not reporting for work is to be reported to the government officials. This rule is presumed for two reasons. One is to be sure that registrants who are in the third and fourth classes are keeping faith with the government, and the other reason is for the purpose of making sure that the operators are doing all they should do to keep up the production of coal to meet the demand. A secretary is to be appointed to look after making out the reports of the joint committee and sending them in to the fuel administrator as soon as the investigations are completed. The secretary is to be paid by the operators and miners.

**Vigo County.**—Following the suggestion of Earl Houck, chairman of the council of defense, a campaign was instituted against draft evaders, slackers and loafers. The drive lasted four hours, was conducted by fifty members of the Liberty Guards and fifty patrolmen, and extended all over the county. As a result of the drive fifty-five men were added to the service, many unemployed were given work to do, and still many more, who had been classified wrong, were reclassified. Several men who had never registered at all, but who were going from town to town trying to evade such a drive as this, were discovered. This was due to the short time in which the drive was conducted and the many men who conducted it. Besides the slackers being discovered young men, who had not yet formed the habit of carrying their classification cards, saw the necessity of so doing. But the drive, while effective, was carried on so courteously and sincerely that every one—even those who rushed home for their classification cards—maintained perfect good humor.... Saturday, August 25th, 182 colored soldiers left Terre Haute for Camp Dodge. On Thursday night they were given a rousing farewell at the Armory by the colored people of the city. Mayor Hunter spoke and urged the people to make their drive for the Negro Soldiers' Dependents' Fund reach the thousand dollar mark instead of five hundred, which had been Terre Haute's allotment. Probably the proudest people at the reception were the colored war mothers. And the one hundred and eighty-two were certainly happy men, because they knew they were going upon a mission which was thoroughly appreciated by their people.... The Vigo County Community War Labor Board was organized last week. John L. Smith, an official of the Highland Steel Co., was the representative elected by the manufacturers, and D. J. Williams of the laboring men. Mr. Williams has been one of Vigo County's most effective four-minute speakers. Then Mr. Smith and Mr. Williams elected Mr. John Cox of the council of defense as their chairman.... Vigo County is organized ready for the fourth liberty loan drive. At the meeting Thursday afternoon, at the Deming hotel, their plans were discussed. John T. Beasley was chairman of the meeting and State Director Will H. Wade was one of the speakers.... The Teachers' Institute is to be conducted along patriotic lines this year. At every session there will be at least one war lecture. Private Scott is to be one of the speakers.... The Camp Rose boys are drilling on the Rose campus daily. As an echo of their military tactics the small boys of the neighborhood are likewise marching and countermarching.

**Wabash County.**—Wabash County merchants who have adopted the one-delivery-a-day system are well pleased with the arrangement. Grocers and feed dealers say they will be able ultimately to release many employes to do more essential war work, and these men will be urged to go into factories having war contracts. In addition to the saving of man power, which is the principal object of the reform, the grocers say they are saving in overhead expenses in doing business, an economy which ultimately will be reflected in the retail prices of merchandise.

**Whitley County.**—A recent meeting of the Whitley County swine committee was addressed by Prof. J. R. Wiley of Purdue, and the three main points of his lecture were illustrated by slides. The first point was the value of better breeding stock; the second covered approved types of hog equipment, their housing, feeding and care in a general way; while the third covered the results of actual feeding tests at Purdue. Following this was a discussion of the comparative value of different commercial hog feeds. During October a swine tour of the county is to be made.

## Red Cross Activities

Posters telling how to send mail, money and parcels to prisoners of war in Germany or Austria are to be placed in every postoffice and post-office substation in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, the Lake Division Red Cross states. The poster has been prepared by the American Red Cross Bureau of Prisoners' Relief and is being distributed by the Lake Division Bureau of Communication. Money for prisoners should be sent through the Bureau of Prisoners' Relief, American Red Cross, Washington. Letters and parcels should not be sent through the Red Cross but direct to the prisoners. From \$5 to \$15 per month may be sent through the Red Cross to privates captured by the enemy. Officers captured may receive from \$5 to \$50 a month. The poster gives the complete list of articles that may be sent to prisoners. Not more than one package a month may be sent to any one prisoner.

W. H. Hill of Vincennes, Ind., has been appointed assistant field director in the Red Cross Bureau of Camp Service at Camp Taylor, Ky., it is announced by James L. Fieser, division director of civilian relief for the Red Cross in the Lake Division. Mr. Hill, who was formerly city attorney at Vincennes, is a graduate of Indiana University and has been chairman of chapter Red Cross home service work in Vincennes. He will be assistant to Associated Field Director A. J. Strawson, formerly of Indianapolis.

During the first two weeks of August forty-nine graduate nurses of Indiana have applied to the American Red Cross for military service, it was announced at the Lake Division, Bureau of Nursing, today.

Forty-two of these applications came from Indianapolis, while Ft. Wayne and Vincennes furnished two each and South Bend three.

In a corresponding period 96 Ohio nurses and 14 Kentucky nurses have applied for service.

As a result of Surgeon General Gorgas' call for 1,000 nurses a week for overseas duty and special efforts planned by the division office and by chapter nursing committees, it is expected that enrollments will show a great increase in the next seven weeks.

That the many thousands of Red Cross knitters in Lake Division, Red Cross States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky may know the plans of the Red Cross for future knitting, George E. Scott, acting manager, of the American Red Cross, has sent the following statement to the Lake Division office for publication in workrooms of chapters, branches and auxiliaries:

"When the war industries board some time ago advised the Red Cross that future production of knitting yarn would be greatly reduced we immediately commenced to purchase all yarns suitable for our knitting. As a result, we have today in stock or on order 1,400,000 pounds of yarn for distribution to our chapters. It is hoped that we may obtain some additional yarn from wool unsuitable for government uses. The expected total, however, will be considerably below the 10,000,000 pounds used last year.

"While the total of yarn we can secure is being

determined we are studying how to use our supply to produce only garments which are most essential. When a decision is reached we will announce our full program of knitting.

"In addition to this stock of yarn the Red Cross has ready for distribution 1,600,000 sweaters, 134,000 mufflers, 384,000 wristlets, 228,000 helmets and 1,328,000 pairs of socks, a total of 3,674,000 articles. We hope, therefore, that these and such additional garments as we shall be able to make will enable us to meet the more urgent requirements of our men during the coming winter.

"In this connection, it will be of interest to the women who have been knitting to know that from September 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, the Red Cross distributed 5,875,000 knitted garments to the army and navy of the United States. During the same period 870,000 knitted articles were sent to the Red Cross commissioners in France and Italy for distribution to soldiers, sailors and civilians.

"At the request of the war industries board, with which the Red Cross work is in close cooperation, we have urged chapters and individual workers not to buy wool in the open market, but to secure their materials through our department of supplies."

### Help Get Walnut!

The American Red Cross has been called upon to help the bureau of aircraft production of the War Department secure more walnut wood for aeroplane propeller blades and gun stocks.

As walnut grows in many inaccessible sections of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, Lake Division Red Cross headquarters, which supervises Red Cross work in these three States, is to ask chapter chairmen to use their organizations to spread "help get walnut" propaganda.

Notices are being prepared for display on workroom bulletin boards and for reading at church services, grange and lodge meetings. A poster is also to be distributed at railroad and inter-urban stations, postoffices, country general stores and on market roads and highways.

### Guard Against Theft.

The other day a woman boasted that she had bought six pounds of sugar by going to each of the three stores near her home. "But if I didn't use it, someone else would," she said cheerfully.

That's just the point!

She has kept that sugar from someone who really needed it. She might as well have left it on a high wall, out of reach of the people below who struggled in vain to get it.

There is one-half of our normal supply available for home consumption. Any person using or hoarding more than her share based on that ratio is lessening the fraction for others. "Like taking candy from a child," we used to say of a particularly mean transaction. Now each of us is in danger of stealing whenever we sweeten our tea.

The person who takes more than his share from the nation's sugar bowl is more than a slacker; he is a traitor to his countrymen.

One-half of our normal supply for home consumption—that means that each must greatly reduce his demand. When our ordinary home consumption is cut to meet the requirements, we have two pounds a month left for each person—only about an ounce per day. It will take thought to use it to best advantage. With the three rounded teaspoonfuls that make up the daily ounce we cannot have sugar-made icings, or liberally sweetened breakfast cereals.

Thoughtful action is the solution of the difficulty. The housewives of the United States have already joined hands and made a chain to the Atlantic ports, where stevedores load the sugar for our soldiers. Now it must pass quicker and in greater quantity along that chain, growing grain by grain until the deficit is made up.

To get the needed supply to the trenches we must watch our own share jealously. America must keep dividing by two and keep passing one-half along to Europe.

Give your neighbor a lift; this war is a single front under a single command. What is anybody's trouble is everybody's trouble.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. II INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 3

## Patriotic Press Comment

## BABY WEIGHING SHOULD HAVE BEEN COMPULSORY.

In the recent baby-weighing campaign in the city of Laporte some 400 parents refused to bring their offspring for weighing.

No compulsion was exercised. But as the weighing of babies was a war measure it is rather surprising why compulsion was not exercised.

We are compelled to give our names to census takers every ten years; we are compelled to obey health laws for the benefit of the community; we are practically compelled to buy government securities to further the war; we are compelled to join the colors; we are compelled to do a host of things not considered incompatible with democracy and freedom.

The weighing of babies was for the good of the tots and the nation. It should have been compulsory in order to be complete.—Laporte Herald.

## Helping to Solve the Food Problem

LAPORTE.—Under the patriotic setting of the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the allies, 50 young girls assisted Mrs. John E. Winn, woman member of the County Council of Defense, and Miss Gladys Snapp, county food demonstrator, in staging the food exhibit in the Balcony building at Laporte and making it successful not only in point of attendance, but instructive in the many practical lessons given on the preparation of food with substitutes for our two great commodities—wheat and sugar.

How to tastefully prepare meals on the present slender ration of sugar and wheat is a problem being solved by the suggestions and practical demonstrations of the girls at the exhibit under the able leadership of Mrs. Winn, Miss Snapp, Mrs. James Terry and Mrs. Walter Crane. The patriotic women of Laporte have been initiated in the mysteries of making toothsome cakes and cookies without sugar, and accomplishing it in sufficient variety to relieve the monotony of an almost sweetsless diet.

The 50 girl volunteers were divided into groups, with a captain and eight girls in charge of the cooking each day, and under the guidance of the promoters of the exhibit, the public is served practical samples of sugarless muffins and cakes, and sugarless tea, all the food being prepared by the girls and brought to the exhibit for serving.

The exhibit has proved that honey and syrups are coming into their own, replacing sugar so satisfactorily that even the consumer with the proverbial "sweet tooth" hardly recognizes these war-time menus in their new guise.

Attractive little caps marked "Food Exhibit" are worn by the girls, together with the Food Administration insignia. Pertinent, snappy posters here and there accentuate the best known food slogans. Each afternoon from two to five well-informed women answer questions and distribute literature, while still another sees that each visitor registers her name in a book provided for that purpose. The women and children of the city are invited to come with their knitting and spend a pleasant afternoon talking and exchanging ideas on new recipes.

## No Work As Important As Food Conservation

(By C. V. STAINSBY, Assistant to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.)

The tendency is apparent in some communities to regard the United States Food Clubs as of small importance. Some women say they are too busy doing other kinds of war work to bother with food clubs. This is the wrong idea. There is no other work so important as the food work. Let's consider it for a moment. Suppose the Food Administration should fail to secure the necessary distribution of food. What would happen? Disaster would be the result. The armies of America, Britain, France, Italy and Belgium would collapse. The munition workers in the same countries would be unable to produce the machinery of war. The physicians and nurses would be unable to care for the sick and wounded. The wounded themselves would have less chance of recovery. The tragedy of the Russian collapse might easily happen in any other land if the same conditions were to prevail. Any one of these conditions would be sufficient to lose the war. Any of them or all of them could easily happen if the United States Food Administration fell short of its task. Can you see now the relationship between the United States Food Clubs and the war?

Look at it from another point of view. You are knitting a sweater for your son, your brother, your husband, your lover. How would that sweater feel over an empty stomach? You are knitting socks for the soldiers. Socks protect only the feet, food strengthens and warms the whole body. You are spending three or four afternoons a week making clothes for the children of France and Belgium. Which would make them happier, those new clothes or three good meals a day? The sewing and knitting are important. Go to it, but don't get such a false sense of proportion that you give all your time and attention to one branch of work and neglect that which is more important.

The United States Food Clubs are the approved means through which the Food Administration for Indiana is trying to meet its share of a tremendous responsibility. Join a United States Food Club in your neighborhood.

## Warrick County Perfecting Township Defense Councils

The Warrick County Council of Defense is making a personal campaign of the ten townships perfecting a complete organization of township councils of defense. A most enthusiastic response is met with and splendid co-operation is being given. A chairman and five associate members form the plan for the township councils. A vice chairman and secretary and treasurer are elected out of these five members.

Each member is assigned duty as chairman of particular departments, to assist the county administrators, directors or committees. Registration cards are distributed for the enrollment of all who will pledge themselves to assist the council in any of its activities. It is hoped this winter to have working units in each school district.

Following is the membership pledge used in perfecting the township organizations:

## WARRICK COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

W. H. Chapman, Acting Chairman

John B. Reed, Secretary

## MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE

I hereby pledge allegiance to my country, the United States of America. As a member of ..... Township Council of Defense I am honor bound to support her program for re-establishing liberty and freedom throughout the world. I will co-operate in every effort that promotes the success of her cause.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....Tp. Chairman.

.....Tp. Sec'y.

Active Associate.

## Committee on Construction

The following report of the Committee on Proposed Construction was adopted at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, August 27th:

To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

Your Committee on Proposed Construction submits the following report:

1. The committee recommends that the action of the County Council of Defense of Jay County in postponing the improvement of Miller's Branch and the dredging of the Salamonina River and the construction of the William Wellman ditch, because of large expenditures involved, and the fact that the construction is not immediately needed, be approved.

2. Your committee recommends that the paving of the streets, as proposed, in the city of Terre Haute, be deferred until the close of the war.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE ADE,  
JAMES L. KEACH,  
CHARLES FOX,  
Committee.

## Short Loan Campaign Is Advocated

At its meeting August 27th, the Indiana State Council of Defense, on motion of Joseph G. Ibach, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The people of the State of Indiana very soon will be called on by the Government of the United States to subscribe for the fourth issue of Liberty Loan Bonds, to a total amount hitherto unprecedented in Indiana; and

WHEREAS, Those in charge of the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign in Indiana, under the authority of the United States Treasury Department, and in co-operation with the Indiana State Council of Defense, are requesting all agencies in the State, as an evidence of determination to keep war work in this State at its zenith constantly, to join hands with the Liberty Loan sales, publicity and women's departments in each county for the swiftest possible distribution of Indiana's quota of the fourth issue of Bonds; and

WHEREAS, The war-time business throughout the State of Indiana can proceed best without continued strain and disruption incident to long-drawn-out campaigns, be it

Resolved, That the Indiana State Council of Defense hereby calls on all its constituent departments, the County Councils of Defense and all other patriotic agencies and individuals within the State, to place their entire war-time resources and powers of organization at the immediate call of the Liberty Loan county chairmen, in each county of Indiana, from now until the Indiana allotment of the Fourth Liberty Loan has been oversubscribed; and be it further

Resolved, That the Indiana State Council of Defense hereby approves the plans now in formation for a short campaign in the Fourth Liberty Loan bond sale in Indiana, and that it calls on all citizens of the State to prepare themselves financially for such a campaign, and to lend immediate aid in all counties to the building of the loan organizations with a view to completing the sale of Indiana's quota within a few days after the formal opening of the sale, September 28.

"Either the civilian must go short of many things to which he is accustomed in times of peace, or our armies must go short of munitions and other things indispensable to them."—Lord Kitchener.

The International Sugar Commission took stock of the sugar on hand, subtracted Allied requirements, and allotted America her share; then the Food Administration counted noses and announced two pounds per for our folks. Has anybody a better plan?



FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 16, 1918.

THE FORT WAYNE JOURNAL-GAZETTE

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# Allen County to the Fore in Food Club Efficiency

Presidents of Washington Township U. S. Food Clubs



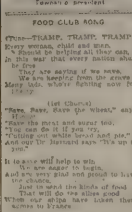
MRS. FRED MILLER  
President of Washington  
Township U. S. Food Club



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President of Washington  
Township U. S. Food Club



MRS. P. A. NUTTER  
President of Washington  
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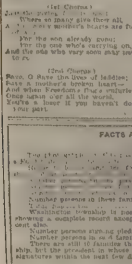
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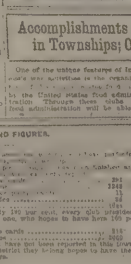
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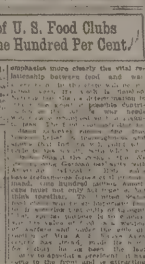
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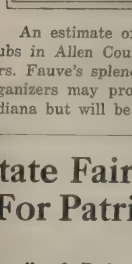
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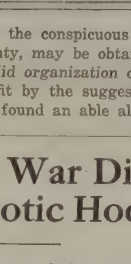
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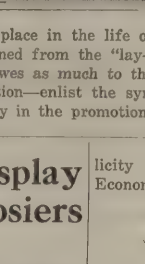
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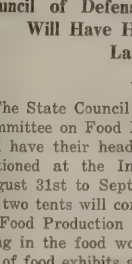
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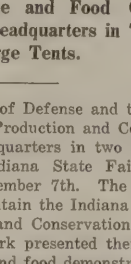
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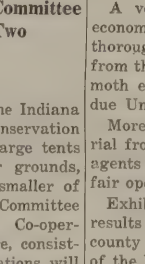
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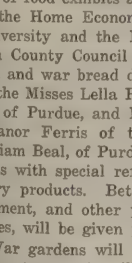
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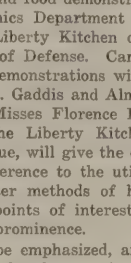
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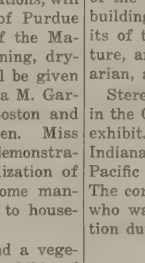
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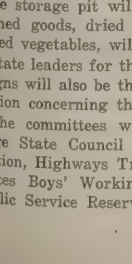
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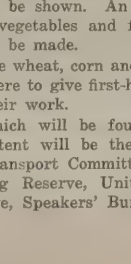
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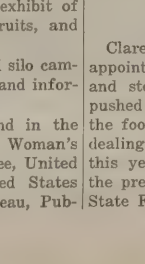
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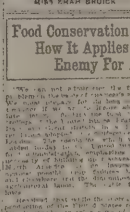
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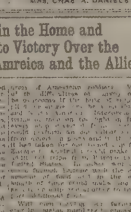
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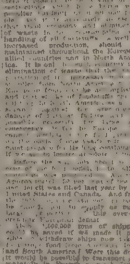
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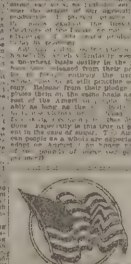
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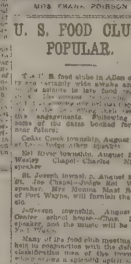
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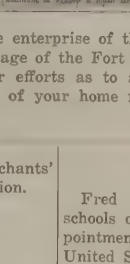
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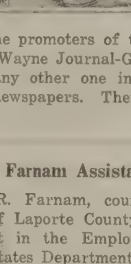
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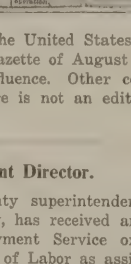
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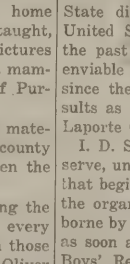
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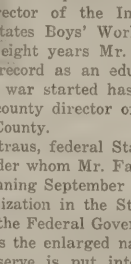
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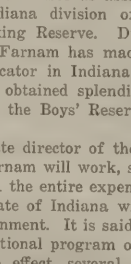
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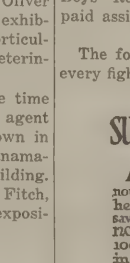
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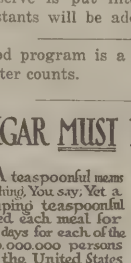
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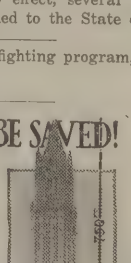
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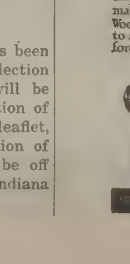
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## Achievements of U. S. Food Clubs in Townships; One Hundred Per Cent.

One of the unique features of the United States Food Administration is the fact that it has organized a system of food clubs in every township in the country. These clubs are the backbone of the food conservation movement, and their achievements are truly remarkable. In Allen County, the food clubs have achieved a one hundred per cent record in every township. This means that every family in the county has been organized into a food club, and every club has been successful in its efforts to conserve food. The achievements of these clubs are a testament to the patriotism and efficiency of the American people.

The food clubs in Allen County have achieved a one hundred per cent record in every township. This means that every family in the county has been organized into a food club, and every club has been successful in its efforts to conserve food. The achievements of these clubs are a testament to the patriotism and efficiency of the American people. The food clubs have been successful in their efforts to conserve food, and their achievements are a testament to the patriotism and efficiency of the American people.

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## Food Conservation in the Home and How It Applies to Victory Over the Enemy For America and the Allies

Food conservation in the home is a vital part of the war effort. It is the responsibility of every citizen to conserve food, and to do so in a way that is both efficient and economical. The food clubs in Allen County have been successful in their efforts to conserve food, and their achievements are a testament to the patriotism and efficiency of the American people. The food clubs have been successful in their efforts to conserve food, and their achievements are a testament to the patriotism and efficiency of the American people.

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## U. S. Food Clubs POPULAR.

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## State Fair War Display For Patriotic Hoosiers

Council of Defense and Food Committee Will Have Headquarters in Two Large Tents.

The State Council of Defense and the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation will have their headquarters in two large tents stationed at the Indiana State Fair grounds, August 31st to September 7th. The smaller of the two tents will contain the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation. Co-operating in the food work presented there, consisting of food exhibits and food demonstrations, will be the Home Economics Department of Purdue University and the Liberty Kitchen of the Marion County Council of Defense. Canning, drying, and war bread demonstrations will be given by the Misses Lella R. Gaddis and Alma M. Garvin of Purdue, and Misses Florence Boston and Eleanor Ferris of the Liberty Kitchen. Miss Miriam Beal, of Purdue, will give the demonstrations with special reference to the utilization of dairy products. Better methods of home management, and other points of interest to housewives, will be given prominence.

War gardens will be emphasized, and a vegetable storage pit will be shown. An exhibit of canned goods, dried vegetables and fruits, and salted vegetables, will be made.

State leaders for the wheat, corn and silo campaigns will also be there to give first-hand information concerning their work.

The committees which will be found in the large State Council tent will be the Woman's Section, Highways Transport Committee, United States Boys' Working Reserve, United States Public Service Reserve, Speakers' Bureau, Pub-

licity Bureau, Military Committee, Merchants' Economy Committee and the Medical Section.

## School of Agriculture at Fair.

A veritable school of agriculture and home economics, with every practical lesson taught, thoroughly emphasized by materials or pictures from the actual demonstrations, will with a mammoth exhibit constitute the contribution of Purdue University to the State Fair.

More than six and a half tons of exhibit material from the university and from various county agents over the State will be in place when the fair opens next Saturday morning.

Exhibits from agricultural agents, showing the results of better farming practices in every county of the State, will be on display with those of the boys and girls club members in the Oliver building. The Purdue building will house exhibits of the dairy, insect control, poultry, horticulture, animal husbandry, soils and crops, veterinarian, and State chemist departments.

Stereopticon slides will be shown all the time in the Oliver building as part of the county agent exhibit. Some of the finest corn ever grown in Indiana, part of which was shown at the Panama-Pacific exposition, will be in the Purdue building. The corn exhibit will be arranged by W. Q. Fitch, who was in charge of the exhibit at the exposition during 1915.

## Seed Corn Leader Appointed.

Clarence Henry of Purdue University has been appointed State leader of the seed corn selection and storage campaign. The campaign will be pushed vigorously by him under the direction of the food committee. A special seed corn leaflet, dealing with the unusual seed corn situation of this year, is under preparation and will be off the press in time for distribution at the Indiana State Fair.

## Farnam Assistant Director.

Fred R. Farnam, county superintendent of schools of Laporte County, has received an appointment in the Employment Service of the United States Department of Labor as assistant State director of the Indiana division of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. During the past eight years Mr. Farnam has made an enviable record as an educator in Indiana, and since the war started has obtained splendid results as county director of the Boys' Reserve in Laporte County.

I. D. Straus, federal State director of the Reserve, under whom Mr. Farnam will work, states that beginning September 1 the entire expense of the organization in the State of Indiana will be borne by the Federal Government. It is said that as soon as the enlarged national program of the Boys' Reserve is put into effect, several more paid assistants will be added to the State office.

The food program is a fighting program, and every fighter counts.

## SUGAR MUST BE SAVED!

A teaspoonful means nothing. You say. Yet a heaping teaspoonful saved each meal for 120 days for each of the 100,000,000 persons in the United States makes a pile as big as the Woolworth building enough to supply the entire armed forces of the nation.



U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION



## Use of Boy Power in Production of Food

Becomes of Major Importance as War Lengthens, Says Federal Director Hall.

As the war lengthens, it becomes more apparent that the development along sane lines, of the use of boy power is of major importance, particularly in food production, says W. E. Hall, National Director of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. In a recent editorial the Waukegan, Ill., Gazette, had the following to say, under the heading "Boy Farmers Break Records":

"The boy farmers of the country bid fair to make and break records right along. They are taking their work seriously in instances too numerous to mention. Many a boy who started on a small scale has produced not only a big crop of grain or vegetables or stock, but has developed at the same time some mighty helpful ambition, and is definitely planning to study agriculture and to get to the top in his chosen business.

### Indiana Boy Champion.

"It is interesting to read that the champion corn-grower of Indiana (Dale Calvert, of Delphi) is a boy of 15 years. His first attempt in 1916 resulted in a yield of 85 bushels of corn to the acre. He was beaten by hundreds of other Hoosiers. But he didn't stay beaten long. With the experience he had gained from his 85-bushel acre, with his own seed and his own determination, he bettered his first results by more than 60 per cent. Last season he made one acre yield 140.9 bushels of dry shelled corn at a cost of 11.3 cents per bushel. He won the championship, and gave Indiana a new record.

"The record acre corn crop of the United States goes to another boy, this time a southerner, and only 12 years old. It is said that nearly all the record crops of the country have been raised by boys under 18.

"The war-time farming for boys has been a fine thing. They become genuinely interested before they have gone very far. And when a boy is interested in anything he makes it succeed, if he's got the right stuff in him. It is right, that as far as possible, boy farming activity be kept under official supervision, eliminating the danger of exploiting for private benefit in the name of war conservation. The boys deserve the help and protection of old and wiser people. But after that let them go to it—and watch the record-smashing that will take place."

Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director for Indiana, says that one of the principal functions of the Boys' Working Reserve is to keep the farmer's son cheerfully at work on his own farm rather than be attracted to the city by the high wages offered in industrial employment. One other service rendered by the farmer's son is to help train the inexperienced city boy, who for patriotic reasons spends his vacation in food production. City boys and country boys who farm for six weeks or more and who are of reserve age are awarded by the U. S. Government, with a war service medal at the end of the season.

### We Are Not to Be Diverted.

"And, we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace. I can say, with a clear conscience, that I have tested those intimations, and have found them insincere. I now recognize them for what they are—an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the east, to carry out purposes of conquest and exploitation.

"Every proposal with regard to accommodation in the west involves a reservation with regard to the east. Now, so far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as France."—President Woodrow Wilson.

## Woman's Section

Indiana has reported the registration of 522 student nurses. Other registrations are pending, delayed by the lack of printed material from Washington. The Woman's Section is confident that Indiana young women, once convinced of the need of their services, will join in this important work.

Three hundred women are needed immediately as auditing clerks in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., according to a circular issued by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. Applicants must have graduated from a four years' high school course or completed a course of study equivalent to that required for such graduation. Also they must have graduated from a college or university of recognized standing, or have had four full years of study in a normal or other school of college grade, in either case specializing in economics, statistics, mathematics, or business administration. The entrance salary for this position generally will be \$1,200 a year and in exceptional cases \$1,400 a year, and the opportunity for advancement by successive grades to a maximum of \$2,000 a year will depend entirely upon the ability, industry and aptitude of the appointee. Application blanks (Form No. 2,118) and additional information as to requirements (Form No. 464) may be obtained from the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

"Win the war for freedom" is the slogan proposed by P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education, for the 1918 Labor Day celebration, September 2. In a letter to the secretaries of central labor unions, Commissioner Claxton says:

"Our military and naval forces have enrolled thousands of men of foreign extraction, who are fighting side by side with our native-born soldiers to win the war.

"Will you not therefore help our foreign-born industrial soldiers over here, who are so valiantly standing back of our army and navy over there, to better understand America and its ideals, and in your local celebrations urge them:

"To obey cheerfully the American laws and regulations, especially those made necessary by the war;

"To learn to understand the language of America;

"To prepare themselves for an understanding of American citizenship;

"To secure a home-stake in America and buy Liberty Bonds; and

"To be American—in thought, in heart, in speech and in the will to win the war."

Americanization is one of the departments of war work in which the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, has been delegated to assist. To the many women workers throughout the country these suggestions are equally applicable.

The women of the country are being urged by the Women's Committee of Washington to assist in fuel conservation. Since the women control the use of fuel in the home, it is considered that this is a matter in which they can greatly assist the State and local Councils of Defense and the United States Fuel Administration in the campaign for conserving the nation's fuel supply.

The women members of local councils everywhere, especially community Councils of Defense, are asked to campaign actively for economy in the domestic consumption of coal, for early buying and for the use of wood and peat where possible, adapting their campaign always to the instructions of the State Fuel Administrator.

Constructive work at home must run well ahead of destructive work at the front.

Only the simple life is honorable or even decent today.

We are giving our work, our time and our money, but "They" are giving their lives.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration, and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.

### CHEESE.

Cheese is a food which may replace meat in the diet on meatless days and in meatless menus. Many people use cheese only as a "side dish" and at the end of meals after enough food has already been eaten, believing that it aids in the digestion of the meal. Instead it only adds extra food which must be cared for by the body.

Cheese is most easily digested when grated or ground before using. Cheese should always be cooked at a low temperature or it becomes tough and rubbery—have the oven only moderately warm for baked dishes and cook in a double boiler over the direct heat.

The following dishes may suggest new ways of using cheese as a meat substitute:

#### Cheese Ramekin.

- 4 tablespoons cheese.
- 2 eggs.
- 2 tablespoons butter.
- 2 cups of bread.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon mustard.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk.

Put bread in milk and place on stove to heat. Stir until smooth. Then add cheese and butter. Cook a minute. Remove and add yolks, well beaten. Add seasoning. Beat the whites very stiff and fold in. Pour into a greased baking dish. Bake 15 minutes.

#### Cheese Souffle.

- 1 cup bread crumbs.
- 2 cups milk.
- 3 eggs beaten separately.
- 1 cup grated cheese.
- Paprika, salt and pepper to taste.

Place crumbs in milk. Add seasoning and yolks, well beaten. Add grated cheese. Fold in stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Pour in buttered baking dish. Sprinkle top with crumbs. Bake 45 minutes in a very slow oven.

#### Cheese Strata.

Make a white sauce of one pint of milk, four level tablespoons flour and two tablespoons of butter, salt and pepper to taste, by heating the milk and adding the flour mixed with three tablespoons of the cold milk. Add the butter, salt and pepper when the sauce begins to thicken and is smooth. Remove from fire. Place a layer of white sauce in a baking dish, then a layer of thinly sliced bread, then white sauce, then a layer of grated cheese, more white sauce, bread, etc., until dish is filled. Bake slowly until nicely browned and the cheese is thoroughly melted.

#### Cheese and Tomato Toast.

- 1 cup milk.
- 1 cup tomato juice.
- 1 cup grated cheese.
- 4 level tablespoons flour.
- Salt and pepper to taste.

Heat the milk in the double boiler. Add the flour that has previously been mixed with a little of the cold milk. Cook until smooth and thickened. Heat the tomato juice and add one-eighth teaspoon of soda. Pour this into the thickened milk. Add the cheese and seasonings. Cook in double boiler until cheese is melted. Serve on toast.

#### Rice With Cheese.

Boil rice in salted water until done. Make a white sauce as directed in recipe for cheese strata. Place a layer of rice in a baking dish, then a layer of cheese. Repeat until dish is filled. Spread a thin layer of bread crumbs over the top. Bake in a moderate oven. This is a good recipe to use in a "one-dish meal."

#### Cheese and Olive Sandwiches.

Grate cheese and add to it chopped stuffed olives, paprika and enough cooked salad dressing to make it hold together well. Use as a filling in rye or war bread sandwiches.



## Indiana Courts Asked To Assist Registration

(Continued from Page 1)

care. It is expected that other lists will follow. Arrangements have been made by the Governor with the hospitals for the insane in this State to promptly receive discharged insane soldiers whose mental condition is due to causes existing prior to enlistment, who are legally committed to the respective institutions. The plan that the War Department and the Board of State Charities and the committee of the State Council of Defense has worked out is for the commanding officer of a camp to report the case to the Indiana Board of State Charities. The officer will then be directed to have the patient returned to the county clerk in the county where he has a legal settlement. The clerk of that county will be encouraged to immediately have the necessary legal steps taken so as to secure prompt medical care for the patient in a State hospital. These new cases will follow the procedure outlined. They are being received by the State board almost every day, coming from widely separated camps. The Indiana men are now scattered to many different places. We have recently had cases reported from Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Fort McPherson, Georgia; Fort Riley, Kansas, and Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Illinois.

The navy, it is expected, will follow a plan similar to that made with the army.

It is understood that cases of mental sickness arising in the line of duty will be cared for by the Federal Government and not by the several States.

In view of the fact that the needs for the groups mentioned—the mental defectives and the insane—in Indiana, are being strongly brought to our attention at this time, I venture to suggest the wisdom of this Council of Defense giving further consideration to the subject.

After hearing statements from Attorney Arthur Jones and other representatives of "thirty-five or forty" merchants of South Gary, Ind., in an appeal from the resolution of the Lake County Council of Defense, calling for the closing of retail stores four nights a week at 6:30 o'clock, the council heard from Chairman John B. Peterson and others of the council, then unanimously voted to sustain the action of the council, dismissing the appeal.

On recommendation of the Indiana Engineers' Association the council nominated Daniel B. Lutten of Indianapolis as State director of engineers, to assist the Federal Government in the execution of its war program, especially through the enlistment of engineers. Mr. Lutten will co-operate with the United States employment service.

Chairman Foley read the following communication for the information of the council:

### U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

W. G. McADOO, Director General.

Washington,

August 21, 1918.

T. C. POWELL, Manager of Inland Traffic

for War Industries Board.

H. F. BELL, Assistant.

MR. M. E. FOLEY, Chairman,  
Indiana State Council of Defense,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir—Beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. in respect to a supply of gravel from Pleasant Lake to Uniondale for public streets in that city.

The United States Highway Council, Washington, D. C., has ruled that it cannot make any recommendations regarding either material or transportation until the local authorities have made application to that committee through the State Highway Department.

Upon receipt of application from the State Highway Department, the United States Highways Council will then investigate the importance of the individual roadways, giving consideration as to their military or economic values, and submit recommendations accord-

ingly to the War Industries Board and the Fuel Administration with respect to material, and to the Car Service Section of the Railroad Administration regarding the car supply and transportation.

I would suggest that you have the city authorities of Uniondale handle the matter along the above lines.

Yours truly,

H. F. BELL,

Assistant to Manager Inland Traffic,  
War Industries Board.

The chairman was authorized on motion of H. R. Kurrie to make inquiry as to whether any of the State institutions providing vocational training for soldiers are withholding the use of any of their facilities that might contribute to the comfort or entertainment of the men in uniform.

At the conclusion of the meeting E. C. Perisho, professor in an agricultural college at Brookings, S. D., who is making patriotic addresses in Indiana, congratulated the Indiana council on its accomplishments.

## Food Administration

### FOOD AND THE PRESS.

One important war function which the press has performed with signal success is to tell the public of measures deemed necessary by the United States Food Administration to feed the armies and civilian populations of the Allies. These plans are carefully and painstakingly conceived. No one in the food administration is willing to waste time and print paper to send out incorrect information on food requirements. When a citizen disregards one of these requests, he prejudices the conduct of the war.

There are certain lines of conservation that probably will not change throughout the war. There will at no time be enough food to waste. There will not be sufficient sugar or beef or wheat to meet our present tastes and former consumption. There will always be the governing fact that we and the Allies eat at a common table and that the share of the Allies depends largely upon us. This much is "old stuff," of which the papers do not now remind people so constantly possibly as they did last year, for they are essentially purveyors of news.

However, there are items of fresh interest and changing aspect. No war program can be constant. The food situation varies with weather, railroad facilities, labor conditions and the constant struggle between ships and enemy submarines. The Food Administration must change its food plans to meet unforeseen circumstances, as a driver alters his gears to fit the road.

The press informs the public of these necessary changes in policy. It also tells of local conditions. When a shipment of fresh fish arrives on the markets, the papers announce it. Market conditions guide the housewife in her purchases, and the newspaper will often save her time in going from stall to stall as her own investigator. The "Fair Price Lists" will tell her what she should pay.

Before a person changes from one food article to another, he had best see whether he turns in the direction that the Food Administration urges. There is no particular glory due the woman who virtuously cuts down her milk supply when milk is plentiful and serves roast beef and frosted cakes for dinner.

There are all manner of cranks and opinionists abroad who have pet hobbies on the subject of diet. But today they are no more to be regarded than a German official report. The source of authentic food requests is the United States Food Administration and its older ally, the Department of Agriculture. Their bulletin boards are the newspapers, and their announcements bear the stamp of proper authority.

Keep yourself informed of the current rulings of the Food Administration by reading the papers.

### FLOUR RULINGS IN EFFECT SEPT. 1, 1918.

The new flour rulings which become effective September 1, 1918, are as follow:

1. All flour rules and regulations now in effect are canceled. This order applies to all reg-

ulations and rules issued from this office, as well as to all special rules and regulations issued in the several counties, cities and towns.

2. The bread of the allies, including our own people, will contain 20 per cent of other grains than wheat.

3. The 80/20 formula, which takes the place of the 50/50 formula, is not intended to displace the use of corn bread. The 80/20 formula is used in addition to our normal consumption of corn bread.

4. Retail dealers selling standard wheat flour must carry in stock either barley flour, corn meal or corn flour, and with every sale of wheat flour shall sell a combination of some one or more of these in the proportion of one pound of substitutes to each four pounds of wheat flour.

5. No dealer may force any other substitute in combination upon the consumer, and the substitutes must conform to the standards fixed by the United States Food Administration.

6. The following flours may be sold in combination with standard wheat flour in lieu of all barley flour, corn meal, or corn flour, if the consumer so demands, at the ratio of one pound to each four pounds of wheat flour, namely, rice flour, oat flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, bean flour, sweet potato flour, kaffir flour, milo flour, feterita flour, and meals of the last three named flours.

7. Pure rye flour or meal will be sold as a substitute in the proportion of at least two pounds of rye with three pounds of wheat flour.

8. The foregoing rules apply to all custom and exchange transactions and to the farmer as well as to city and townspeople.

9. The previous rule limiting licensed millers, wholesalers and bakers to a thirty-day supply of flour is changed to permit the stocking of a sixty-day supply.

10. The rules limiting the sales by retailers of wheat flour to one-eighth of a barrel in cities and one-fourth of a barrel in sparsely settled districts are rescinded. There are no limitations as to the amount of flour which may be sold to a consumer at a single purchase.

11. Mixed flours prepared for sale by millers, wholesalers and retailers according to the Victory mixed flour formula may be sold without substitutes, but in no case shall the price be greater than in the case of standard wheat flour.

These rulings are issued in accordance with the instructions received in a telegram from Herbert Hoover. They are subject to modification and amendment from time to time. Special instructions will be issued for the guidance of millers and bakers.

\* \* \* \* \*

Violations reported to the State Food Administrator during the week, and penalties assessed therefor, follow:

Sam Ponteloe, grocer, Fort Wayne, ordered to close for a month for selling wheat flour without substitutes; Christ Tsetse, Sack Bodigan and M. Derloshen, grocers, Fort Wayne, deprived of the privilege of selling sugar for thirty days for violating Sunday closing order. G. Barry Tolan, administrator for Allen County.

Charles Cutilla and Andrew Cantina, grocers, of Gary, fined \$50 and \$4 for selling wheat flour without substitutes; J. Ross Cole and Dr. T. B. Templin deprived of 150 and 75 pounds of sugar respectively on charges of hoarding. R. G. Parry, administrator for Gary.

J. M. Jennings, of North Manchester, deprived of 8,000 pounds of sugar and certificates for 1,885 pounds; J. D. Beck, of Wabash, deprived of 2,000 pounds and certificates for 5,000 pounds. Scott Davis, administrator for Wabash County.

Wheat millers who receive wheat from farmers' wagons and grind such wheat on a toll basis, or exchange wheat for flour and feed, may charge not to exceed 35 cents per bushel for each 60 pounds of clean wheat so received. This toll is collectable on a money basis only. It is not permissible for mills to accept wheat as toll in lieu of cash.

Eat thou honey because it is good.—Proverbs xxiv:13.

War service serves the server.



## Federal Agent Probing Attitude of Objectors

### Responsibility for Refusal of Mennonites to Enter United Service Will Be Fixed.

Goshen, Ind.—Responsibility for the refusal of Mennonites to enter either the combatant or non-combatant branches of the United States army, when summoned under the draft, has been brought home to the Mennonite conference, held August 29, last year, at Yellow Creek, southeast of Elkhart.

The conference of bishops, ministers and deacons issued a pamphlet, "Mennonites on Military Service," which contained the following recommendation:

"And at the time you receive a summons to enter the military service, you are to present yourself to the authorities and meekly inform them that UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES can you consent to service, EITHER COMBATANT OR NON-COMBATANT, under the military arm of the government."

Shortly after the conference the pamphlet containing the paragraph, already given, was issued broadcast over the United States, Canada and India to all members of the Mennonite church.

It was a part of series of resolutions, spread upon the records of the conference, and signed by 185 bishops, ministers and deacons of the church.

Federal Agent F. R. Fortune of Wooster, Ohio, arrived in Goshen recently and immediately began the securing of evidence in the case. Local members of the church, who signed the resolutions, have been summoned to appear before Mr. Fortune in the draft headquarters at Goshen. Depositions are being taken of the testimony given by all those summoned before Miss Hattel, court stenographer.

The federal agent has copies of the pamphlet sent out and also, it is claimed, the original draft of the resolutions.

A large number of Mennonite leaders in this and adjacent territory, who signed the resolutions, have been summoned to appear before Mr. Fortune. The first to be called from Elkhart by Sheriff Sanford was G. L. Bender, a deacon, who is also secretary of the Mennonite board of missions. He was taken to Goshen by the sheriff. The list includes the following:

Bishops Jacob K. Bixler and D. O. Yoder of Elkhart, D. J. Johns and John Garber of Goshen, D. D. Miller of Middlebury, Jonathan Kurtz of Ligonier, and D. Burkholder of Nappanee.

Ministers W. B. Weaver of Elkhart, J. S. Hartzler, J. E. Hartzler, I. R. Detwiler, Silas Yoder and D. D. Troyer of Goshen, O. S. Hartzler and R. L. Hartzler of Topeka, Silas L. Weldy, J. W. Christophel, Henry Weldy and C. A. Shank of Wakarusa, Y. C. Miller and J. J. Miller of Shipshewana, and Jonas Loucks, L. W. Yoder and John H. Bare of Nappanee.

Deacons A. S. Landis, D. H. Coffman, H. B. Weaver and Ira S. Johns of Goshen, M. J. Yoder, John Emmert and M. D. Lantz of Topeka, Noah Weaver of Foraker, S. J. Schmucker of Nappanee, J. I. Weldy and Samuel Smeltzer of Wakarusa, J. J. Mishler of Shipshewana, J. C. Harshberger of Middlebury, and Jonas Brubaker.

Others from the vicinity who signed the resolutions, not officially connected with the conference, but "who heartily endorsed the acts of the body," include A. B. Yoder, H. M. Metzger, D. W. Hunsberger and William Moyer of Elkhart, J. S. Troyer of Lagrange, C. L. Ressler of Nappanee, and C. K. Curtis of New Paris.

This action taken by the federal government follows a long investigation of the causes for the refusal of Mennonites, when summoned for army service, to enter any branch of army work. Acting on the recommendation sent out by the conference in 1917, Mennonites in army camps refuse to don the uniform and perform any work whatever. Later many changed their minds when confronted with the possibility of prison, and accepted the work outlined by the federal gov-

ernment for those assigned to non-combatant service because of religious scruples.

From Elkhart County, however, several of the members of the church, including Jesse L. Breneman of Goshen and Homer B. Curtis of New Paris, have been sentenced to Fort Leavenworth for fifteen and ten years, respectively.

Others who are alleged to have been sent to Fort Leavenworth prison, who entered the army from this section, include Glen Schryer of Wakarusa, LeRoy Hostetler of Middlebury, Henry D. Blough of Goshen, J. V. Stauffer and Allen Christophel of Wakarusa. Many others have been shown the error of their ways and have entered the non-combatant branch.

Following the investigation locally by Mr. Fortune, if sufficient evidence is secured, an endeavor will be made to have the Mennonites who signed these resolutions indicted in the federal court at Cleveland. If found guilty, a fine of \$2,000 and other punishment is possible.

Mr. Fortune has completed some similar work in Holmes County, Ohio, and other sections of that State. One prominent citizen who persisted in his efforts against the action of the federal draft law was given a sentence of five years at Fort Leavenworth.

The sugar S. O. S. is a do-it-now call—for what is not well done now will not be done at all.

## Morale of Producers of Food Must Be Maintained

### Farm Help Specialist Gives Valuable Suggestions in Reference to a Solution of An Increasingly Serious Problem.

The following self-explanatory letter may assist agricultural communities of Indiana in solving the increasingly serious farm labor problem, if the suggestions and spirit thereof are given due consideration:

Lafayette, Ind., August 19, 1918.

Mr. H. A. Stevens, Jeffersonville, Ind.:

Dear Mr. Stevens—In reply to your letter of the 9th, I wish to make the following statement in regard to farm labor conditions:

The supply of all kinds of labor in this country, including that necessary to run the farms, is being rapidly diminished by the draft and abnormal war conditions in general. There is practically no surplus of man power in any part of the State at present, and the government is increasing its calls for both military and industrial purposes. The proposed draft is expected to yield 2,000,000 men.

Farmers are merely facing the same problem that all other industries are. So we must realize that the farm labor problem is not one of selecting suitable men from some convenient source and placing them on farms to replace those called into the service. We feel sure that the following will not be drafted or drawn to the industries by the lure of higher wages—owners and managers of productive farms, renters with equipment for running farms, and married farm laborers with good jobs to hold them on the farm and dependents to keep them out of the draft.

First, we must organize the labor left in the community into a unit which will be able to close ranks and do the work of those who have gone and cannot be replaced. This labor comprises men and boys, women and children.

Second, we must attract efficient labor to the farms, as well as hold that which we have. Since there is considerable readjustment of labor going on all the time—men moving from one job to another—this may be done to a certain extent in obtaining married labor for those who are equipped with tenant houses. Proper comparison of wages of town and country may also persuade some exempted single men to seek farm work.

Third, we must plan the proper methods to make farm labor more efficient and make it possible for nine men to do the work of ten. For if we stop to consider figures we will find that only a small per cent of our labor is actually gone and that per cent, if divided among those remaining, makes a very small increased effort, indeed, for each one.

Why can't the idea of the co-operative thrashing ring be extended to include all the farm oper-

### Worse Than a Slacker!

I want to say, however, that I heartily commend and approve of any organization which proposes to encourage and stimulate the patriotism of its own membership, but when it proposes to censor the conduct of those whom it presumes to judge, and to compel them to conform to standards of citizenship which it deems proper, but which are extraordinary or extra legal, it attempts something unjust and unlawful; and defeats the very purpose for which it professes to exist, and the end which, it says, it desires to promote.

The first duty of good citizenship is obedience to law. A man who refuses to buy Liberty Bonds or to contribute to the various war funds violates no law, although I think, that when able to do so, such a man is an undesirable citizen.

However, the man who by intimidation or threats compels or attempts to compel such a citizen to assume a part of those burdens, violates both the letter and spirit of the law and thereby becomes infinitely worse than the man he chastizes.—John R. Joyce, in Kokomo Tribune.

Those who dare all must share all.

ations in one neighborhood? An organization through which the efforts of a community are directed as combined rather than individual efforts surely would result in an increase of returns for the labor involved, and that is what it is going to take to replace the labor lost from the farms.

Prejudice against boy reserve labor and that recruited from the towns and cities to assist through emergencies must be broken down. It is true it is not as effective as the skilled labor the farmer has been accustomed to, but when skilled help cannot be had the reasonable thing for a man to do, if he really needs help, is to take the next best that is available and make the best of it. Besides, Canada through four years of war, and parts of this nation during last season, have demonstrated the value of such labor. Fifteen thousand Chicago boys alone serving throughout the season in Illinois with success, as well as the thousands of city men in Indiana who helped in the harvest fields should silence criticism from those who have not given town labor a fair trial.

As far as is possible, experienced help will be recruited and distributed to the farms through the offices of the county agents and labor bureaus already in existence. In case one county has serious shortage, other counties will be asked for temporary assistance. For instance, if a corn county is in danger of losing part of its crop from lack of labor, counties which have a small corn acreage will be asked to send men who can be spared at that time. Emergency labor, sowing wheat, spring rush work, and harvest can be taken care of as a rule by local help from towns and industries which are less essential at the time than food production. This was demonstrated beyond doubt this season in Indiana and only requires an efficient organization.

To sum it up then—skilled labor is scarce; farmers must recognize the fact and plan to make the most of the labor left them. Some very good and much labor of only fair efficiency may be obtained from cities. Farmers with houses for married men stand a better chance to get needed hands than those who can use only single ones. County agents should urge community unit effort instead of the old individual efforts on each farm. Above all, the morale of all agriculturists should remain unbroken; lack of labor should not be allowed to discourage production as long as there remains one plan untried.

Respectfully,

W. B. BRUMFIELD,  
Farm Help Specialist.





Extravagance costs blood, the blood of heroes.—LLOYD GEORGE.

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume II

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

Number 4

## Home Service for Disabled Soldiers

### Red Cross Issues a Manual Instructing Workers on Proper Procedure With Important Work.

In order to mobilize the 50,000 Home Service workers in the United States as an effective force in solving the problem of the disabled soldier, the Red Cross is issuing a manual of "Home Service and the Disabled Soldier or Sailor," which will go out from headquarters about September 1st and be circulated among all Red Cross chapters.

Curtis E. Lakeman, the author of the manual, describes the function of the Red Cross in the national rehabilitation program as follows:

"Among the private organizations whose efforts will naturally supplement the national program, the Red Cross occupies a unique position. Its purpose and its field of activity are in an unusual degree colored with public interest and controlled by Government authority. With its financial resources, its 22,000,000 members, its 3,900 chapters, and their 15,000 branches, the Red Cross is better equipped than any other private organization to give aid and comfort to our soldiers and sailors and assist their families at home. \* \* \* Such an organization will gladly accept the opportunity to extend a helping hand to any man needing friendly aid during the critical period after he ceases to be a soldier and before he is able to carry the full burden of his duty as a private citizen and the head of a family.

"Within the organization of the Red Cross, the Department of Military Relief deals with the soldier or sailor as a fighting unit, while the Department of Civilian Relief aids in maintaining his morale by assisting his family. As soon as he is discharged and becomes a civilian, the responsibility for temporarily continued care falls upon the Department of Civilian Relief. Such service will begin in accordance with established policy, only when the need and wish for it is indicated, and will properly end when the former soldier is restored to full self-support, or when the burden of his care as a civilian has been taken up by appropriate public or private agencies."

The book sets forth in detail the manner in which the Government of the United States has undertaken to care for its disabled men. They will receive first of all the very best of medical and surgical care in order that the chances of permanent disablement shall be as low as possible. It is hoped that not more than 10,000 men in 1,000,000 of those who are in action during each year of the war will be so disabled that he will need vocational re-education in order to be self-supporting. If the United States is as fortunate as other nations in its casualties and in its surgical care, that very small percentage will be possible.

For those who are disabled, the Government will maintain a complete system of vocational training so that any man who chooses may be educated in some new occupation by which he can maintain himself in spite of his handicap. This training, given by the Federal Board of Vocational Education under the Smith-Sears law will not be compulsory although every man is urged to avail himself of the chance. Supplemental general education will be given wherever it is advisable. The men who do accept this training will not have their compensation for disablement cut down in any way because they have made themselves self-

supporting. It is considered one of the special duties of Home Service workers that they put down the recurrent rumor that a man who accepts vocational training from the Government will have his compensation reduced in proportion to his increased capacity to earn money.

In the meantime every man who needs an artificial limb or an appliance will be supplied by the Government and these mechanical aids will be kept in repair. Men will continue under the care of the Government until they have completed their convalescence, their training, and have been put into a satisfactory job.

It is in supplementing this program that the Home Service workers of the Red Cross are expected to be of service. Since Home Service has been, from the beginning, the agency which has helped soldiers' families, it is expected to bring to the support of the Government the intelligent co-operation of the families. It will go directly to the men and explain to them their opportunities for aid from the Government and give money relief when it is necessary to keep a family from want while a soldier is taking his training. It will also help to influence public opinion through the soldiers' families on behalf of the disabled soldier. Home Service workers will help to create a public opinion that will frown upon the sentimental, dangerous sort of hero worship which carries a returned warrior for a few months, even for a few years perhaps, on a high wave of popularity and then drops him, when helpless, so that he becomes a pauper and an embittered, useless citizen.

They will discourage promiscuous entertainment which gives the hero an unhealthy idea of what he can expect from his fellow-townsmen and which in the meantime makes it impossible for him to re-establish the several home relations which are much more precious and lasting than the temporary popularity of brass bands and bar-room treats.

They will, on the other hand, encourage every hero's family to stand behind him in making a fair fight to regain a useful, normal position in the industrial community. They will point out to employers and men alike the danger of giving a man a job for which he is unsuited and which he cannot hold against competition after sentiment has worn off and also against the folly of taking a low paying position which has no chance for future progress.

Lawyers and physicians on Home Service Sections will give all disabled men who want it their professional advice. The work now being done by Home Service for the family of a man while he is away will be continued and for the man himself if he returns with his earning capacity lessened or endangered by the misfortunes of war.

Mr. Lakeman's book is complete enough to give Home Service workers much more than a merely cursory knowledge of the difficulties of the wounded man. It contains discussion of the leading types of disablement and of the diseases which have caused most trouble among the soldiers at the front. It outlines all the plans and methods discussed and adopted in other countries for meeting the problem of the mutes, as they are called in France, and gives an elementary understanding of the technical provisions of the American laws and regulations. It explains the workings of the Board of Vocational Education and the plans of the Surgeon General of the Army.

Every encouragement and neighborly helpfulness will be given to disabled soldiers by Home Service Sections, and this book points the way for their participation in the great work of reconstruction.

## Priority on Lime Aid To Hoosier Producers

### Farmers Have Become Wide Users of Product Essential to Large Food Supply.

Announcement at Washington that the War Priority Board has placed agricultural lime in preferred classification in the matter of fuel supply as well as in the matter of transportation, will be welcome news to Indiana farmers who have become wide users of this product in the last few years. This action was taken following the request of Secretary of Agriculture Houston, who acted on recommendation of the Agricultural Advisory Committee.

The committee declared that production and distribution of pulverized limestone and burned lime for agricultural purposes should be declared essential in the production of food and other war necessities, both directly and through many staple crops such as wheat and corn in this section of the country, and cotton in the south.

"This action will be a boon for Indiana farmers," said T. A. Coleman, county agent leader and acting director of the extension department of Purdue University. "Great quantities of lime are being purchased in and out of the State and its rapid movement is essential at this time, if it is to be used on wheat sown this fall. H. W. Crowe, county agent for Clay County, has ordered approximately two thousand tons of limestone to be used this fall on demonstration plots alone. Most of this will be applied on wheat. Similar work is being done by other county agents throughout the State and farmers who already have tried lime are using it again this year. The rapid movement of this important product to boom crop production should be emphasized everywhere throughout the State at this time."

### Wheat Scab from Corn Rot.

Two million, five hundred and thirteen thousand bushels of wheat were lost in Indiana last year, due to the disease known as wheat scab, according to an estimate from the Plant Disease Survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and reported to the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation. This loss is in addition to that from smuts and other sources.

Investigations conducted by George N. Hoffer, agent and associate botanist, at the Purdue University experiment station show that wheat scab is caused by the same organism that is responsible for a root and stalk rot of corn which is prevalent in Indiana. During the past summer, Dr. A. G. Johnson and D. Atanasoff, both of Wisconsin University, inoculated wheat, using the overwintered organism from old corn stalks collected in a wheat field in Shelby County and Dane County Wisconsin fields. Wheat scab resulted from this inoculation.

"A crop rotation avoiding wheat following diseased corn is undoubtedly important, unless the corn stalks are cut close to the ground, removed, and the remaining stubble plowed under before the wheat is planted," said Mr. Hoffer, who has charge of the corn root, stalk and ear rot research work for the entire country. "Badly scabbed wheat should not be used for seed. Ordinary seed treatments will not control wheat scab," he continued. "Hence clean seed on carefully prepared clean soil is advisable."

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## Patriotism in Indiana

Allen County.—An appropriation of \$4,000 for the expenses of the county council of defense has been asked of the Allen County civil council. . . . H. D. Hemenway of the National War Garden Commission, addressing the liberty garden captains of Fort Wayne as a representative of the federal government, encouraged the liberty garden fair, at which substantial prizes will be awarded for the best exhibits of canned and preserved goods taken from Fort Wayne war gardens. A Fort Wayne business man has offered a kitchen cabinet for the sweepstakes. . . . Provision for a landing place for aviators who are making more frequent stops at Fort Wayne is now occupying the attention of the city authorities. The War Department has been consulted and the county council of defense is interested in anticipation of an extension of the aerial mail service.

Bartholomew County.—John D. Dahms of Columbus, who operates a grocery, meat market and ice cream parlor, was required to close his place of business for the current week by County Food Administrator John M. Thompson. Dahms' offense was in selling goods on Sunday in violation of the federal rule. . . . Bartholomew County is to have township councils of defense. Some time ago the county defense council selected two men and one woman from each township to form the nucleus of the new organizations, which will be composed of seven members, and in some instances where considered necessary this number will be even larger. The township councils will perform practically the same work as the county organization performs in the county, and will look after the promotion of all war funds and investigate charges of disloyalty and evidences of German propaganda. The members of the township councils will meet regularly with the county council once a month. Following are those appointed as a nucleus for each township organization: Clay—John L. Stuckey, Hardin Linke and Blanche Robertson; Clifty—Dr. J. H. Morrison, D. E. Glick and Mrs. Alvin Swain; Columbus—W. A. Abbett, Isaac L. Evans and Miss Kathryn Aaron; Flatrock—A. J. McQueen, George E. Miley and Mrs. Harrell; German—Charles Lambert, P. B. Loettiger and Mrs. John Sublett; Harrison—R. C. Hart, Jessie B. Ross and Carl Smith; Haw Creek—Clinton E. Marlin, Mrs. L. C. McKinney and J. O. Snider; Jackson—John H. Otto, Mrs. Elam Dye and Walter Anderson; Nineveh—William Essex, J. F. Waltz and Mrs. Jacob Stucker; Ohio—James R. Lona, Mrs. Alva Smith and Oscar Thompson; Rockcreek—John M. Williams, Charles D. Glick and Mrs. Charles Trent; Sandcreek—Joel T. Wilson, Edna Hall and Job Hamblen; Union—T. P. Rose, Mrs. Wallace Norman, and Frank M. McMurray; Wayne—Bert Gore, Mrs. Charles Massie and Scott Cook.

Blackford County.—A well attended food club meeting was held at the Metamoras schoolhouse in Montpelier, about thirty-five women from the various school districts and Montpelier being present. The cold pack method of canning and baking with substitutes were ably demonstrated by Mesdames A. L. Wilt, William Davis, George Huggins and Thad Ochiltree. Mrs. Charles Ritter of Hartford City, who is county chairman of the food clubs, was present and delivered a splendid talk on the organization of food clubs, as did Mrs. George Shull of this city. The meeting was interesting throughout and many helpful ideas and suggestions were exchanged. It was planned to hold a meeting once a month, at which time programs will be given.

Clay County.—Military training will be added to the regular curriculum of the Brazil high school, according to a resolution just passed by the school board. The government committee on uniforms is now considering a standard uniform to be universally used by the high schools of the United States which provide military training for their pupils, and when this is decided on it will probably provide a serviceable uniform at a reasonable cost. . . . John Nicolson of Brazil admitted selling foodstuff on Sunday and because of extenuating circumstances was permitted to pay \$5 into the county war chest fund in lieu of more severe punishment. I. S. Easter admitted charging \$1.25 for 12½ pounds of sugar in violation of the regulations, and he was permitted to pay \$25 to the war chest fund. John Minor of Saline City charged 12 cents a pound for sugar and as a consequence will not be permitted to sell any more sugar for the duration of the war. The cases were all handled by C. W. Culbertson, food administrator for Clay County.

Dekalb County.—Dekalb County is being thoroughly organized for the food club drive which starts September 7th. Mrs. M. L. Greene of Garrett, woman member of the county council of defense, is superintending the drive and has appointed the following township chairmen: Grant, Miss Leora Yeagey; Jackson, Mrs. Thomas Dilgard; Stafford, Mrs. C. H. Grube; Wilmington, Mrs. F. L. Kiplinger; Spencer, Mrs. Anna Henderson; Keyser, Mrs. Jay Olinger; Richland, Mrs. Belle Harding; Concord, Mrs. Laura Leighty; Smithfield, Mrs. Marion Clark; Franklin, Mrs. Emma Jackson; Troy, Mrs. Hazel Myers; Butler, Mrs. Geo. Muhn; Nevville, Mrs. Rose Abel; Union, Mrs. Chas. Sidle; Fairfield, Mrs. W. O. Miser. Each township chairman will have six helpers, three of whom will be appointed by the chairman of the county council of defense and three by the county food administrator. . . . A body of men known as the military food of instruction has been organized for the purpose of giving registrants preliminary training before they are called into service. Board members are Capt. L. L. Denison, Garrett; Lieut. G. B. Denison, Waterloo; Lieut. Wilbur Miser, of near Corunna; Lieut. Philip Holman and Lieut. J. F. Cramer, Auburn. At a recent meeting of the board held at Auburn Judge D. M. Link and B. W. Binford of the Y. M. C. A. gave talks in which they explained to a num-

ber of Class A men who were present the importance of right preparation and defined their duty as citizens and Class 1 men. The county has been divided into three stations for the present—Waterloo, Auburn and Garrett—where Class 1 men will be assigned for instructions.

Elkhart County.—The Mennonite Relief Commission for War Sufferers, of which George L. Bender of Elkhart is treasurer, started out to raise \$150,000 for the relief of war sufferers in Europe and Asia. Fifteen thousand dollars over the original amount has already been raised, and it is now hoped to reach the \$200,000 mark. Part of the money goes to the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief operating through Armenia, Syria, Palestine and other parts of Asia. The balance is distributed through the Friends Service Committee operating in France, Belgium, Russia and the islands of the Mediterranean. . . . Elkhart has at least 200 women employed in local factories, replacing men now in the service of the government. The Wheat Paper Company leads the list with 60 women employees, and the Buescher Band Instrument Company is second with about fifty. . . . Complaints have been coming to the county food administration from residents of Goshen regarding excessive prices charged for melons on the local market; in some cases the complaints also covered the poor quality of the melons sold. Deputy Food Administrator Slate has issued orders that not only must good melons be provided but prices must be reasonable or the sellers will be denied the privilege of the local market.

Fountain County.—Boys and girls of no community are better organized for war-time food production work than are the young Americans in and around Veedersburg, and it is doubtful if any in the State are doing a better job of helping supply food for Uncle Sam's fighters and the allies than these Veedersburg young folks who have enlisted in the Hoosier boys' and girls' club army of 86,000 members. Here are a few things they are doing, under the direction of their vocational teacher, A. J. Hesler, County Agent L. E. McKinsie, and the Purdue Extension Department: Eighteen are turning veal into beef, some of them at the rate of 100 pounds a month per animal. Eight boys in the state-wide one-acre corn growing contest cared for 250 acres of corn this summer, an average of 33 2-3 acres each. Twenty others are caring for purchased girls which will farrow this fall, helping give the 10 per cent increase in pork production which has been asked of Indiana. Sixteen are growing potatoes on ten acres, which is twice the area they had under cultivation last year. Sixty-four boys and girls are tending war gardens within the corporate limits of the town. Fifteen are in a poultry club, helping increase the meat and egg supply. Many girls are in canning and domestic science clubs, helping to conserve all the garden produce and fruits grown this summer. Lastly, the entire Veedersburg community is back of this company of young folks on the second line of defense, and they are going to do their part in a big way in this work.

Fulton County.—Fulton County averages 21 bushels per acre on 9,435 acres of wheat in 1918, or a total yield of 198,353 bushels. This is an increase of six bushels over the former average and eight bushels over the ten-year average for the county. The county will increase its 35,000 wheat acreage of 1913 by 20 per cent in 1919, under plans now progressing. . . . Bulletins from the State Council of Defense are to be read at public mass meetings in the city of Rochester.

Gibson County.—A proclamation issued by the mayor of Princeton at the request of the war mothers' organization calls upon the citizens to observe three minutes of prayer daily from 12:30 to 12:33 p. m., asking for the success of our soldiers and sailors and those of our allies in the war.

Henry County.—A refusal on the part of women employees of the Straughns Canning Factory to accept a wage scale of 6 cents a bucket for tomatoes was met by an offer of 7 cents from the company. A patriotic appeal to assist in the canning of tomatoes served effectively to prevent the waste of a large crop. E. J. Llewellyn, chairman of the county council of defense, declared that further refusal on the part of employees to accept a 7-cent per bucket wage would be considered unpatriotic. There was no further difficulty. . . . No gymnasium will be added to the Spiceland academy until after the termination of the war. The matter of making this addition came up in an informal way before the county council of defense, but since the proposed building is not to replace a destroyed one and is an entirely new project, the council decided the government rule covering conservation of men, money and material during the period of the war applies in this case and should be followed.

Howard County.—At the meeting of the Howard County civil council held the first week in September a petition was presented asking the council to levy a tax of six mills on every dollar of the assessed value of property throughout the county to provide funds required for war activities by the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. H. A. and Salvation Army. Some Howard County citizens feel that the taxation proposition for raising funds the special tax levy plan will wipe out the inequalities unavoidable under the subscription plan and will save the time and labor of those promoting the subscription campaigns. The petition calls for \$150,000 and for a rate of six mills, but these figures are tentative and can be changed if, upon investigation, it is revealed that a less sum than \$150,000 will be sufficient.

Jasper County.—Mrs. George Haberly has been appointed president of the United States food clubs for Jasper, and the war mothers of this city have promised her every aid in furthering this work. Mrs. W. J. Cramm of Dubois has been appointed president for Harrison Township and will

begin at once the work of organizing her territory. The town of Dubois already has a number of signers of the federal food pledge and the work of organization will begin with these persons as a nucleus.

Lake County.—Southern Lake County is disturbed over the announcement that Dr. J. W. Iddings of Lowell has enlisted for war service. The fact that a large civil population is dependent upon the professional services of Dr. Iddings has prompted an appeal to the county council of defense, which will endeavor to effect some relief through the medical section of the State Council of Defense. Dr. Iddings has been active as the chairman of the Cedar Creek Township Defense Council.

Lawrence County.—M. H. Draper, Nelson Joyner and Stanley Chrysler constitute the community labor board for Lawrence County. Mr. Draper represents labor, Mr. Joyner the employers and Mr. Chrysler is the chairman, representing the United States employment service. Already steps have been taken to make a survey of the local labor situation in conformity with the recommendations that have come from the state labor director.

Montgomery County.—Mrs. S. C. Rowland has completed the task of summarizing the results of the registration of women in Montgomery County. All of the 6,257 women who filled out cards have expressed their ability and willingness to do more than one kind of work. Of agricultural occupations, poultry raising seems to be most popular with the women, as 1,688 have registered here; 4,632 profess themselves to be trained housekeepers and 394 are teachers; 378 are able to make surgical dressings and 969 can make Red Cross garments. It is particularly interesting to note that there are thirty women willing to contribute their services as chauffeurs, 72 willing to convert their homes into convalescent hospitals and 60 willing to share their homes with widows or children. A summary of registrants by classified occupations shows the following: Agricultural, 3,890; clerical, 1,394; domestic, 11,535; industrial, 851; professional, 1,652; public service, 707; social service, 1,491; allied relief and Red Cross, 1,432; contributions, 243.

Newton County.—In line with the policy of the federal government to conserve men, money and material during the period of the war, the Newton County Council of Defense has decided against the erection of a new elevator at Morocco. Two other elevators are now in operation there, and the erection of a third was not considered a war-time necessity.

Noble County.—Under the supervision of Mrs. Milo Clay a thorough food club organization will be established in Kendallville. The city has been divided into six districts, with a president and twelve lieutenants to formulate the work in each district. Mrs. Park, as general secretary, will care for each and all of these districts in their work. The presidents selected so far are as follows: Miss Anna Kreuger, northwest district; Mrs. Eva Barr, west district; Miss Helen Sumpson, central district; Mrs. Robert Bolton, southeast district; Mrs. Nevil Shook, east central district. No assignment has as yet been made for the northeast district. Committees have been arranged on membership, recipe exchange, patriotic gardens and candy saving, with the following personnel: Membership—Mrs. C. C. Weingart, Mrs. Rex Emerick, Mrs. Isaac Deter, Mrs. A. C. Shore, Mrs. O. E. Stiver; recipe exchange committee—Mrs. D. Cohen, Mrs. P. C. Emmons, Mrs. A. B. Waterhouse, Mrs. Clarence Coverstone, Mrs. Bert Slabaugh. This committee will appreciate good recipes from any woman in the city. They will be exchanged, and the best ideas of food conservation will be promoted. Patriotic gardens committee—Mrs. Walter Gillian, Mrs. John Libey, Mrs. Dick Neumann, Mrs. Charles Mendenhall, Mrs. H. C. Phillips; candy saving committee—Mrs. A. H. Minor, Mrs. E. M. Stewart, Mrs. Carl Schutt, Mrs. I. O. Reinohl, Miss Fannie Ihrie; question box—Mrs. T. A. Redmond. This is most important. Mrs. Redmond will be assisted in this work by all the club presidents and everybody else who can help out. Questions of special interest, or from a legal standpoint, will be referred to county and state authorities for interpretation. This should prove of value to all club members.

Ohio County.—A happy custom prevails in Rising Sun of providing departing registrants with sufficient money to tide them over until their first pay day under the service of the government. Funds are raised for this purpose by voluntary contributions. E. A. Anderson is treasurer and sees to it that each Rising Sun boy is properly cared for before leaving for camp. . . . The Ohio County Labor Board has been organized with B. H. Seranton, chairman; I. Langhaar, labor representative; and H. J. North, representing the manufacturing and business interests of the county.

Orange County.—It took a girl down in Orange County to exhibit grit enough to undertake to run a thrashing machine, which Miss Eva Turley, the twenty-year-old daughter of Oliver Turley, has been doing for the last two or three weeks. Her father has three machines and needed some one to take the oversight of one of them. Miss Eva told him she could do it, and he believed it. He put her to it, and no man could be more attentive and few, if any, more successful in looking after the details of the work.

Putnam County.—The county council of defense has given notice through C. C. Hurst that persons found violating the request of the fuel administration to refrain from the unnecessary use of gasoline on Sunday will be asked to give reasons. Names and numbers of machines will be taken and a public hearing held to ascertain whether they were justified in using the fuel which the federal government says is needed to support the allied armies in France.



Ripley County.—The Ripley County Council of Defense has filed a report of its transactions for the year ending August 1, 1918. During that period a total disbursement of \$1,004 is listed. The expenses included printing, expenses of speakers, yarn and supplies for the Red Cross. The report shows a balance of \$220 on hand.

Rush County.—Mrs. H. B. Armstrong, Rushville, R. R. No. 2, has accepted the position of county president of the United States food clubs. Although delayed in getting a start, Mrs. Armstrong is determined to make the township organizations complete.

Spencer County.—Spencer County women have co-operated very effectively with Miss Cook, home demonstration agent, and as a consequence the supply of canned vegetables and fruits, preserves and fruit butters made without sugar, bread and cakes made without wheat, sugar or animal fats, dried fruits, vegetables and cottage cheese is more generous in this community than ever before. The following women constitute a committee on collections for an exhibit at the Rockport fair: Mrs. A. R. Gentry, Mrs. Sam Shoemaker, Mrs. Bertha Hayford, Mrs. Ed Squires, Mrs. C. W. Halbruge, Mrs. W. K. Eberhardt, Mrs. Florence Tableman, Mrs. Lewis Tableman, Mrs. Emma Hiley, Mrs. J. W. Strassel, and Miss Emma Feigel. Miss Erma Hoch, Rockport; Miss Kestle Small and Miss Jennie Clark of Dale; Misses Helen and Edith Brothers, Rockport; Miss Marguerite McNaughton, Grandview; and Mrs. Lucile Day, Richmond, home economic teachers of Spencer County, will assist Miss Cook by taking turns at the food exhibit booth and helping answer questions that visitors may ask on various lines of food conservation. Recipes will be given out to those interested.

St. Joseph County.—South Bend manufacturers have pledged \$1,000 to pay for an advertising campaign in support of the new labor program. The campaign involves newspaper advertising which makes clear the plans and purposes of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor....The police raided the residence of George L. Askilar and took 130 pounds of granulated sugar and 1,050 pounds of sugar, part of which was hidden under a bath tub.

Switzerland County.—Switzerland County's record shows a total of 2,549 women registered for war work. Of this number Jefferson Township furnished 592; Pleasant, 466; Posey, 450; York, 443; Cotton, 314; and Craig, 294. The housekeeping registrants totaled 1,853, this class outnumbering any other. The next largest number was "mothers helpers," 210. Of teachers there were 140 who registered; this takes in both those in active service and those no longer teaching. Housekeepers doing Red Cross and allied work or offering service in this class of work, 1,078; housekeepers not offering service of any kind, 775; housekeepers offering other service, 50; trained persons, 428; trained persons doing or offering Red Cross work, 313; trained in more than one occupation, 27; those wanting training, 188; those offering service in other than Red Cross work, 257; trained in surgical dressing, 10; trained in dietetics, 1; trained in first aid, 1; doing general Red Cross work, 426; working on garments, 82; doing surgical dressing, 43; knitting for Red Cross, 143; sewing for Red Cross, 72; willing to do Red Cross emergency, 28.

Tippecanoe County.—Hearty indorsement of the plan of the Tippecanoe County Council of Defense for raising war funds by taxation has been given by the Randolph Township Council of Defense, following a similar action by the Tippecanoe Township council. In approving the new plan the Tippecanoe Township council decided this was the most equitable way of handling the matter inasmuch as it relieves patriotic workers of much unnecessary work....The Tippecanoe County civil council has appropriated \$125,000 from which to take care of the county's quota of all war benevolences. The action was taken on recommendation of the county council of defense.

Vigo County.—Charles Figg, proprietor of a hotel at Terre Haute, was found to have violated the food rules by serving too much bread. He was permitted to contribute \$50 to the war chest fund....C. A. Hecklesberg, a grocer, admitted having violated the food regulations by selling sugar at 10 cents per pound. He, too, was permitted to contribute \$50 to the war chest fund as a penalty. The action was taken by John F. Ahlgren, who has resigned as federal food administrator for Vigo County after a splendid record. He took the step because of his health and the increasing burden of the work.

Warrick County.—The Warrick County Council of Defense has appointed the following men as chairmen of the township council councils of defense: S. D. Purdue, chairman of Ohio Township; V. H. Watson, Anderson; Levi Barker, Skelton; L. W. Robinson, Pigeon; George V. Foster, Owen; Charles Dugan, Lane; I. D. Hart, Hart; J. V. Miller, Greer; Edgar Moyer, Campbell; W. L. Maris, Boon. Meetings were held in each township for the organization and instruction of the duties of the members.

Wells County.—The county council of defense will assist in the defense of a suit brought against the city of Bluffton and the war garden promoters by H. C. Arnold for alleged damage to his lots, which were used for patriotic purposes during the summer. Mayor Hunter has instructed the city attorney to fight the case to the limit.

White County.—The White County Council of Defense directed that beginning Sunday, August 11th, and continuing thereafter for every day until the close of the war, at 8:00 p. m. all business shall be suspended for one minute for prayer for the success of the allied arms and for protection to our boys over there. The council recommended

that each town adopt its own signal for notifying the public of the moment of prayer. This custom is being followed in many places.

Whitley County.—Arrangements have been made for an increase in the wheat acreage in Whitley County totaling 5,082 acres. This is more than double the increased allotment originally contemplated. Whitley claims the distinction of being the first county in the State to "go over the top" on its wheat acreage quota. Whitley County registrants have assumed responsibility for seeing that every farmer fulfills his part of the agreement. The use of fertilizer and tested seed is being advocated also by this organization. It is believed that Whitley County will have the largest pro rata increase in wheat acreage of any county in the State, this in spite of the fact that the ground has been so dry and hard that plowing was delayed discouragingly.

## Red Cross Activities

The following is authorized by the Red Cross War Council:

The War Council of the American Red Cross has planned to issue a series of reports to the American people concerning the use of the first Red Cross War Fund of \$100,000,000 and the plans so far perfected for future work.

The first section of these reports issued today covers the work of the Red Cross in caring for the families at home of America's men in militant service. The report on this subject is as follows:

More than 300,000 families of American men in service have been relieved of money troubles, legal difficulties, family worries or of depressing loneliness by the Home Service of the Red Cross. This branch of Red Cross activity has 50,000 men and women serving on its 10,000 Home Service committees. It has reached into remote communities where there had never been organized social effort before. It has established the closest cooperation in the larger centers of population with the organized agencies of public welfare. It is spreading a doctrine of intelligent substantial neighborliness on behalf of the fighters' families and backing it with an expenditure of over \$400,000 a month.

These expenditures have been made out of money raised in the communities themselves and reserved from the amount contributed to the National Red Cross war fund. The direction of each town and county's Home Service work is left to local committees. National headquarters is seeking only to guide and aid in organizing the neighborliness of each town for its own men in khaki.

More than 1,000,000 people have been helped by these local committees since the war began. Money has been, certainly, the least valuable contribution of Home Service to the welfare of communities since men began to go into training camps, but it amounted to \$1,500,000 for the first six months of the present year and will probably exceed \$4,000,000 for the second half of the year. By January 1, 1919, Red Cross will have spent in Home Service work a total of \$6,000,000 and will then be carrying a burden, probably, of nearly \$1,000,000 a month.

More important than money are the other kinds of help that are being freely given. Problems in soldiers' and sailors' families have arisen from sickness, worry, backward or unruly children, perplexities in household management, business and legal tangles, mental depression and sometimes mere longing for the man gone away. These things keep soldiers' families from happiness sometimes when there is no actual pressing need for funds and Home Service committees, by enlisting the aid of physicians, lawyers, business men, successful housekeepers and teachers, have successfully aided thousands of families to overcome such troubles.

Difficulties arise out of the failure of some dependents to receive their allowances or allotments under the War Risk Insurance law. At least 60,000 inquiries concerning such payments were received by the Red Cross through Home Service committees during the month of July and more than a third of those were taken clear through to headquarters by the information service in the effort to get matters straightened out.

Men in camps in this country or on the firing line in Europe are in touch practically all the time with Red Cross field workers who can, in response

to an appeal, get word to the Home Service committee in the fighter's home town. The importance of this in keeping up the morale of men abroad has been spoken of again and again by officers in France. A worried soldier is not a good soldier, and the Red Cross is saving soldiers from unhappiness by taking care of their families and then seeing to it that the soldiers are informed that things are right.

Twenty or more inquiries after the welfare of soldiers' families are sent over from the army in France every day by cable and 100 more come in the daily mail to national headquarters. If conditions are such that a satisfactory answer cannot be sent, the Red Cross Home Service committee makes them as near right as possible and then sends its reassurance of further help and watchfulness.

The work of the Home Service Section as organized in France is under the supervision of R. G. Hutchins, Jr., vice-president of the Bank of Commerce of New York City. A letter from Mr. Hutchins, written in France, and just received, contains the following:

"You cannot realize the value of service that comes through my hands in what is called 'Home Service.' A girl writes that her young man came over a year ago from Canada, leaving with her an engagement ring, and she has not heard from him. She does not know the name or number of his regiment. A man sends me all the correspondence regarding a mortgage that is to be foreclosed on his home in Louisville. A boy writes that he has had a letter from his sister saying his father in Oklahoma cannot live three weeks, because of a cancer, and wants a cable sent to inquire. A boy says his wife or mother writes him that they are needy, because no money from his allotment and allowance has come to them since last October. An officer in a hospital asks to have his trunk, which is lost, found. A boy is found in a hospital who will soon be able to return to the front, and it develops that a New York newspaper reported two weeks ago that he was dead."

As a further contribution to the morale of the American armies, Home Service workers are carrying on a nation-wide campaign to encourage the writing of cheerful letters, in order that soldiers shall not be alarmed about their loved ones left behind.

To supervise all work an executive staff of 250 has been created covering all division headquarters in the United States. In addition 2,000 young men and women are serving as full-time secretaries—often as volunteers—for local committees.

Several thousand persons have attended training courses and lecture courses in order to fit themselves to do intelligent Home Service work and 1,000 have been graduated from more complete courses entitling them to certificates as qualified, to be secretaries of Home Service committees.

Plans for the future contemplate the development of this program intensively. It is already possible to say that there is practically not a soldier in the American army nor the family of a soldier out of reach of a helpful and sympathetic Home Service worker and as the army grows to 5,000,000 men the plans, now fully organized, can be strengthened to bear the greater burden.

The purpose of Home Service, sanctioned by the army and navy and by President Wilson, are to conserve human resources in fighters' families, to relieve emergencies, to supplement government provision for dependents, to aid disabled soldiers, to supply information of any kind to men in service or to their families, to help families to keep pace with fighters who are getting a broader outlook on life, and to help maintain the morale of our army and navy by safeguarding homes. Home Service has enlisted help from all creeds and races and is extending its aid to every person who will accept it regardless of rank, religion, or color. It is not charity, but only that neighborliness which is due every fighter from the people of the whole United States.

In number of Red Cross nurses actually enrolled with the American Red Cross since the United States entered the war, the Lake Division, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky Division, has secured 43 per cent of its allotment—1,205—with 1,543 more needed to make up the total originally asked.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. II INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 4

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

Fatalities among Indiana soldiers as taken from War Department reports for two weeks ending August 31:

## August 19:

Corporal Paul Burns, Indianapolis.  
Private Gerald Maddy, Newcastles.  
Private Sutphin, Jonesboro.  
Corporal George Glockman, Flat Rock.  
Private Otis C. Jackson, Greensburg.  
Private Oscar E. Shover, Indiana Harbor.

## August 20:

Private Cecil Giberson, Indianapolis.  
Private Charles Bocca, Gary.  
Private Harold C. Goodwin, Crown Point.

## August 21:

Private R. D. Hitt, Lafayette.  
Private George R. Norris, Indianapolis.  
Corporal Lloyd E. Brown, Lynn.  
Private Omar D. Beck, Butler.

## August 22:

Private George Cooker, Indianapolis.  
Private Clarence Borror, Winchester.  
Private Lawrence H. Capehart, Jeffersonville.

## August 23:

Private Walter Byron McCune, Michigan City.  
Private Earl M. Mortoff, Ashley.  
Private John R. Sholtz, Wabash.  
Private Sherman H. Patton, Greensburg.  
Private Charles Flack, Evansville.  
Private Henry T. Sprinkle, Indianapolis.

## August 24:

Private Anthony Wilken, Lafayette.

## August 26:

Private Wm. O. Ellen, Atlanta.  
Private Romain L. Guilbeau, Orleans.

## August 27:

Corporal Floyd Dillon Holmes, Marion.  
Sergeant Perry B. Snider, Greencastle.  
Corporal Eugene M. Hughes, Monon.  
Private Ernest L. Hile, Lincoln City.  
Private Clay James, Indianapolis.  
Private Clarence R. White, Elora.

## August 28:

Captain Ray P. Harrison, Columbia City.  
Private Frank F. Genn, Richmond.

## August 29:

Private Frank A. Krider, Brazil.  
Private Raymond Farley, Shelbyville.  
Private Frank Bennett, Indianapolis.  
Sergeant Basil Earl Myers, Indianapolis.  
Private Robt. A. Madden, Indianapolis.  
Private Ralph K. Mooney, Princeton.

## August 30:

Harlo Menzie, Larwill.  
Private Forest Hughes, Patriot.  
Private Laurens Bennett Strain, Bloomington.

## When Will It End?

I'll tell you when it will end. It will end when the men who trampled down Belgium and France, who murdered people like cattle, who ruined the fruit trees and burned their homes—it will end when those men feel the grip of the world at their throats. It will end when the

## Men, Be Ready to Register!

Now that the Nation is about to call upon thirteen millions of her men to enroll upon the register of fighting man power, so that some two millions or more of them may be selected for active service, it is of the first importance that these men—all within the ages of 18 and 45 who have not already done so—be inspired to come forward voluntarily and gladly to fulfill their duty to the Nation by registering themselves.

With the certainty that you will be found ready and willing, I call upon you to stimulate this sense of duty and to inspire every other man between those ages to come forward on that day, September 12, and register.

Wars are fought with men and munitions, but the spiritual forces must set in motion the physical forces. Inspired conviction of the truth and justice of the ideals for which the army stands should permeate our ranks with unanimous devotion.

The time to inculcate such conviction is before the men are enrolled, so that it may inspire and help them also through the period of training preparatory to action, and bring them into battle strong and resolute.

E. H. CROWDER,  
Provost Marshal General.

crowd who started this war of lust and loot are in full retreat, when Willie down at Verdun is shouting to papa at Berlin, "Come, for God's sake!" and papa at Berlin is screaming to Willie at Verdun, "Run, for God's sake!" It will end with the siege of the Rhine.

That's when it will end if it's left to us fellows who are going over. We're ready to stand in ice water up to our waists, to live with rats in a rain of German shells, to go over the top and be finished. Nobody need worry about our boys over there. But how about the bunch left over here—the crowd that wants to know how soon it will end? Are they going to queer us? Will they fall for the German tricks? Will the pacifists turn their blood to water? Only one thing can do for us, and that isn't the German army. It's our own people at home. Maybe some guy in Terre Haute will get tired putting 3-cent stamps on his letters. Maybe some fellow in Cleveland will get sick of the graham bread. Maybe some fat little soul in Denver will get to worrying about his profits. And they'll come together and decide that it's no use fighting it to a finish—and where will we be? Done for, licked, finished; thousands of dead for nothing—all because the people at home hadn't the grit to stick it out—Colliers.

## U. S. Employment Service

The United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, authorizes the publication of the following:

MR. ARTHUR H. FLEMING, Chief, State Councils Section, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—Tabulations of the U. S. Employment Service show that the nation faces a shortage of approximately one million unskilled laborers in war industries, and an equally serious shortage in the skilled trades. The situation will become even more critical with the increase of our armies.

As a result of this shortage, the U. S. Employment Service is faced with the necessity of combing the country for literally every laborer available. These men must come from nonessential industries in order to supply labor to the manufacturers of war materials, and to the mines, farms, shipyards and railroads—this for the reason that the reservoir of available unemployed is practically exhausted.

You are aware of the fact that the Community Labor Boards are now seeking to draw men from less essential industries in order to fill vacancies in essential groups, and are also aware of the fact that the War Industries Board is making rigorous rulings against supplying certain non-essential plants with raw materials.

War industries must have the men they need at any cost, even though nonessential business has to close down. Non-war employers must be shown in an unmistakable manner that they are faced with the paramount necessity for giving up men required for war work, and public opinion must force the release of workers where employers place their own selfish interests above the needs of the nation. Every man not engaged in a task vitally connected with the war must realize that the nation faces a serious alternative: either we

must make war the whole business of the nation, disregarding everything not essential to the life and war-making power of our country, or our soldiers will be imperilled for lack of equipment. What we delay to contribute in shells, we shall have to make good in lives of our young men.

The work of the Community Labor Boards undoubtedly will meet with some opposition, particularly in their decisions as to what local industries shall be called upon to contribute men for war work. There will undoubtedly be certain employers who will prove recalcitrant and either through ignorance or selfishness refuse to respond to calls made upon them. It should then be the duty of the entire community to exert the full force of public opinion upon any such employer.

For this reason we are taking the liberty of asking that you, through the various state, county and community Councils of Defense, lay this matter before the nation.

We would suggest that, among other things, the various councils be asked to approach the banks of their communities and ask that they scrutinize carefully any application for loans which would provide funds with which nonessential industries could, during this war emergency, divert necessary labor from necessary plants for nonessential work.

We would also ask that your various councils take up with the several state, county and municipal authorities the question of postponing any unnecessary work in order that men employed or to be employed thereon may be released for war service. There are instances all over the country where public work is being carried on which might be postponed, and there are, on the public payrolls, in parks, in streets, in public buildings and in numerous other places, a large number of men who should be released for essential employment.

In a word we would ask that your various organizations give their full support to the Community Labor Boards and to the U. S. Employment Service, to the end that there may be built up a spirit in this nation which will make it impossible for any nonessential industry or group of industries to fail to comply fully and freely with the various appeals of the several Community Labor Boards in their efforts to secure men from less essential industries.

Will you not, therefore, lay this problem before your state, county and community Councils of Defense, so that these organizations may understand the problem fully, and take the proper steps to aid this service in supplying the labor needs of this nation?

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) N. A. SMYTH,  
Assistant Director-General,  
U. S. Employment Service.

NAS-CPC

## PREPAREDNESS.

Corncrib bursting.  
Smokehouse full of meat.  
Pantry stored with canned and dried fruits.  
Cellar stocked with vegetables, syrup and vinegar.  
Woodpile stacked high.  
Every American on the job.



## Purpose of Bureau To Mobilize Opinion

### Records Show Many Addresses by Eloquent Speakers Have Been Made in Indiana.

The Speakers Bureau, Indiana State Council of Defense, authorizes the following:

The purpose of the Speakers Bureau is to mobilize public opinion of and stimulate patriotic service by the people of Indiana. It endeavors to do this by increasing the interest of the citizens in the appeals of the Government, both Federal and State, and by official and semi-official organizations for support of specific war service.

In order to accomplish this work the bureau has enrolled about 400 speakers on the recommendation of the various county councils of defense and other organizations. These men have contributed liberally of their time and in some instances their money in the common cause in which our people are now most vitally interested.

Since the establishment of the bureau in the summer of 1917, approximately 300 speakers have been used, 1,588 engagements have been filled, and approximately 1,000,000 people, including repetitions, have been addressed.

Valuable assistance has been given our Speakers Bureau by the Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information at Washington, as the accompanying report will show. Of the total number of out of state speakers used during the operation of the bureau, 21 have come from the Committee on Public Information. Most of the speakers thus secured have been of the type best fitted to do excellent work. They come from a selected group of speakers and most of them have had unusual advantages for the observation of war conditions in Europe.

We have co-operated with the organizations engaged in the following campaigns: Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamps, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., War Community Service, Jewish Relief Society, Liberty Guards, War Chest, Friends of German Democracy and other patriotic institutions including many which are local in character.

The bureau has furnished speakers for county councils of defense, chambers of commerce, lodges, four minute men, clubs, churches, schools, fraternities, fairs, county institutes, labor unions, factory patriotic clubs and many other organizations that are aiding in the successful prosecution of the war.

The Speakers Bureau is financed jointly by the Extension Division of Indiana University and the State Council of Defense. The university supplies the entire personnel of the office and the council pays all telephone, telegraph, postage and traveling expenses, incident to the work. The State Normal School furnished a field man for some very important organization work among the high schools of the State during January, February and March. All the other educational institutions of Indiana have contributed valuable speakers for the various campaigns that have been so successful in Indiana since the opening of the war.

The Speakers Bureau is prepared to continue and extend its service for the people of the State and solicits the co-operation of county councils of defense and all other organizations, whether official or private, in its effort to mobilize public opinion, for the unity of purpose and effort in the present crisis.

Report of the Speakers Bureau to September 1, 1918:

Month	Number of out of state speakers used	Total number of speakers used	Number of engagements filled
Preceding			
Sept. 1, 1917			70
September ...		15	15
October .....		70	64
November ..... 2		45	40
December .... 3		70	68
January ..... 16		60	82
February ..... 19		95	118
March ..... 8		196	146
April ..... 6		172	355
May ..... 15		100	262
June ..... 7		85	88

July .....	8	112	110
August .....	15	183	170

Total number engagements filled ... 1,588  
Approximate number of addresses made 3,000  
Number of State speakers on list ..... 400  
Number of out of State speakers used... 60

The number of addresses made exceeds the number of engagements filled because the engagements are listed singly by the names of the towns which held patriotic meetings. Very often during the county war conferences five or six speakers made one or more addresses apiece in the same locality.

The Speakers Bureau has actively co-operated with other patriotic organizations in the various campaigns for funds such as the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, War Stamp campaigns, etc., and expects to co-operate even more fully hereafter.

During October, 1917, about 20 engagements were filled in connection with the Liberty Loan drive.

During January and February county war conferences were held in 80 counties and special meetings similar to these in at least 10 cities and towns. For these meetings the Speakers Bureau supplied from three to six speakers. The Committee on Public Information, the Federal Food Administration, the American Red Cross, the War Savings Stamp Committee, the Y. M. C. A., the Woman's Section of the State Council and one or two other organizations supplied speakers to the bureau for this work.

In March 18 community war conferences were held at which 68 speakers were used.

In April the week from the 22d to the 26th was designated as Education Week and 45 speakers visited 250 schools in the State to emphasize the importance of education.

In May during the Red Cross campaign speakers supplied by our bureau in co-operation with the Red Cross, Lake Division, and the Committee on Public Information, sent speakers to 151 towns where they made 224 addresses.

List of Speakers from Outside the State Who Have Given Addresses in Indiana Under the Direction of the Speakers Bureau, State Council of Defense.

Speaker. By whom sent.

Basanta Koomar Roy, Hindu lecturer—J. J. Pettijohn.

Dean W. C. Blaisdell, president college—J. J. Pettijohn.

Lieut. Paul Perigord, of French Army—Committee on Public Information.

Bishop Chas. O. Williams, Detroit—J. J. Pettijohn.

Crawford Vaughn, ex-Premier of Australia—Committee on Public Information.

Dr. Lyman P. Powell, president Hobart College—League to Enforce Peace.

Captain A. Leys-Brown, Canadian Army—British-Canadian Recruiting Office.

Lieut. Hector MacQuarrie, British Army—Committee on Public Information.

Everett Colby, lecturer—National Food Administration.

Julius Lincoln—National Food Administration.

Edgar Trefz—National Food Administration.

W. J. McGlothlin—National Food Administration.

Alexander Cairns—National Food Administration.

John Rutledge—National Food Administration.

R. L. Wilbur—National Food Administration.

Mary Antin, author and lecturer—Committee on Public Information.

Captain J. M. DeBeaufort, British Army—Coit Bureau and Committee on Public Information.

Lieut. W. G. Mason, British Army—British-Canadian Recruiting Office, Chicago.

Major W. G. Hyde—British Army—British Recruiting Office, Toronto, Canada.

Major W. C. Gidley, British Army—British Recruiting Office, Toronto, Canada.

Private Bruce McKay, Cameron Highlander—Free Lance.

Sergt. Victor Van, Belgian Army—Free Lance.

Dr. William E. Bohn, lecturer, New York—American Friends of German Democracy.

Dr. Henry Coe Culbertson, president Ripon College—Federal Food Administration.

Captain D. H. Blake, British Army—British Recruiting Office, Chicago.

Major Craig Wright, British Army—British Recruiting Office, Chicago.

Hon. Albert C. Moulaert, Belgian Consul General, Chicago.

Mrs. Idah McGlone Gibson, author, lecturer—American Red Cross, Lake Division.

Senator W. C. Kenyon of Iowa—Committee on Public Information.

Dr. Thos. Travis, New York, Y. M. C. A.—Committee on Public Information.

Dr. Mitchell Carroll, president American Archaeological College—Committee on Public Information.

Captain Brunner—Y. M. C. A.

Representative Charles Timberlake, Colorado—Committee on Public Information.

Lieut. Harry Lait, British-Canadian Army—Local Liberty Loan Committee.

Private S. Pearce, Canadian Army—American Red Cross, Lake Division.

Private G. C. Maunders, Canadian Army—American Red Cross, Lake Division.

Private M. Button, Canadian Army—American Red Cross, Lake Division.

Dr. G. W. Wishart, Grand Rapids—American Red Cross, Lake Division.

Private Louis Bonee, Pershing's Army—Committee on Public Information.

Private Harry Novak, Pershing's Army—Committee on Public Information.

Congressman C. C. Dill, Oregon—American Red Cross, Lake Division.

Miss Kathleen Burke, lecturer—American Red Cross, Lake Division.

Sergt. Major McInnes—British-Canadian Recruiting Office, Indianapolis.

Mrs. Martha Nelson McCan, lecturer—Committee on Public Information.

Dr. Thos. Edw. T. Staton, Canadian Army—Free Lance.

Private Frank Woodgate, Canadian Army—Free Lance.

Comtesse Madeline De Bryas, lecturer—Committee on Public Information.

Lieut. Robert Renard, French Army—Committee on Public Information.

Captain J. B. Brasseur, Belgian Army—Supplied through Belgian Consul General Moulaert, Chicago.

Private S. C. Mowrer, Pershing's Army—Committee on Public Information.

Mlle. Rita Jolivet, actress and lecturer—Supplied through Claude Michelon.

Judge S. Harrison White, Colorado—Committee on Public Information.

Major Jules Bellot, French Army—Committee on Public Information.

Captain Walter Kilroy Harris, Australian—British Army—Committee on Public Information.

Major L. Gordon Sanford, British Army—League to Enforce Peace.

Bishop McConnell, Denver, Colo.—Committee on Public Information.

Private John A. Scott, British Army—Committee on Public Information.

Lieut. Bruno Roselli, Italian Army—League to Enforce Peace.

Dr. E. C. Perisho, president Agricultural College, South Dakota—South Dakota Council of Defense.

Congressman Johnson.

Speakers with Overseas Experience Now Living in Indiana and Speaking for the Bureau.

Dr. Thos. E. T. Staton, Canadian Army.

Private Frank Woodgate, Canadian Army.

Private Thos. C. Henry, Canadian Army, formerly from Indiana.

Private Harry Wickey, British-Canadian Army, formerly of Plymouth, Ind.

Sergt. James Kimble, British-Canadian Army, from Indianapolis.

Claude Michelon, of French Army, Alliance Francaise.

Miss Marie Rose Lauler, of France, recently a prisoner of Germany, now living in Indianapolis.

E. C. Toner, Anderson, Ind., recently in France.

Mrs. Myrtle Dager, in England during air raids, now living in Indianapolis.

Speakers sent by the various organizations listed are constantly coming to the state for periods ranging from a few hours to two or three weeks.



## Powell Compliments Educational Program

President of Hobart College Tells What He Has Observed in His Addresses in Indiana.

Complimenting the efforts being made by Indiana defense workers generally, Dr. Lyman A. Powell, president of Hobart College, who has been making patriotic addresses in the state, at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, September 3, took occasion to pay a special tribute to the educational program that has been promulgated and is being carried out with splendid effectiveness, he said, in every community he has visited in the state. Dr. Powell said he had been talking to teachers' institutes and had observed therein proof of the fact that Indiana is setting a standard for patriotic education, inspiration and stimulation in such fashion that he took considerable pride in the fact that his friends "at home" are beginning to refer to him as a "Hoosier," due to his advocacy of the practices and policies in vogue in Indiana.

The council, upon motion of the Rev. Allen B. Philpott, unanimously adopted the following resolution of sympathy for Governor James P. Goodrich, now confined to a hospital because of an accident:

*Resolved*, That the members of the State Council of Defense have heard with profound regret of the accident which befell James P. Goodrich, Governor of the state, last Wednesday night, and that we extend to him our deepest sympathy in this misfortune, and express our wish for his speedy and complete recovery.

Meade A. Kelsey, secretary of the Armenian and Syrian relief committee, requested the approval of the council for a state-wide campaign in Indiana for \$629,073, the state's allotment of the fund which is necessary, Mr. Kelsey said, to assist in the restoration of these devastated countries. He added:

"I do not believe it is the purpose of the entente allies or of the American government that there shall remain at the conclusion of this war anything of the Turkish government in Europe, as at present constituted."

The council reiterated its action of March, 1918, in approving the plan for a fund campaign for the purpose represented by Mr. Kelsey.

Charles A. Butler of Huntington, Ind., asked the council for approval of a proposed sale of \$300,000 worth of bonds for the Little River drainage improvement in Huntington and Allen counties. He said 300,000 acres of land are affected and that 25,000 acres will be reclaimed for tilling next year. The council referred the matter to the Committee on Proposed Construction for a report to the next meeting.

In behalf of the Committee on Proposed Construction, of which a quorum was not present, Charles Fox moved that the council "do not disapprove the action of the Tipton County Council of Defense, which by a majority vote ruled against the construction of a \$15,000 elevator at Windfall. Mr. Fox also moved that the council "do not disapprove" the action of the Elkhart County council in declaring against the proposed expenditure of \$50,000 for the improvement of West Lexington avenue in the city of Elkhart. Both motions carried. Following up the second motion, A. E. Reynolds moved that the chairman be authorized to exercise all available power to back up the Elkhart County Council of Defense in its efforts to secure the postponement of the street improvement. The motion carried.

Dr. Frederick Henshaw, in announcing his enlistment in the Dental Reserve Corps and his withdrawal from active participation in the affairs of the council, bespoke "a hope for a continuation of the activities of the council, which have served to make Indiana absolutely first in war work."

At the suggestion of J. L. Keach, the Committee on Proposed Construction was authorized to investigate the reported plan to spend \$178,000

for the improvement of a road in Marion County and to confer with the Marion County Council of Defense. The same committee was authorized to prepare a further resolution setting out to county councils the importance of considering the question of the conservation of man-power, capital and materials in connection with all road projects before giving indorsement to any.

On motion of Mr. Fox a letter from the Terre Haute Trades Council, expressing appreciation of the action of the state council in effecting a mediation in the labor dispute at the Standard Wheel Works plant in Terre Haute, was read into the permanent records.

Mr. Fox also moved that the woman's section be requested to compile figures showing the extent to which women are engaged in industry in Indiana, and particularly how extensive they are employed in war work. The motion carried.

Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle in a written communication called the attention of the council to the growing importance of the motor corps that is being organized by the women of the state, and she recommended that it be recognized as a part of the defense activity. The council approved of her suggestion by motion and the motor corps will be so recognized.

A. E. Reynolds called attention to the proclamation of President Wilson, fixing a 1919 price for wheat the same as obtained in 1918, with a proviso that there may be modifications with the further determination of the harvest and the world's supply.

Upon motion the chairman was authorized to ask Indiana colleges what facilities they have extended for the use of soldiers in vocational training.

Mr. Murdock, referring to the report of the committee named to make an inquiry at Purdue, said:

"This committee at the time it made the report reported that they found all the statements made of these things not being tendered to the boys as being correct. But we find this has been twisted and the statement has been sent out to the trustees that the committee approved of all they found at Purdue. I am speaking only for the three members. They found they did not have these things. Since there has been a contract made with the government, in a measure that is satisfactory."

## Champion Egg Producer



PURDUE'S JOAN OF ARC.

Purdue's Joan of Arc, an unassuming little White Leghorn hen, on the Purdue farm at Lafayette, is the champion of the world for egg production, and is entitled to belt, crown, or scepter, whatever champion chickens get for such honors. August 21st she laid her one thousandth egg, setting the pace for all the rest of the chickens of all breeds. For many weeks of her seven years of activity, she has worked seven days straight, and is an Indiana patriot about which members of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation like to hear. She was shown at the State Fair.

A little glance at the figures year by year, tells how it was done: Fall of 1911 to 1912, 147; 1912-13, 162; 1913-14, 119; 1914-15, 185; 1915-16, 160; 1916-17, 127; 1917-18, 100; until Aug. 21. When her fiscal year ends she will have gone considerably over the thousand mark, as she has laid eight eggs since then.

## Food Administration

Retailers, distributors or consumers who may have on hand a flour containing twenty per cent or more of substitutes for wheat flour may distribute the same without the addition of the additional twenty per cent of substitute flours. Where any mixed flour contains less than twenty per cent of cereals other than wheat it is the order of the food administration that one pound of substitutes be sold and used with each four pounds of wheat flour. Pancake and self-rising flours containing substitutes may be manufactured after September 1 only upon special permit from the food administration at Washington, and after a permit has been obtained such pancake flour may be sold without substitutes, provided it contains twenty per cent or more of substitutes other than rye. Manufacturers of Victory mixed flours must take out internal revenue licenses as heretofore. The milling section of the food administration will continue to inspect mills to see that the proper percentage of substitutes is maintained in the new flour.

Outstanding sugar certificates expire September 30, and to make sure of a proper, prompt and equitable distribution for the succeeding quarter new statements must be filed by all users in Classes C, D and E, which includes hotels, restaurants and public eating houses, bakers, and retail stores.

Changes in corn milling grades, affecting grits, cream meal, corn flour, pearl meal and common corn meals, are effective at once. The housewife may thus be sure, when purchasing, that she will always get the same grade under the same designation. The new grades will permit grits, cream meal and corn flour to have a moisture content of from 12½ per cent to 13½ per cent. Fat content may range from 1½ per cent to 2½ per cent, instead of being limited rigidly to 1½ per cent. In any case, the sum-total of the two must not exceed 15 per cent. Standard, bolted and plain or water-ground common corn meal, when shipped in interstate traffic, must not contain more than 12 per cent of moisture. It is to be unrestricted as to moisture or fat content if for local distribution. Pearl meal standards for moisture and fat, respectively, are now 12 and 3 per cent, whether domestic or export. The figures were formerly 11 per cent for moisture and 3 per cent for fat.

No extra allowances of sugar for the purpose of wine making, even for sacramental purposes, will be permitted by the sugar division of the United States food administration for Indiana. Neither will individuals be privileged to buy extra amounts, as for canning, in order to make wine. Edward H. Stein, federal food administrator for Greene County, was advised that in all cases where it is desired to make wine for sacramental or religious purposes, the pastors are to be instructed to solicit contributions of sugar from members of their congregations, to be taken from their own home tables.

## Food Scarce in Austria.

The scarcity of food in Austria is revealed by the columns of "Want Ads" in Austrian newspapers. Valuable art objects, furniture, jewelry, clothing and articles of all kinds were offered in exchange for food. Here are a few of the advertisements appearing in Trieste newspapers that are typical of those in all the Austrian papers:

"Iron bed, pair of black trousers and coat offered in exchange for foodstuffs."

"New novels, large selection, in exchange for five pounds of food."

"Finest stockings, lady's colored, in exchange for sugar or fats."

"Linen sheet wanted to make into a dress, for cash or maize meal."

"Yellow canary in exchange for a rabbit; Japanese vases for fats or beans."

"A business suit offered in exchange for one pound of fat."

"Two and one-fifth pounds of unroasted coffee offered for a single bed and mattress complete."



## Utilities' Extensions Must Be Postponed

Capital Issues Committee Indicates Policy for Guidance of State Boards.

WASHINGTON.—Every extension of a street car line, electric lighting system, water main, street paving or other public utilities enterprise not absolutely essential to the war should be postponed until peace times, said the government's capital issues committee in a letter sent to all state public utility commissions. These state bodies were urged not only to frown on additions and betterments requiring capital expenditures, but also to remove from public service corporations, if possible, the necessity of carrying out contract or franchise obligations which might be dispensed with in the war emergency.

The letter was the first of several planned by the capital issues committee, in co-operation with the treasury and other financial agencies, to draw tighter the nation's purse strings and prevent by a voluntary, though effective, method of supervision the dissipating of capital in less essential enterprises.

"If the men, money and material which the government needs are to be made available for essential war purposes," wrote the committee to the state commission, "there must necessarily be a considerable degree of sacrifice on the part of individuals, communities and corporations in adjusting themselves to the substitutions and changed standards which the situation compels. Existing facilities must be made to serve in place of new ones, regardless of temporary inconveniences and discomfort, unless the public health or paramount local economic necessity is involved.

"May we suggest to you that these considerations apply with marked force to the public utilities situation. The extensions and betterments which public service corporations are requested to make in normal times, either on the initiative of their own or by direction of the regulating commissions under which they operate, should, in our opinion, be postponed until after the war, unless an immediate war purpose is served, and may we ask of you consideration of the propriety of deferring even the performance of contractual obligations arising from franchise or other local requirements, when no military or local economic necessity is served by such expenditures?"

The suggestion of the committee, which consists of seven members with Charles S. Hamlin, member of the federal reserve board, as chairman, carries special weight in view of the committee's power to supervise applications for issuance of stocks, bonds or other securities for capital purposes, and to withhold its approval if it deems the project nonessential to the war. Recent developments have shown that most bank-organized investors decline to buy securities not approved by the committee.

By forbidding manufacturers to supply materials for any road building or street improvement project without its approval after September 10, the federal highways council virtually will assume control of such work after that date.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration, and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SCHOOL LUNCH.

Now that the time for school to open has arrived, the question of the school lunch becomes an every-day problem for many housekeepers. The lunch must be attractive, palatable and nutritious and must be varied from day to day. The equipment for packing the proper kind of school lunch should consist of a box or bucket of tin or aluminum with a tight fitting lid—one with a ther-

mos bottle is excellent put expensive—oil paper, paper napkins, some glasses or cups with tight fitting lids, spoons and forks.

When making sandwiches, cut the bread thin—nothing is more unattractive to a child than thick slices of bread with a thin layer of filling. Wrap the sandwiches in oil paper.

Do not add too many "sweets" to the lunch, such as cake, cookies or candy. The menu should consist largely of sandwiches, puddings and fruit, with a few simple cookies or cake or possibly candy. Milk should be included in the lunch for the younger child. Pie should only be used occasionally and then only for the boy or girl in high school.

A lunch is attractive when it is neatly packed, so arranged that things do not spill and so that the box does not look crowded.

The following recipes may suggest new dishes that can be used in the lunch:

#### Oat Raisin Bread.

1 cup syrup.	2½ cups rolled oats.
1 cup fat.	Put through meat grinder.
1 egg.	1 teaspoon salt.
1 cup milk.	4 level teaspoons baking powder.
1 cup raisins, chopped.	

Mix ingredients by beating egg, adding milk, syrup and salt. Add rolled oats, raisins and melted fat. Lastly add baking powder. Beat well. Bake in moderate oven one hour. Good either cold or warm.

#### Boston Brown Bread.

1 cup rye meal.	1 teaspoon salt.
1 cup corn meal.	½ cup molasses.
1 cup bran.	2 cups sour milk.
1½ tablespoon soda.	

Mix and sift dry ingredients, add molasses and milk, stir until well mixed, turn into a well-buttered mold and steam 3½ hours.

#### Rolls Oats Crackers.

2 cups rolled oats.	1 teaspoon salt.
3 teaspoons fat.	1 cup water.

Put rolled oats through meat grinder. Mix as biscuit dough. Roll out one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Bake 15 minutes in moderate oven.

#### Cocoanut Drop Cookies.

1 cup fat.	1 teaspoon salt.
1 cup corn syrup.	1 cup buckwheat flour.
1 cup sour milk.	1 cup corn flour.
1 teaspoon soda.	1 cup cocoanut.
1 teaspoon baking powder.	1 teaspoon vanilla.

Cream the fat, add the syrup, and then the milk and the sifted dry ingredients. Add the cocoanut and the vanilla last. Let the mixture stand for 20 minutes before baking, since it thickens on standing. Drop it by spoonfuls on a greased tin. Bake the cookies in a rather quick oven until they are a light brown.

#### Molasses Cakes.

1 tablespoon fat.	1 teaspoon allspice.
1 tablespoon sugar.	1 tablespoon vinegar.
1 cup corn syrup.	1 tablespoon hot water.
1 cup rye flour.	Salt.

Mix in usual way.

#### Junket.

3 cups whole milk.	1 tablespoon cold water.
1 cup corn syrup.	
1 junket tablet.	1 teaspoon vanilla.

Heat the milk and the corn syrup in the double boiler, stirring constantly until it is warm. Crush the junket tablet and dissolve in the cold water; add this with the vanilla to the milk; stir the mixture quickly to mix it thoroughly. Pour into molds or cups. Let stand in a warm place until it is firm; then chill it. Sprinkle top with a mixture of two parts maple sugar and one of cinnamon.

#### Baked Rice and Apples.

Remove the cores from rather tart apples. Place apples on a layer of boiled rice about one inch thick in a greased baking dish. Fill the cavity of each apple with rice, add one teaspoon of butter and one tablespoon of corn syrup for each apple. A little nutmeg or other flavoring. Cover the dish and bake the pudding slowly until the apples are thoroughly cooked.

## Food Clubs' Position That of Mother in the Home

By M. E. FOLEY,  
Chairman Indiana State Council of Defense.

To my mind the place of the U. S. food clubs in our American war organization is similar to that of the mother in the home. It is always mother's business to look after the kitchen, and more particularly the food cellar. It is and always has been mother's special and peculiar privilege to see to it that her boy has all the food he wants and has it whenever he wants it. I can imagine no family duty that affords her greater pleasure, that more nearly represents her indispensable place in the home.

In the present world situation the American mother must serve as the mother for not only her own boy, but of the sons of other lands less fortunate in the matter of parentage and food supply. She represents and controls the opportunity for the most important service her sex can render not even excepting that of nursing the wounded. This the army recognizes and appreciates. Food is the first essential for an effective fighter, and, except that the American mother save and economize persistently and systematically, the boys can not be fed. America is not only the sole surviving producing nation, so far as foodstuff is concerned, she is the one hope of the world in the measure of her sharing.

I can think of no more patriotic work, no more natural duty than that the home makers of this country, of Indiana, should unite in the common purpose of co-operating to make wholesome, nourishing food, in sufficient quantity to sustain them, just as they were assured of anything and everything—if they wanted it—that the family larder contained, while at home.

Of course, more effective work can be done by collective action. An exchange of ideas is always valuable. Inspiration is afforded by mutual help such as is available only through organization. There are more unanswerable arguments and reasons why a mother whose son is in the service should join the food club movement, than in support of any other action she might take in a desire to help win the war. The same reasons are just as potent in reference to all other mothers and housewives who, in the conservation of food, find a direct responsibility and an easy duty. The U. S. food clubs have my heartiest endorsement and best wishes in carrying on their work.

### Food Production Congress.

More than 6,000 farmers from northeastern Indiana gathered at Kendallville, August 22nd, and held a big food production conference arranged by agricultural agents from nine counties in that section of the State. Word reaching the State Committee on Food Production and Conservation told how solidly these men were behind every project to increase production and they showed it by the way they turned out for the Kendallville meeting.

The program began in the morning with talks and demonstrations by men from the extension department of Purdue university, who showed models of self-feeders for hogs, and other ways of meeting the high priced feed situation; who demonstrated how to treat wheat to prevent stinking smut, and various phases of improved farming. Home demonstration agents and women from the home economics department of Purdue were there in force and showed wheatless and sugarless bits of pastry, bread, etc.

The afternoon was given over to a number of patriotic addresses, on the program being former Governor Ferris of Michigan; Harry H. Hilgemann, of Fort Wayne; A. M. Groves, of Fort Wayne; C. Henry, Purdue University, assistant county agent leader, who spoke on "Efficiency on the Farm," and Capt. Staton, of the Canadian Army.

You can't eat your sugar and give it to the soldiers, too.

When it comes to winning the war sugar is a less-essential. So less talk.



## The American Peace

In a Great Message Delivered to Congress on January 8th, President Wilson Presented the Following As Necessary Elements of World Peace

I. Open covenants of peace without private international understandings.

II. Absolute freedom of the seas in peace or war except as they may be closed by international action.

III. Removal of all economic barriers and establishment of equality of trade conditions among nations, consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Guarantees for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon the principle that the peoples concerned have equal weight with the interest of the government.

VI. Evacuation of all Russian territory and opportunity for Russia's political development.

VII. Evacuation of Belgium without any attempt to limit her sovereignty.

VIII. All French territory to be freed and restored, and reparation for the taking of Alsace-Lorraine.

IX. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. Freest opportunity for autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary.

XI. Evacuation of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro, with access to the sea for Serbia, and international guarantees of economic and political independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan states.

XII. Secure sovereignty for Turkey's portion of the Ottoman empire, but with other nationalities under Turkish rule assured security of life and opportunity for autonomous development, with the Dardanelles permanently opened to all nations.

XIII. Establishment of an independent Polish state, including territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations with free access to the sea and political and economic independence and territorial integrity guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. General association of nations under specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

### When Is a Child Healthy?

By Mrs. Max West.

This is the nineteenth of a series of weekly articles on How Mothers Can Help in Children's Year.

How mothers may add to their patriotic service by presenting their children to public school in good health.

The weighing and measuring test conducted by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor and the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense revealed to many parents the fact that their children were suffering from hitherto undiscovered defects of the sort liable to cause much trouble in the future. Such defects undoubtedly exist in many children, unknown to the parents. A child may have faulty teeth, weak eyes, or defective ears, "bad" tonsils or adenoids, without being actually ill. Yet such defects should be remedied in order to make sure that he may, in the future, be able to live and work efficiently and happily. Attention to the child's health in general is so necessary to his future well-being that parents should regard it as a grave responsibility to keep him in good condition. Especially now, as the opening of the public schools draw near, mothers should make sure that they are sending their little ones to begin their lessons well equipped from the point of view of health.

A healthy child is happy; he has bright eyes, an expression of wide-awake enthusiasm; he is alert, eager for play and full of laughter. His posture is erect and upstanding; his skin is clear and smooth; his hair is abundant and glossy; his sleep is immediate and dreamless; and he is genuinely hungry at least three times a day. If a child manifests the opposite of these characteristics in a marked degree for considerable periods of time, there is very likely something not quite right in his daily care. The following health rules may help some mothers whose children seem not to be quite up to the mark in their general condition:

1. The growing child must have plenty of sleep. Up to six years he should sleep half the time—12 out of 24 hours. Part of this time may be included in the daytime nap.

2. His food should be plentiful and nutritious. Each child should have at least three pints of milk a day. Part of this may be in some other food, such as custard or ice cream. He should also have limited quantities of meat and plenty of eggs, cereals, vegetables and fruits.

3. He should have plenty of out-of-door play—not too much work, nor too long continued.

4. His clothing should be sufficient for comfort, clean and simple.

5. He should have a daily bath or rub-down and a cleansing bath with warm water and mild soap at least once a week and oftener, if possible.

6. His bowels should move freely at least once a day. If they do not his diet and exercise should be so regulated as to bring about that result.

7. He should be interested in life. Sullen, dull, or unhappy children are frequently suffering from the want of interest in life. Such a child should be watched to discover, if possible, what he does enjoy and where his natural interest lies; and it is then an easy task to stimulate his interest until his whole attitude is changed.

8. He should be taught simple lessons of personal hygiene: the use of individual towels, handkerchiefs, toilet articles; good care of teeth, nose, eyes, hands and feet.

9. He should be taught to believe that to be healthy is one of the finest possible achievements in the world, and the most patriotic.

### Purdue Boys Make Good

Letters received at the office of the federal state director from farmers employing boys who completed the two weeks special training in agriculture at Purdue indicate that not a single boy has failed to make good. On the contrary the work performed has shown a marked improvement over that of the untrained boy. The following letters from J. T. Minch, a White County farmer, and Aaron Potter, one of the Purdue boys who worked for him, speak for themselves:

CHALMERS, IND., August 26, 1918.

I found Aaron Potter to be of good character, possessed of excellent habits, honest and upright in every particular, willing to learn and always ready to do his best.

(Signed) J. T. MINCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 26, 1918.

Dear Mr. Straus:

My work on the farm this summer has been the most enjoyable as well as beneficial I have ever experienced. It has determined me in the kind of work I will follow for my life work, namely agriculture. My work has consisted of making hay, thrashing cats and wheat, plowing and carpentering.

My employer, Mr. J. T. Minch, is the finest kind of a man, and on his farm of thirty-five hundred acres I have learned a great deal more than I ever expected to in such a short period of

time. I have the greatest desire to get back on a farm now and I assure you that I will just as soon as I possibly can. I was paid at the rate of \$30 per month and board, and gained sixteen pounds in weight. Thanking you for your interest in me, I remain, Yours truly,  
AARON POTTER.

### Food Clubs Endure The Test of Time

By C. V. Stainsby, assistant to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

The U. S. Food Clubs can endure the tests of the time. During the stress of war all our institutions are being judged by their natural relationship to the war program. Those things that definitely hinder our war activities are quickly put out of the way. The list of non-essential industries, that do not help is steadily being enlarged and more clearly defined. These industries are being either reformed or restricted. Public opinion is rapidly shaping itself to oppose any expenditure of energy or material except in the interest of winning the war. Individuals and communities that do not support the Government's war program soon feel the disapproval of their neighbors. Some of the questions that we are all being required to answer in justification of our right to citizenship in this democracy are as follows: Are you supporting the selective service law? Are you buying Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps? Are you contributing to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and similar movements? Are you saving fuel? Are you supporting the U. S. Food Administration to the limit of your ability? It is easier to be a food slacker than any other kind of slacker because food is handled within the privacy of the home. For the same reason the food patriot is the truest type of patriot. One may purchase a Liberty Bond for the sake of appearances. Those who observe the food rules at home do so because they are loyal U. S. citizens.

It is impossible to sum up the whole food situation in one or two sentences. There are many phases to it. To observe the regulations fully we must put ourselves in a position to receive regular information from official sources. The U. S. Food Clubs offer the best opportunity for this enlightenment. They are being organized so that the Food Administration can communicate directly with the homes. They bring the housewives together so that they may discuss their problems and exchange ideas. They render a definite contribution to our war program. They are first essentials. They need not apologize for their existence. They place a stamp of loyalty on the individual members and on the communities in which they are maintained. Join a U. S. Food Club in your neighborhood.

Canada has gone up one better on the sugar ration, and is down to one and one-half pounds a month.

### Lincoln's Tribute to a War Mother.

Executive Mansion,  
Washington, Nov. 21, 1864.

To Mrs. Bixby, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Madam—I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the adjutant-general of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,  
A. LINCOLN.





"Let us never forget that no promise Germany makes can be trusted. The Kultur developed under the Hohenzollerns rests upon shameless treachery and duplicity no less than upon ruthless violence and barbarity."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SEP 24

# Indiana Bulletin

Published Every Friday by the  
Indiana State Council of Defense



Volume II

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SEPTEMBER 13, 1918

Number 5

## To Select Seed Corn From Standing Stalks

**Serves to Guarantee Mature Ears Free  
from Disease, Declares State  
Leader C. Henry.**

The proper time to select seed corn is from the standing stalk as soon as the corn is mature, declares C. Henry, State leader of the seed corn campaign which is being waged now in Indiana under the auspices of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation. "In this way the earliest maturing seed may be selected, tending to make next year's crop earlier and more uniform in maturity.

"The height at which the ears are borne on the stalk bears a direct relation to the maturity, the higher ears being uniformly later. Diseases can be detected at this time and all ears from diseased stalks passed by. G. N. Hoffer, of Purdue university, has proved that most diseases are transmitted through the seed. Nubbins are largely a result of some form of disease. The characters of the stalk and ear should be judged together. This is impossible where crib selection is practiced."

The seed scarcity of last year made it necessary to import many varieties from other localities of Indiana or other States. Years of careful study and selection have established varieties suited to the five State corn districts. These varieties stood the test of years and proved their value. It may be that in some instances introduced varieties are worthy of adoption. Caution should be exercised even here, because one season's experience is insufficient upon which to base judgment. Exceptionally favorable weather prevailed this season; another season may not be so favorable.

Corn is made up of cellular tissue. Freezing bursts the cell walls of moist corn in the same way that freezing bursts earthenware vessels filled with water. Freezing will burst neither when dry. Hence, corn should be placed in an airy place, where there is no danger of freezing, until thoroughly dry. It should be so hung up or raked that no two ears touch, insuring a free circulation of air from all sides. Molds and rots will not develop where these conditions exist.

### Farmers Increase Wheat Acreage.

More than half of the Indiana counties have reported "over the top" in the campaign to increase the wheat acreage this year, according to a statement made today to D. S. Myer, State leader of the wheat campaign. Farmers in the Indianapolis county agent district, which includes Marion, Hendricks, Hamilton, Hancock, Morgan, Johnson, Shelby, Rush, Bartholomew and Decatur counties, will sow 20 per cent more wheat this fall than last, Mr. Myer declared.

Randolph County farmers will increase their acreage upwards of 50 per cent, and Fountain County, which was given a quota of 13,000 acres, will be "over the top" when the returns of sowing are checked up, according to advices from Covington. The northwest section of the State, where large quantities of corn and oats are grown, is coming to the front with the wheat acreage this year, some of the counties showing increases as much as 100 per cent.

"The fixing of the price for the 1919 crop also will have its effect," said Mr. Myer. "The assurance that the old price will prevail gives the farmer a sound basis on which to figure and

promises a profit for next year, providing he has any kind of crop."

Three men of the Purdue extension staff or from the Department of Agriculture have been busy in the State the last few weeks demonstrating the control of loose smut in wheat by the hot water method. This work has been done in 16 counties and will be taken up in 17 more before wheat sowing ends. Agricultural agents in the 75 counties having such men to head their food production work, have also given a number of demonstrations to show the control of stinking smut by use of formaldehyde.

### As to Pleasure Motoring on Sundays.

The United States Fuel Administration finds that in regard to the conservation of gasoline many have understood that the plan of not driving pleasure automobiles on Sundays was an order instead of a request. It has been suggested that the result to be sought might better be gained by a card system or some other method of rationing gasoline. The answer to this is that in the time it would take to inaugurate a card system of rationing, the shortage should be overcome, particularly if there is heed to the calls of conservation with regard to waste, leaks, and the running of motors when not actually in operation. There is further answer that from European experience the machinery of administering a rationing system to three or four million automobile users is so large and so extremely expensive that it should not be undertaken until the need is extremely great.

The request for no Sunday driving was limited to the territory east of the Mississippi because the great bulk of the country's gasoline is obtained in the mid-continent fields, in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana, while all oil and gasoline sent to the war zone is shipped from our Atlantic seaboard, and transportation is saved by conservation in the east.

People have asked whether they should use their cars for church-going. The answer is, according to the Fuel Administration, that where church can be reached reasonably in another way, the automobile should not be used and that, after all, the conscience of each citizen will be his best guide.

It has been reported that in a great many cases the proprietors of hotels and restaurants in outlying districts, and many operators of soda fountains in the cities, refused to serve pleasure-seeking customers who drove out in automobiles. Taxicab operators in most cities refused, last Sunday, to take passengers except on specific trips. They declined all hourly and pleasure trips. Patrons of sight-seeing cars have also been made to feel that by riding on Sunday they are violating the administration's request just as much as the man who drives his own car.

### Welfare Workers Wanted.

The Publicity Bureau of the Indiana State Council of Defense has been requested to announce that the Jewish Welfare Board, working in the United States army and navy, wants "big men for home and overseas service." Men between 36 and 55 years of age, with a Jewish and secular education are preferred, but these qualifications are not essential. The board announces that it already has 200 welfare workers with the army and navy forces in training stations and "over there." The work of the board is recognized by the War Department, and has its full approval. The headquarters of the board are at 149 Fifth avenue, New York City, where information may be obtained relative to the service.

## Farmers Assured of Fair Price for Wheat

**Carl Sims Tells State Council of Possible  
Difficulties in Maintaining \$2.20  
Per Bushel in 1919.**

At the request of Chairman M. E. Foley, Carl Sims, head of the Grain and Milling Division of the Federal Food Administration for Indiana, explained to the Indiana State Council of Defense, at its meeting September 10, the situation in reference to the President's proclamation fixing a price of \$2.20 per bushel for wheat. Mr. Sims said there is a "reasonable certainty" of the Indiana farmer receiving "around \$2" for his 1919 harvest of wheat. He added that the President had announced his purpose to name an equalization board early in 1919, when the full reports of the crop are in, for the purpose of considering modifications of the wheat price proclamation. Mr. Sims referred to the possibilities of the war coming to an end with immense surpluses of wheat in this country, in Argentine and in Australia, and the difficulties the government might encounter in maintaining the price now fixed.

Isaac D. Straus asked the attention of the council to the suggestion that came from H. M. Wells, associate federal director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, that high school boys be given the opportunity to extend their productive work by adding to their vacation periods. Mr. Straus then asked that President George L. Mackintosh of Wabash College be heard, and the following resolution offered by Dr. Mackintosh was unanimously adopted by the council:

Indianapolis, Ind., September 10, 1918.

Whereas, W. E. Hall, national director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, has emphasized in his letter of August 28, 1918, the depletion of man-power available for work on farms, and has pointed out in unmistakable terms the future serious conditions that are confronting the nation when the new draft has further reduced the said reserve to the extent of three million, and

Whereas, In the said letter he has suggested the speeding up of school work in an effort to reduce the length of the school year from nine to seven months, in order that the young men of reserve age may be available for farm service; therefore be it

Resolved, That we do recommend to the State Board of Education of Indiana that it takes such action with reference to high school as will best serve the existing emergency; and

Whereas, such speeding up of the school work will shorten the school year; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Council of Defense suggests as an emergency measure the plan of revising contracts with teachers to read "per school year" in lieu of "per month," to the effect that where the work of a school year, ordinarily consisting of nine months, has been accomplished in seven months, the teacher shall receive the full school year pay.

It was stated to the council by Dr. Mackintosh that the resolution does not contemplate any reduction in the "already meager pay" of school teachers. Mr. Straus added that Attorney-General Ele Stansbury had advised that only by rewording the contracts of teachers would it be possible to have them receive the same pay hour

(Continued on Page 7)

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## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—A case that will probably serve as a state test has come up in Adams County, where Judge D. E. Smith of Decatur, on the petition of George Kinzie, county treasurer, has ordered the personal property of Vilas Huser, a soldier fighting in France, sold for delinquent taxes, for the year 1917, due in 1918. The property consists of a half interest in a ditching machine, valued at \$300, and an automobile valued at \$200. The taxes were due the first Monday in May, 1918, and Huser enlisted March 30, 1918. Huser has fled, through his attorneys, a petition asking that the order of the court be vacated. . . . Mrs. Faye Smith-Knapp, county chairman of the woman's Fourth Liberty Loan drive, is getting her working organization into shape. Township organizers assigned to date are: Union, Mrs. Fred Linn; Root, Mrs. S. D. Beavers; Breble, Mrs. C. V. Connell; Kirkland, Mrs. Will Kremers; Washington, Mrs. C. S. Niblick; St. Mary's, Mrs. Ed Moses; Blue Creek, Mrs. J. S. Coverdale; Monroe, Mrs. Horace Callow; French, Mrs. J. L. Kocher; Jefferson, Mrs. C. L. Walters; Wabash, Mrs. C. A. Dugan; Hartford, Mrs. F. E. France. Mrs. F. W. Downs has been named chairman of the speakers' bureau, and Miss Jessie Magley will look after the publicity. . . . The labor board of Adams County, composed of Dan Erwin, chairman; Will Kremers and James Hurst, has been called on to furnish 88 unskilled non-essential war workers, and arrangements have been made for a survey of the unskilled labor material available in the county.

**Allen County.**—Ft. Wayne has adopted a novel way of raising money for the Red Cross. At the northwest corner of the court house a space has been set aside for the collection of old, worn-out automobile tires, and every auto owner in the county has been asked to dig out his old tires and bring them down and add to the pile, which will eventually be sold for the Red Cross on account of the rubber.

**Clark County.**—In response to the government call for walnut and hickory nuts as well as the shells of these nuts, the county council of defense has made arrangements, through the schools, to have receptacles at every school-house, in order to encourage the children to bring these war necessities. The council will gather up the accumulation and send it to the proper authorities. S. L. Scott, superintendent of county schools, has been asked to co-operate. . . . Saving by the community purchasing plan has been adopted by the Clark-Harrison Cow Testing Association, which was organized some months ago, and arrangements are now being consummated to purchase their winter supply of feed on the co-operative plan.

**Clay County.**—Over 400 Pekin ducks which were raised by Mr. Lewis McNutt, on Idylwild farm, close to Brazil, were picked by the ladies of the Jackson Township food clubs, and the feathers donated to the Red Cross for pillows. These pillows which are being made by the Red Cross will be sent to France for the use of wounded soldiers in hospitals. As the ducks must be picked every six weeks, quite a supply of feathers for pillows will be obtained. . . . That the coal miners of this section are doing their part toward the winning of the war was shown when the miners of the Brazil district on a recent payday received approximately \$100,000. All mines are operating at capacity, and this is the largest amount ever distributed among the mine workers of this locality.

**Delaware County.**—Muncie employers and employees are realizing the benefits to be derived from the Community Labor Board. Manufacturers who have heretofore been at a loss to fill vacancies have discovered the employment office can meet the situation. Many specialty workers, such as structural iron workers, electricians, railroaders and mechanics, have been placed by the agency. Miss Mary Myer, in charge of the woman's division of the office, states that many women, the wives and daughters of men who have been sent to France, are ready to take the places of men in factories and offices. . . . At the closing session of the county teachers' institute, E. J. Black, county superintendent of schools, announced that according to a telegram received from Washington, Delaware County led in war garden work and canning. . . . Muncie attorneys originated a plan to financially aid the county war mothers' organization, which they learned was practically without working funds. During the Labor Day parade a number of attorneys carried a large flag into which persons were asked to throw coins as the parade marched by, and a little over \$225 was realized in this way. In addition to making personal visits of sympathy to homes where a son, brother or husband has made the supreme sacrifice, in many instances this organization has proffered immediate financial aid. . . . Muncie physicians are considering some way of labeling their automobiles on Sundays in order to avoid insults where it is necessary for them to make use of their machines for professional calls.

**Dubois County.**—The Huntington canning factory, in order to care for the large crop of tomatoes it is receiving, has been compelled to work on Sundays and at night. On a recent Sunday a flag raising took place. A beautiful American flag, 8 x 12 feet, was purchased with money donated by the men employed at the factory, and presented a thrilling sight as it was hoisted to the top of the iron flagpole 25 feet above the building, while the employees sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." . . . The Dubois County Council of Defense has received an appropriation of \$3,000. This amount was decided on at the September meeting of the civil county council. At the same meeting the council passed a resolution authorizing the county com-

missioners to have 40 acres of the bottom land of the county poor farm surveyed with a view of selling it at \$70 per acre, the proceeds from this sale to be used in the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

**Elkhart County.**—A Mennonite church in Goshen has been splashed with yellow paint owing to a report that some of the members are not in sympathy with the war policy of the government. The same paint treatment was given several automobiles parked outside the church on the first gasolineless Sunday.

**Fayette County.**—A dozen young women of Connersville have been vigorously campaigning for the honor of being made sponsor of the new ship "Connersville." Ballot boxes have been placed in banks, drug and cigar stores. Votes are a penny each, and the proceeds from the campaign will go toward support of the Red Cross. Candidates have the public thoroughly interested in the race, and during one of the noonday luncheons held at the chamber of commerce 11,400 ballots were sold. . . . At the direction of the government, representatives of the ammunition box manufacturers of the United States met in Connersville to make a study of the methods of a Connersville company which is engaged in the production of ammunition boxes. A new system of crating the product, devised recently, has been accepted by the government, and the meeting was ordered partly on this account. Ultimately the government hopes to standardize its ammunition box business. . . . An additional appropriation of \$500 to defray the running expenses of the county council of defense for the balance of this year has been made by the county council, which has also authorized an appropriation of \$2,200 to be placed at the disposal of the defense body for 1918. It is believed the public will support this action of the civil council. Fayette County citizens have prided themselves on their record in war activities, and it is presumed they will be proud of the fact that the men handling the county's finances are ready to appropriate a sum with which to carry on the most important work of the age. . . . Mrs. George Cain, who has been acting chairman of the woman's section of the county council of defense, has retired, and has been succeeded by Mrs. F. I. Burrows.

**Gibson County.**—The draft has made such inroads on the Southern Railway shops at Princeton that Master Mechanic Johnson has had to call on woman labor. Twelve women are now employed regularly, ten colored women as engine wipers and two white women in the coach cleaning department. The management intends to give them a fair trial and if they make good other women will be called on to follow them in these and other lines of work at the shops.

**Grant County.**—At the meeting of the Ben Moore thrashing ring at Swayzee to make their season's settlement, the members devoted the money which in seasons past has been spent on refreshments to the purchase of Thrift Stamps.

**Howard County.**—John B. Joyce and D. P. Strode, two members of the committee named by the taxpayers of Howard County for the purpose of investigating the legality of the county council making an appropriation for benevolent war purposes, met with C. C. Shirley, E. B. Barnes and Lloyd McClure, to discuss the petition which is to be presented to the county council. The attorneys were of the opinion that the Legislature would probably pass an act legalizing such an appropriation and tax levy, and thought the levy could be made with the contingent that if the Legislature did not legalize the expenditure the money would not be collected. Mr. Joyce drew up another petition covering the matter, and Howard County citizens now await the council's action. . . . A permanent committee composed of Will H. Arnett, Carl S. Wadman of Russiaville, J. D. Haworth of Greentown, C. B. Tudor of Oakford, and John R. McIntosh has been appointed by the county council of defense for the purpose of investigating proposed improvements of roads and highways, and to push the improvement of any highway necessary to secure the proposed motor truck line. It was felt such a committee should be called into existence so that some designated body of men would be familiar with the situation in Howard County, and be in position to properly present such matters before the State Council, and procure the postponement of all improvements not needed and secure permission for proceeding with those which would prove a vital contribution to the success of the war. . . . Stimulated by the success attending the community sings being held in Indianapolis, Muncie scheduled its initial sing September 12th. I. A. Thompson, assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A., made arrangements with the war camp community service headquarters at the state capital for an experienced leader, and such selections as "Over There," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "The Long, Long Trail," "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" are to be put on the program, as public approval has stamped these as favorites.

**Jackson County.**—The answers to the questionnaires sent out to Jackson County farmers, requesting information as to the cost of using commercial fertilizer and lime on their land, and the benefits derived from same, will be used in arranging for special demonstration work this fall.

**Johnson County.**—The champion knitter of the Whiteland Red Cross auxiliary is Mrs. Jane VanArsdale, age 87 years. The last consignment to the county headquarters from this auxiliary consisted of 192 pairs of socks, and of these Mrs. VanArsdale knit 36 pairs. The women of the Whiteland auxiliary bought the yarn, knit the socks and donated them to the Red Cross without any expense whatever to the county chapter. The money for the yarn was obtained from the proceeds of various benefits and entertainments. The auxiliary also has made large quantities of surgical dressings, sweaters, helmets, wristlets and other knitted equipment have been produced in addition to the 192 pairs of

socks. The donation is a most practical expression of the patriotic spirit which is dominating war work among Whiteland women.

**Kosciusko County.**—County Food Administrator James R. Frazier has announced the members of his newly appointed county price publication board, which will publish weekly a price schedule so the general buying public may be guided by it. Merchants do not have to adhere strictly to the prices named, but if they sell above the quotations listed by the price fixing board the public will know their prices are excessive. The personnel of the board is made up of one representative each of the wholesalers, retailers, cash and carry grocers, meat dealers, city trades, retail stores outside of Warsaw, and labor. In addition to Mr. Frazier, the members of the board are: Wholesale, Edward Braude, Silver Lake; Warsaw retail stores, Perry Easterday, Warsaw; retail stores outside of Warsaw, W. E. Davis, Burket; cash and carry stores, R. H. Collins, Warsaw; meat dealers, Richard Haas, Warsaw; Warsaw consumers, Eugene Alleman, Warsaw; Laboring people, Lou Rice, Warsaw.

**Lake County.**—With the coming of winter the fuel question becomes a most important one, and having in mind the shortage of fuel during the past winter, the Lake County Council at one of its late meetings passed the following resolution: "Whereas, The supply of fuel will no doubt be inadequate during the coming months and the use of coal must be curtailed in every manner possible. Therefore: Be It Resolved, That the use of wood as a fuel be encouraged and farmers and others in a position to procure and use wood be and are hereby asked and urged to prepare an ample supply of wood for their own use and to furnish same to others as far as possible at reasonable prices. And be it further resolved, That publicity be given to this resolution through the public press and the township council of defense." . . . In order to conserve fuel, oil, gasoline and labor, all garages, gasoline filling stations and automobile repair shops in Gary will close each evening at 6:30, except Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. . . . Rent profiteering in Gary may be considerably reduced by the use of the publicity which is to be given the matter by the township council of defense. A committee has been appointed, charged with the duty of receiving and hearing complaints from tenants relative to alleged excessive rentals. Township Chairman Curtis advises in no instance will favoritism be shown. . . . Mrs. Wicks of Gary, reporting on the registration of women in Lake County, advises that Hammond is the banner city, with a registration of 6,300 women; Gary comes next, with 5,600; then follows Indiana Harbor, 3,000; Crown Point and southern districts, 2,800; Whiting, 1,000, and Hobart, 500. East Chicago has not reported, but Mrs. Wicks stated when the final reports were in she would say Lake County had registered 20,000 women, making it the banner county in the State. . . . Harvey J. Curtis, chairman of the Calumet Township Council of Defense, has been delegated to secure and make out a complete record of every soldier that has gone from Gary, and as Gary has sent practically 6,000 men this is no small task. It is not too big for the township council, however, and they are going after it in the spirit which spells success.

**Lagrange County.**—After serving only two weeks as county agricultural agent, C. R. Benjamin has been called into active service, and is now at Camp Taylor, Ky. In undertaking the work in Lagrange County, Mr. Benjamin was under the impression that agricultural agents would be exempt at this time. . . . E. H. Curtis donated ten bushels of Red Wave wheat from a field of forty acres which averaged forty bushels to the acre, and arranged that it be sold to the highest bidder for the benefit of the Red Cross. It was bought by Katherine R. Williams, representing E. W. Nash of Asheville, N. C., at a price of \$60. Mr. Curtis will deliver the ten bushels to Miss Williams and will turn her check over to Valentine D. Weaver, treasurer of the Red Cross county chapter.

**Laporte County.**—W. C. Freeman of the Michigan City Y. M. C. A., who succeeds F. R. Farnum as local director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, is completing arrangements for a campaign which will bring the membership of the Michigan City Reserve to 800 boys. There are only 200 boys enrolled at present.

**Lawrence County.**—Miss Blanche Jambol and Mrs. Madeline VanDyke of Bedford are collecting guide books for American officers, and already have forwarded a number of Baedekers to the government at Washington to be shipped abroad for the use of our army officers.

**Marion County.**—Several of the large department stores in Indianapolis, before starting the day's business, assemble the employees on the main floor, where all unite in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." . . . Indianapolis garbage wagons are now manned by women. Given a team already hitched, and they do their work well, the commissioners report; but men are still employed to hitch the mules before starting the day's work, the spirit of the women evidently quailing before the hitching process. Colored women are employed in this collecting of garbage.

**Monroe County.**—Overall for women workers have been officially approved by the city council of Bloomington, which held a special session to pass upon the propriety of the use of these garments by women war workers.

**Montgomery County.**—How to strictly adhere to the rules of the first "gasolineless Sunday" and still reach the golf links was a problem for Crawfordville golfers, which one of the enthusiasts solved by resurrecting an old party hack which years ago was a means of transportation in the city.

**Owen County.**—At the last meeting of the county council of defense, Captain Beem reported that 521 boys had



been enrolled on the records of the council as having entered the various branches of military service.

Parke County.—The Parke County Council of Defense has mailed to the nearest relatives of Parke County men who have given their lives for their country a beautiful parchment seal attached to the parchment by a black ribbon. The memorials bear the signature of J. S. McFaddin, president, and Mary Leatherman, secretary. The memorial reads as follows: "To the Family—As we write these lines a great and momentous battle is being fought. America with her allies is engaged in the world's greatest war. A war of self-defense being waged by our armies in the cause of humanity, of democracy, of true Christianity. A war being waged that our children, and children's children, may enjoy liberty and equality; may enjoy the pleasures and blessings of freedom, of the free use of God's highways, of free speech, and the right to worship our God; not the German god of war, but our God of love and peace. We are engaged in war that there may be no other war. The name of ..... has been inscribed by the hand of death, on the honor roll of Parke County. We share your loss with you. The hearts of all loyal citizens beat in sympathy and we all sorrow with you. We honor him, in imperishable memory, because he gave his all that free America might live. While he has died in the glory of his youth, he has died a brave soldier in a glorious cause. At this time we should recall the words of the immortal Lincoln: 'That from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'"

Porter County.—Valparaiso tersely sums up the results of the first Sunday under the "gasoline prohibition" requested by the fuel administration: "No Sunday accidents. Less work for the undertakers. Less toll for the casket makers. Less exercise for the cemetery laborer. Fewer chickens run over in the country. Saving of 3,000 gallons of gasoline in the city of Valparaiso."

Posey County.—The county civil council has made an appropriation to the county council of defense, of \$300.

Putnam County.—Depauw University officials at Greencastle have indicated that the Beta Theta Pi, the Sigma Chi and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity houses will be the first to be taken over under the government program for training students in military tactics during the coming school year.

Pipley County.—The county council of defense has received an appropriation of \$3,000, to meet the running expenses of the council next year. They will also have the handing of an additional sum of \$20,000, which was appropriated to them by the civil county council to meet Ripley County's quota for war relief purposes in 1919.

Shelby County.—Frank Meiks, winner of first prize in the Shelby County boys' pig feeding contest, is anxious that other boys in the county "learn the art of feeding and help raise meat to feed our boys so that we may lick the Kaiser." Following is his own story of how he became interested in the work: "Last year, 1917, our county agent, Mr. East, made plans to organize a pig feeding club. After consulting Mr. East, I decided to enter the contest and feed a pig. I enjoyed the feeding and considered it a valuable experience for a boy. This year I decided to feed again, so selected a pig from my father's herd, a big type Poland China, farrowed March, 1918. The pig was weaned when it was about ten weeks old, that being the first of June, and at this time weighed 50 pounds. The pig was placed on a self-feeder and was fed 307 pounds of corn, 37 pounds of shorts, 10 pounds of tankage, 800 pounds of skim milk. It was fed 88 days and made a gain of 160 pounds at a cost of \$11.10. An average daily gain during the feeding period of 1.87 pounds per day, at a cost of 7.3 cents per pound. The pig has made good growth and is in fine condition to finish out. It is quite interesting to watch the progress of feeding from start to finish. I consider the self-feeder a profitable way to feed; it saves time, the pig always has before it what it wants, or, in other words, it can balance its own ration."....To Paul Carlisle of Shelbyville goes the credit for solving a problem which gave our government much concern during the early days of the war. Shells stacked on the ground suffered from the bad effects of weather conditions, and experts were called on to remedy the trouble. Finally Paul Carlisle succeeded in preparing a waterproof covering that completely protects the shells from climatic and atmospheric conditions. Shells may now be stacked on the ground, if necessary, and remain there indefinitely without injury....The Shelbyville Chamber of Commerce has a woman secretary, Miss Cecile Cox. She succeeds Carroll R. Woods, who has entered the army. Miss Cox is believed to be the first woman to be named as secretary of a commercial organization in Indiana....With each increasing draft call labor is depending more and more on the efforts of women in industry. Shelbyville reports that its entire Western Union office force is now composed of women. Mrs. Frank H. Wolfe is managing the office, assisted by Miss Eva Fillenworth as clerk and Mrs. Ivaold Duncan as messenger....Dr. Thomas Green has been appointed to recruit doctors in Shelby County for the "Volunteer Medical Corps." The government is short of doctors, and the medical section of the Council of National Defense has undertaken to ascertain the available recruits in every State, by counties....The Shelby County war chest fund has received a gift which is gratifying for other than pecuniary reasons. A citizen called at the office and, stating that he had been missed in the drive, left a check for

\$15, with the remark, "Other men are giving their sons, I should give my money." This is the spirit that is making our secondary lines of defense impregnable.

Spencer County.—The Rockport food club at its next meeting will be addressed by Miss Cook on the subject of "School Lunches." This is a timely subject, and it is a matter of importance both to mothers and children to be able to prepare a school lunch that has the proper proportion of food constituents and is also inviting in appearance and taste.

Sullivan County.—At a meeting of the Sullivan County Medical Association, a resolution was adopted to donate surgical attention to any Sullivan County men who are leaving for service. Physicians who voted for this gratis service to the boys leaving for the front were: Drs. R. H. Van Cleave and J. T. Oliphant, of Farmersburg; C. W. Thralls, C. W. Asbury and George Plew, of Hymersburg; J. H. Work, J. B. Maple and E. E. Robards, of Hymersburg; J. J. Parker, of Merom; C. E. Whippis and W. A. Bailey, of Carlisle; J. J. Jackson, of Pleasantville, and J. R. Crowder, C. F. Briggs, G. D. Scott, J. H. Neff, Joe Freeman, G. G. Billman, L. A. Stewart, S. E. Lindley and R. A. Barco.

Tippecanoe County.—The civil county council has appropriated \$125,000, to be paid out of a county fund collected by taxation, to meet the demands which will be made on Tippecanoe County citizens during the ensuing year in support of war activities under the auspices of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Jewish Relief and K. of C. A list of residents of the county whose names do not appear on the tax list will be compiled, and opportunity will be offered them to contribute whatever their circumstances permit or their generosity dictates. Public sentiment seems to be strongly in favor of the new plan, as it eliminates entirely the time and energy required in the past in making the various drives a success...."The Purdue Exponent," the university's daily paper, has discontinued publication until the close of the war.

Union County.—September 12th has been set aside as Liberty Guard day in Union County. A monster parade at Liberty has been planned. Two companies of the guard will head the procession, and the various county war organizations are to be in line, including the War Mothers, Fathers, Boy Scouts, Joan of Arc girls, school children, members of the Red Cross organization, Allied War Relief Society, and other organizations. A "country store" will sell off all contributed produce, and the proceeds will be used to buy uniforms for the guards. Committees for the various townships have been named, and they will appoint solicitors to secure contributions for the country store. At present there are about 150 men in the Liberty Guard of Union County.

Vanderburgh County.—Several American soldiers who were wounded in action in battle in France have arrived at Evansville and have been placed in the United States marine hospital for treatment. Evansville is the first Indiana city to receive a group of the injured fighters....Under the terms of the will of Charles Kahn, a retired grocer of Evansville, the Red Cross will receive the bulk of his estate, amounting to near a hundred thousand dollars.

Vigo County.—Mrs. John Cox of the county council of defense has finished the registering of Vigo's physicians who have not yet gone to war. She found between sixty-five and seventy physicians in Terre Haute and the surrounding small towns of the county....Terre Haute's next-to-the-last community sing at Collett park last Sunday night was the most enthusiastic one yet. Although it was autumnless day the park was crowded. Judge Swango was the four-minute speaker and George Wyckoff directed the singing....On last Sunday night Rev. O. L. Richmond of the Central Presbyterian Church conducted a unique Thrift Stamp campaign, which resulted in wholesale selling of stamps. A piano was loaded on a truck, with it a crowd of soldier boys from Camp Rose, and a tour was made through the principal streets of the city. The boys sang and a number of patriotic women sold stamps at every stop. Besides this campaign, booths are now running in full force upon Main street all the time. The city schools have taken up their sale again and the spirit of contest runs high. In two days the children at Thompson School bought \$74 worth of Thrift Stamps....The executive committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan has been organized. Mr. James Royse was elected chairman. The committee is composed of a representative of every bank in the city, Mrs. Nicholas Mesirov and Mr. Earl Houck, chairman of the council of defense. They are holding a meeting every morning at 9:00 o'clock and expect to soon have all plans perfected for the campaign....The schools are enthusiastically collecting peach, apricot, plum and other varieties of seeds as requested by the government. George Wyckoff, city scout executive, has been appointed by the council of defense to take charge of this work.

Wayne County.—The first women rural route mail carriers of Wayne County were inducted into service when Miss Pearl Thomas and Mrs. Florence Hawk assumed their duties as substitutes while regular carriers are taking their vacations. Postmaster Charles Beck said "the women are getting along fine" and the carrierettes said they were enjoying their work immensely.

Wells County.—The Jefferson Food Club of Ossian held a very interesting meeting on September 12th. The program was in charge of Mrs. J. W. Crummit, and food talks were given by Mrs. H. C. Hunter, Mrs. Gerald Beaty, Mrs. J. G. Stirling, Mrs. W. W. Fryback and Mrs. C. A. Hostetter, following which was an address on "Belgium Enslaved," by Rev. Griffes, several good musical numbers and a general discussion on timely food topics.

## Red Cross Activities

The following is authorized by the Red Cross War Council:

"The War Council of the American Red Cross to-day issued the second installment of its reports to the American people concerning the use being made of the Red Cross War Fund. This particular installment covers work being done in Italy since the beginning of the war and plans made for the period up to the end of December, 1918.

"In carrying out its work in Italy the American Red Cross has appropriated to July 1, 1918, the sum of \$7,939,653.50. The greatly enlarged field of opportunity and obligation in Italy has called for an appropriation for the six months ending December, 1918, amounting to \$12,657,837.50.

"Thus by the end of the year 1918 the American Red Cross will have expended since the war began, and up to the end of 1918, at least \$20,000,000.00 in work of relief in Italy.

"Need for Red Cross work in Italy became apparent to the War Council in Washington early in the summer of 1917 and a temporary commission, headed by George F. Baker, Jr., was sent to Italy to make a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the needs there. As a result of the commission's report, a permanent commission was in process of formation when the Teutonic drive on the Austrian front filled all Italy with homeless, starving, despairing refugees and brought on a crisis which took American Red Cross workers into the Italian field. From that moment their activities have never ceased.

"To-day Italy is fully convinced that the American people are a nation of deeds as well as words. There is scarcely a village or commune which has not been given unmistakable evidence of the generosity, kindness and ability of America in the work of saving Europe from the grasp of Teutonic autocracy.

"In this connection, Col. John Buchan, one of the directors of the British Ministry on Information said:

"I hope Americans appreciate the work which their Red Cross organization has done in Italy. American work was wonderful. It was organized and accomplished with deftness, energy and tact. It must have been enormously expensive, but it was worth many times what it cost in its remarkable effect on the morale, not only of the people at home, but at the front, where its maximum was felt.

"A survey made in July shows that up to that time relief had been distributed to nearly 400,000 needy families of soldiers. At last reports the American Red Cross had in operation in Italy 41 kitchens with a capacity of 130,000 rations weekly. These were contributing to the comfort and support of 131,000 families. It is maintaining 43 workrooms where nearly 3,000 women are employed in producing an average of 80,000 garments. There are eighty-two nurseries caring for 13,000 children. There are nineteen health centers containing 8,046 children. There are twelve adult health centers caring for an average of 500 persons weekly.

"All this character of work done up to July 1, 1918, was accomplished at a cost of \$4,347,383. Work among the soldiers at the front up to July 1, 1918, had cost \$2,844,602. A special emergency fund was expended during the same period taking care of thousands of refugees. This was done at a cost of \$174,700. Another item of expense during the early days was that of transportation. This amounted to \$200,462. Operating expenses during this period amounted to \$167,537.

"In connection with the foregoing there are two things that are worthy of note. The first is that the purchasing power of every dollar contributed to the American Red Cross, because of its vast field of voluntary endeavor and supply, is \$1.59. The other is the strict economy observed in all branches of the work. The following cablegram from Mr. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, to Col. Per-

(Continued on Page 7)



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

## Indiana State Council of Defense

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the federal and state governments and generally serve the cause of the nation in its prosecution of the war with Germany.



Vol. II INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 5

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

Fatalities among Indiana soldiers as taken from War Department reports for week ending September 6:

September 3:

Private Paola Pitman, Terre Haute.  
Private Leslie Thomas, Michigan City.  
Private Benjamin R. Hannel, Cass.

September 5.

Private Harry C. Leeman, Arcadia.  
Private Edmund G. Wagner, LaCrosse.  
Lieutenant Robert E. Kennington, Indianapolis.  
Corporal Wm. O. Loudon, Indianapolis.

September 8:

Private James H. Bicknell, Indianapolis.  
Private Wm. J. Haske, Aurora.

## Merchants' Economy

The following official statement comes from the Council of National Defense:

The Council of National Defense has heretofore emphasized the necessity of restricting Christmas buying during the coming fall for certain specific reasons which it has stated. These reasons are in brief the necessity for saving labor and material in the manufacture and sale of Christmas gifts and of saving the transportation and delivery facilities necessarily involved in the large volume of Christmas purchases.

After conference with representatives of leading industries and retail interests concerned, it is found that the manufacture of goods for the coming holiday season has been substantially completed, that the transportation of the goods to the point of sale is also largely done and that much of the material used for Christmas purchases, especially in the manufacture of toys, is the waste material derived from prior processes of manufacture.

The retail interests represented at the conference have agreed not to increase their working force by reason of the holiday business over the average force employed by them throughout the year and not to increase the normal working hours of their force during the Christmas season. They also agreed to use their utmost efforts to confine Christmas giving, except for young children, to useful articles and to spread the period for holiday purchases over the months of October, November and December. In order to relieve the transportation facilities of the country from a congestion in the latter half of December which would be so hurtful to the interests of the Nation that it cannot be permitted, the retail interests represented at this hearing have agreed to co-operate further in the campaign heretofore and now being carried on under the auspices of the War Industries Board, to restrict deliveries and to induce their customers to carry their own packages wherever possible.

The retail interests to which reference has been made have further agreed to make an announcement to the above substantial effect in their advertisements commencing in early September and repeating same weekly thereafter. The above suggestions if faithfully and loyally put into effect throughout the country will make possible a

continuance of the holiday custom without endangering the national interests thereby.

The Council of National Defense will co-operate in carrying out the suggested measures. It looks to organized business bodies of every nature and throughout the country actively to join in the movement as providing means whereby that co-operation between the Government and the people can be had which alone will permit the continuance of holiday business in such form, on such scale, and by such methods as are consistent with the national welfare. This announcement is definitely conditioned upon loyal and thorough co-operation in spirit and in letter on the part of sellers and buyers throughout the country.

## Americans Must Emulate Spirit of British Tommy

"How are you feeling this morning?" asked an American woman of the British Tommies in a base hospital ward.

"Top Hole, thank you, M'am," came the invariable reply. Everywhere a brave smile and a cheery "Top Hole" met her sympathetic inquiry.

"Their spirit is indomitable and makes me so ashamed of my momentary faltering this morning," she remarked later to the British surgeon in charge. "But tell me," she added, "just what do they mean by 'Top Hole'?"

"Well," laughed the physician, "I'll tell you. You see the British soldier of an earlier day wore a belt with his uniform, and when invited out to dine, if he was forced to loosen this to the very last or top hole, it indicated that he had had the best dinner possible. And so," he concluded, "'Top Hole' has come to express for the British Tommy a satisfied contentment."

All America today should learn to say "Top Hole" with the British Tommy, and just as cheerily, though with a trifle change in meaning. With every loyal and patriotic American it should mean the farthest *inside* hole instead of the farthest *outside* one, and should indicate that he is pulling in his belt willingly and patriotically whenever the Food Administration requests it.

What can be accomplished in this way has been demonstrated in wheat and meat conservation during the last year.

Shipments of meats, fats and dairy products increased last year over those of the previous year by 844,600,000 pounds.

Due to the concerted efforts of homes, public eating places, food trades, and, above all, the American housewives, this country sent to the Allies 80,900,000 pounds more cereal and cereal products than during the previous year. When we consider that we did not have the surplus of the previous year upon which to draw, but that these wheat shipments represent the individual savings of the people themselves, we can appreciate how faithfully Americans have buckled in their belts to the top hole.

This year will probably be the top hole of our agricultural production during the war's duration. More and more men will be turned from agricultural pursuits to fighting or other war work. There can be no danger of famine with such an abundant harvest in sight, but we know not what leaner years are ahead. It is the better part of valor to continue eating Victory breads and fill our storehouses with a safe surplus for ourselves and our fellow fighters. There may be no need for "Top Hole," but there should be at least a safe margin saved.

There is a very urgent need at present for "Top Hole" in sugar saving. No one needs quick energy and fuel food like our fighters at the front. One pound of sugar has 1,814 heat calories as well as being the most energizing of all food products. There are, however, other fuel and energizing foods still available over here, and what patriotic American would not gladly forego a box of candy or an extra teaspoonful of sugar for the sake of those cheerful Tommies who, with an eye sightless forever, or a leg gone, still insist that they are "Top Hole."

As to food the Allies have no reason to fear the future, while the enemy dare not look into the coming winter without a shudder.

## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration, and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.

## SUGARLESS CANDIES.

"Candy and similar confections are used in the dietary less for their food value than to satisfy a desire for something to eat." At this time when sugar is so scarce, the old-fashioned candies made mainly of sugar should be replaced by sugarless sweets. Children crave candy and when eaten in limited quantities may be used in their diet. It is a favorite article to include in the school lunch. Candy should be eaten at meal time and should take the place of other desserts at the close of the meal, since the Food Administration asks that no "between meal piecing" be indulged in at the present time.

The following are sugarless sweets that have proved satisfactory as candy substitutes:

## Parisian Sweets.

Put through the meat chopper one pound of prepared dates, figs and nut meats. Add one tablespoon orange juice, a little grated orange peel and one-fourth cup of honey or syrup. Mold into balls and roll in chopped nuts or cocoanut or chocolate. This mixture may be packed in an oiled tin, put under a weight until firm, then cut in any shape desired. Melted chocolate may be added to mixture before molding if desired.

## Syrup Nongatines.

Boil one and one-half cups light colored syrup and one-half cup water to 240 degrees Fahrenheit or until it forms a firm ball when tried in cold water. Pour slowly onto a well-beaten white of one egg, beating constantly with a wire whisk. Place bowl over water kept just below the boiling point and fold and turn three or four minutes. Remove from fire, add one-half teaspoon vanilla or other flavoring and continue folding until mixture is nearly cool. Add one cup chopped salted peanuts or a mixture of any desired candied fruits and nuts. Spread one-half inch thick on rice paper, cover with rice paper and cut in rectangular pieces.

## Maple Cream.

Two cups maple sugar. One tablespoon butter. Three-fourths cup milk. Pinch of salt.

Cook sugar, milk and salt together until a soft ball forms when tried in cold water or until thermometer registers 113 degrees C. Cool slightly and then beat until creamy. Chopped nuts may be added.

## Stuffed Prunes.

Select sweet prunes. Soak over night. Dry, open carefully, remove stones and stuff with chopped raisins and nuts. Roll in granulated sugar.

## Honey Popcorn Balls.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 653.

Honey can be heated up to about 245 degrees F. without being greatly changed in color or flavor. If it is heated carefully most of the water is expelled. The honey then becomes hard on cooling and can be used for making popcorn balls. To make them, dip the popped corn into the hot honey, shape into balls and cool. Honey popcorn balls absorb moisture on standing in the air. They must therefore be either kept very closely covered or reheated and dried before being used.

## Taffy.

Two cups corn syrup. One tablespoon butter. One tablespoon vinegar. One teaspoon vanilla.

Cook until it cracks against the cup in which it is tested. Corn syrup candy must be cooked harder than ordinary sugar taffy.

Saving sugar saves shipping space for sending soldiers and supplies.



## Tightening Up Policy on Building Plans Ordered by Federal War Industries Board

State Council of Defense Will Be Asked to Assist by Passing First Upon All Civilian Projects That Are of a Non-War Nature in Order That Building Materials and Labor May Be Conserved for Government Use

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The determination of the War Industries Board and its chairman, Bernard M. Baruch, to meet the demands for war materials from the United States military authorities and the allies, has brought a tightening up policy as to civilian building plans with a view to the conservation of building materials and the release of labor to war work.

To assist the board in passing on the need and essentiality of proposed new non-war construction, Mr. Baruch has called to his assistance the State Councils of National Defense, which are asked to investigate through their local organizations and report on all proposed new building projects in their respective territories.

While the recommendations of these local organizations will not be final, they will be followed to the extent that no application for materials for projects coming within their jurisdiction will be considered by the War Industries Board until the council has reported. Final decision in all cases is reserved by the board.

Judge E. B. Parker, priorities commissioner, is preparing a set of instructions for the various State councils for their guidance in making recommendations as to the needs and essentiality of non-war construction. The duties of the councils will not include undertakings directed by, or under contract with, the War Department, Navy Department, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor, the United States Housing Corporation, and the following civilian enterprises:

### Certain Enterprises Exempted.

Repairs of or extensions to existing buildings involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding \$2,500.

Roadways, buildings, and other structures undertaken by or under contract with the United States Railroad Administration or a railroad operated by such administration.

Those directly connected with mines producing coal, metals, and ferro-alloy minerals.

Public highway improvements and street pavements when expressly approved in writing by the United States Highways Council.

For building projects not falling within one of the classes mentioned there will be required a special written permit issued by the Chief of Non-war Construction Section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board.

Anyone contemplating a building which he conceives to be in the public interest, or of such essentiality that under existing conditions it should not be deferred, should make a full statement of the facts in writing, under oath, and present it to the local representative of the Council of National Defense for his approval. This representative will report his approval with a statement of reasons, to the Non-war Construction Section of the War Industries Board for final decision.

### Letter to Mr. Baker.

Secretary Baker, acting as secretary of the Council of National Defense and of the Advisory Commission, promptly accepted for the council the request for co-operation and assistance made by the War Industries Board in the following letter from Mr. Baruch:

August 22, 1918.

The Honorable the Secretary of War,  
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary—Inspired by the exchange of letters between you and the President regarding the activities of the State Councils of National Defense—those splendid bodies of American business men—the thought comes to me that there may be a possibility of utilizing their serv-

ices in a highly important connection with the work of the War Industries Board.

I am submitting a brief outline of the plan I have in mind to you as president of the Council of National Defense in the hope that your view may coincide with mine and that I may gain your co-operation in effectuating the system. No one is more familiar than yourself with the necessity of increasing our fighting forces of men and materials, and the consequently heavy drain upon our resources caused by the increment. To meet the needs there must be, as indeed there is, a constantly growing curtailment, elimination, or conversion of non-war activities.

It is toward the end of curtailment that the State councils can be of immediate value. These bodies are already organized and have a working knowledge of war work and war necessities, and, of equal importance, knowledge of the things essential to the protection and supply of civilian needs. Their co-operation would prevent a heavy and unnecessary duplication of those tasks they are organized to handle.

It is very probable that at a later period there can be a widening of their field of usefulness, but for the present I should like to put into execution a plan whereby no application for building materials or commodities employed for repair purposes shall be considered by the War Industries Board, unless it has previously been passed upon and approved by the Council of National Defense in the State in which the application originates.

It is obviously impossible for the State councils to pass the final judgment upon such matters, since they do not have a full picture of all of our varying and constantly changing war needs, but I have no doubt that with certain broad principles to guide them the councils could be of great value in eliminating at the point of origin such projects that are not of a necessitous nature.

I am not prepared to say that the War Industries Board would necessarily be committed to a favorable decision because of a State council's approval of any project, but the board would pledge itself to give fullest consideration to such enterprises as are so indorsed and would not receive any without such indorsement.

It needs but slight study of the situation to see the advantage to be gained by the process I have here outlined. The members of the several State councils, being directly on the ground, will have a more intimate knowledge of the nature of the various demands that are now being pressed upon the attention of the War Industries Board in almost overwhelming number.

Their approval or disapproval will greatly simplify the system of award and will, by reducing the volume, expedite the business of the board and make for greater satisfaction for the applicants.

It is not necessary for me to repeat what is in your mind, as well as mine, that every request should be scrutinized with the utmost care and granted only when the need is imperative.

If you agree with my view of the value of the instrumentality of the State councils, I shall be glad to take the matter up with you or your representative, to the end of devising a definite system of procedure.

I am, my dear Mr. Secretary,

Yours very truly,

B. M. BARUCH.

### Let's Stay on the Job!

"The production of ships and of munitions will be largely increased if the disastrous labor turnover can be eliminated and our civil man-power wisely distributed and husbanded."—Secretary of Labor Wilson.

## News From France Brings a Realization

By Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

To the Members of U. S. Food Clubs:

The news from France during the last few weeks has made us realize that we are indeed at war. Seventeen months ago the decision was made which committed us definitely to a share in the struggle, responsibility and sacrifice in the world war until a decisive victory should be gained. During the first few months we were almost hysterical in our efforts to get the various departments of our war machinery working satisfactorily. Movements, official and unofficial, together with many wasteful fads, sprang into existence, each one bent on "doing its bit." The period of hysteria is over now, most of the fads have died out and have made room for legitimate war work. We now recognize that war is our national business and the business of each individual. We are settling down to the conduct of this business as though it were to be our regular work for years to come. This is the right attitude.

Thrift must be our motto until the war is over and until the devastated nations are again in a position to look after their own needs. Thrift must be the keynote of our lives until we can conscientiously say that the need for it no longer exists. We must exercise thrift in the conduct of our homes and our business activities. Money should not be spent unnecessarily in increasing our physical comforts; we should even be satisfied with less. Instead of saying "Better be dead than out of style" we must learn to say "Better be out of style than spend money disloyally." The use of our personal abilities also demands attention. Many well intentioned people of high ability have been spending their time in work that requires no great amount of training when they might have made their efforts count for much greater good by helping organize some branch of our resources under Government direction. The waste of personal talent is serious. In handling our food we must be especially careful. Not only must the special regulations in regard to the use of sugar and flour be observed but the principle of thrift must be followed throughout. Let no food of any sort be wasted. Every pound of food that can be kept from wasting adds to our national strength. Each family is a guardian of the nation's honor. Each individual should feel that his or her co-operation is important.

The U. S. Food Clubs afford the best opportunity that is open to the citizens of Indiana for securing that high degree of strength that is the result of unity. Do not waste this opportunity. Talk over your problems, discuss your methods, pass on any useful information you possess to your neighbors in the food clubs. Make the food club the power it ought to be as a war agency.

### The Brand of Judas.

By Herbert C. Hoover.

"It appears to us that no right-minded man wants extra profit from the war. If he does, he should be branded with the brand of Judas for selling the blood of our sons for profit. One looming shadow of this war is the drift toward socialism; for the gigantic sacrifice of life the world is demanding a sacrifice of property. We will surely drift to that rocky coast (referring to conditions in Russia) unless we can prove the economic soundness and willingness for public service of our commercial institutions. It is worth while examining the developments in Russia from this point of view. There no practical or effective form of commercial regulation or distribution was undertaken. In consequence of speculation, profiteering, and failure in commerce to serve public interest, the condition of the industrial classes became so intolerable as to steam the hotbed of revolution. The strain of practical socialism in the Russian revolution was the reaction from the failure of the government and the commercial classes to meet their public duty."



## Division Will Offer Special War Courses

**Extension Work of Indiana University  
Contemplates Meeting the New  
Situation.**

Special war courses will be offered in Indianapolis by Indiana University Extension Division, beginning September 23. Dr. E. M. Linton, assistant professor of political science at the university, will give a course in the Great World War, its causes and problems, Tuesday evenings at 7:30, that will be of interest to students and to war speakers. His course in World Problems of Today, on Tuesday afternoons at 4:00, will deal with the important current events and developments of the war. Dr. Linton is at present giving similar instruction at the request of the War Department, to the men in the camps about the city.

War French is another course designed to prepare people for war service. This course, which will be given by Miss Alice Dunn of Indianapolis, will meet the practical needs of persons who expect to go to France, either as soldiers, nurses, relief workers, Y. or Y. W. C. A. workers, or members of any branch of the governmental service.

A Red Cross course in Dietetics will be given for women who wish to co-operate with the Red Cross by releasing women now doing home nursing. It will also take up the problems of food conservation as they are modified from time to time by the requests of the Food Administration. This course will be in charge of the Home Economics Department of Indiana University, and will be given on Monday afternoon at 4:00 and Monday evening at 7:30.

Dr. G. F. Reynolds, associate professor of English, will give a course of lectures and readings from the great mass of war literature. Students will be given a printed list covering a mass of books of verse, novels, essays, speeches and personal experiences of war writers. The course will be grouped around such subjects as the following: The war and the individual; the war and religion; the aims of the war; the new experiences of the war; the war and the nation; the growth of patriotism.

Public Speaking for War Service and Public Education, which Professor Edgar C. Frazier will give on Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock, is intended to prepare men and women to undertake war speaking of different kinds. Students will be brought face to face with their audiences in the work of the class and in the assignments for speeches throughout the city. During the last six months Professor Frazier has trained many speakers who have gone out under the auspices of the State Council, the Four-Minute-Men, and the Women's Section of the State Council.

War Publicity Methods constitute another course that will be offered on Wednesday evenings at 7:30 by Professor J. W. Piercy, head of the journalism department Indiana University. Miss M. B. Orvis' course in Magazine Writing will take up the study of the different magazines.

Business Psychology, which Dr. W. F. Book, head of the Department of Philosophy at Indiana University, will offer on Thursdays at 8:00 p. m., will be valuable to people who have charge of the selection and promotion of employees and whose problems are much intensified by the war drafts.

Other war courses will probably be offered by the university as new demands are created by the war.

### "Carrying On" the Baby Test

By Mrs. Max West.

This is the twentieth of a series of weekly articles on  
How Mothers Can Help in Children's Year.

Clinics for well children—many stationary, some on wheels, nurses, milk stations, dental clinics, classes in child care for older sisters, classes for mothers—all are combining to make healthier children in the United States as a re-

sult of the children's year weighing and measuring test. According to the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, which is conducting the children's year campaign in co-operation with the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, the examinations showed that of the millions of children examined many need more expert care, and consequently health agencies have been established to provide it.

And in addition millions of mothers have been set to thinking about the needs of the Nation's young citizens and seriously considering how to make conditions more favorable to their health, happiness and welfare. Thousands of parents have been stirred to take note of things that had never entered their consciousness before. Many a mother has been surprised to learn that for a child to be conspicuously under the usual weight for his height is a sign of a serious condition. Many have never before understood that malnutrition is a grave menace to any child. Perhaps they did not even know what malnutrition is, nor its hundreds of obscure manifestations. Many others have never before comprehended all that was included in their responsibility for their child's health. Today thousands of adults, who might have been perfectly healthy, are getting along on only about half-rations of health and strength because the parents of a generation ago were not awake to these things and did not know how to give their children the care necessary for a maximum of health.

Just now wholesome recreation is the topic of consideration in the Children's Year. As before, many parents have never understood the office of play in the life of the child nor its vital relation to his welfare. Many of these will learn much which will increase the well-being of their children from this demonstration of the value of recreation. A little later the Children's Year will ask the parents of the United States to consider other phases of child life and need. Among them will be child labor, compulsory education, the income that is necessary for a decent home life, and the question of what becomes of the child whose mother goes out to work.

## Food Administration

The Sugar Equalization Board, upon the approval of the President, fixed the price of cane sugar for next year basis granulated nine cents less two per cent f. o. b. seaboard refining points, effective Monday, September 9.

Wholesalers and retailers will sell upon the old basis until their stocks of the lower-priced sugars are exhausted. No averaging of price will be allowed.

All increase in price of sugar in the hands of refiners, or of raw sugar under contract, is to be accounted for to the Sugar Equalization Board, so that manufacturers will not benefit by the increased price.

A price for beet pulp, wet and dry, will be fixed by the Food Administration, in the interests of cattle feeders, in the course of a few days.

### Over Here!

By H. C. Witwer.

(With a genuflection to George M. Cohen.)

Johnny save your mon, save your mon, save your mon!

Help us lick the Hun, lick the Hun, lick the Hun! Uncle Sam's calling on you and me For another loan for Liberty!

Hurry right away, get your pay, go today!

Buy bonds by the score, then some more, win the war!

They're not asking much of you, look what our boys in France must do!

Over Here!  
Over Here!

We can fight with all our might right over here!  
Every Yankee dollar makes the kaiser holler  
And fills our boys in France with cheer!  
So do your share, make this loan a bear,  
For every bond you buy helps over there!  
Put this loan over, put this loan over,  
And keep on buying till it's over, over there!

## Woman's Section

Wabash County reports to the Woman's Section, Indiana Council of Defense, that its chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee has her organization perfected for the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, which is scheduled to start on September 28, and that the women expect to outdo all former efforts at this time. They will solicit women only during the drive, and their organization will be on the same plan as that of the men of the County Council of Defense. Besides the chairmen in the various townships, there will be forty women captains, one to head each of the voting precincts, and each captain will have nine lieutenants. About four hundred enthusiastic, energetic women in the county are ready to pull together for the Fourth Liberty Loan. Speakers have already been selected and are now being instructed for the drive. This county has also been active in its food conservation department. The emergency home demonstrator has held more than seventy demonstrations, besides attending and speaking before many economics clubs. The community canning kitchen is still open for late vegetables. More than seven hundred cans of vegetables have been canned at this kitchen, and great quantities of corn dried.

Wayne County reports a total acreage in gardens of 1,529 1/2 acres, in which potatoes predominate. There are also 152 acres in sorghum in this county.

The following clipping from the Stars and Stripes, the official paper of the American expeditionary forces, suggests the wisdom of the policy of continuing a strict food conservation program:

"Germans are known to be massing troops in great numbers in the Forêt de Nesles. They are also digging trenches in and around the woods and stringing barbed wire. It is evident they intend to make a vigorous resistance here. They are, in fact, contesting all the ground yielded, and presumably intend to make the advance of the allied troops as costly as possible. However, the German losses unquestionably exceed those of the allies, and the German morale, it is known, is steadily weakening.

"A German prisoner seemed startled today when an American gave him a piece of white bread. He looked at both sides of it, apparently thinking there was something wrong with it. He then told what the rations of the German soldier in his regiment had been. A three-day supply, he declared, consisted of a chunk of black bread, a small can of pork, and a small package of biscuits. He and other prisoners, however, said the crop outlook in Germany is good."

Mrs. Carlisle authorizes the publication of the following dispatch from New York, which appeared in the newspaper press:

"The women of the West show far greater patriotism in foregoing extravagant dressing than the women of the East." This is the judgment of Mrs. Justine J. Hall, a designer of women's dresses at Indianapolis, who is visiting New York and is disagreeably impressed with the "stunning" gowns everywhere displayed in the streets of the metropolis. Mrs. Hall notes "Even factory girls of the East are wearing dresses more stylish than the best-dressed women in Indiana, who in their efforts to practice war economy have adopted a one-piece frock and straw hats," whereas in the East the women continue to be smart, and the styles change as rapidly as in peace time.

The most popular dress in the East is the "old-fashioned Mother Hubbard, cut on the severest lines."

Mrs. Hall earnestly appeals to Eastern women to imitate the sartorial simplicity and sun bonnets of the women of the West.

Patronize the fruit vender instead of the candy man.



## Farmers Assured of Fair Price for Wheat

(Continued from Page 1)

the seven months' intensified effort contemplated, in preference to the usual nine months.

Chairman Foley announced that arrangements had been made whereby the proposed \$50,000 street improvement in the city of Elkhart, about which there had been a controversy, will be deferred until after the war. The Committee on Proposed Construction reported that it had been hearing testimony relative to proposed road improvements in Vigo and Marion counties. The committee asked for another week in which to prepare a report on these matters, and the request was granted.

Frank W. Duffy, a member of the Indiana Board of Vocational Education, and secretary of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, told the council that the federal government is urging the further extension of vocational training and industrial education wherever possible. He said it is essential to the success of the war program that skilled artisans be developed, and "yet," he added, "there are some places in Indiana where vocational training and industrial education are being opposed. Among them is Indianapolis." Mr. Duffy asked whether he should present his statements to the Marion County Council of Defense or to the State council, and on motion of J. L. Keach the matter was referred to the Educational Section of the State council for investigation and report. E. U. Graff, of the Indianapolis public schools, stated that he had never received any formal complaint on the subject, but that all he knew of it were charges printed in the newspapers, which he said were without foundation in truth.

James L. Fieser, district superintendent for civilian relief, Lake Division of the American Red Cross, with headquarters in Cleveland, told the council that he had established in the three States under his jurisdiction, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, 361 committees whose work is to look after the families of enlisted men as a measure for supporting the morale of the soldiers. He described the methods used for the information of the council and expressed his appreciation of the support that has been accorded the work by Indiana defense organizations.

The council voted to send and pay the expenses of Miss Mable Many, chairman of the Committee on Women in Industry, in the Woman's Section, to the conference of middle western representatives of women workers, in Chicago, September 13 and 14.

W. J. Freeman informed the council that the car shortage had served to reduce the coal output of Indiana mines to 60 per cent of their capacity.

George Ade read a letter addressed to the chairman of the council, from President Stone of Purdue university, "approved" by Major Ed Jackson, now in command of the military post there, stating that satisfactory arrangements had been made relative to the use of the facilities of the university. Mr. Ade said that inquiry had developed that every other State university in the country had freely offered the unrestricted use of its facilities to the soldiers "except Purdue." He added that the council had been justified in appointing a committee to investigate the situation there. Samuel T. Murdock said that the report of the special committee had not intended to convey the meaning that there had been no basis for the assertion that the soldier boys had been denied the use of the Purdue library, the swimming pool and parts of the campus. "We made the report conservative in order to afford an opportunity for a modification of the conditions," said Mr. Murdock, and he added that the meaning of the report had been "distorted." The council on motion of J. L. Keach "approved the action of the committee."

A letter from Dr. S. T. Lytle, of the First Brethren Church of Warsaw, saying that certain persons of Warsaw had been subjected to violent treatment on the "first gasoline-less Sunday," was read by Dr. Allen B. Philpott. The letter said the headquarters of the self-constituted vigilance committee was at a corner cigar store, and

that persons known to be patriotic had been abused. The matter was referred to the Kosciusko County Council of Defense for investigation and report.

S. J. Brandenburg, of the Ohio State Council of Defense, told the council he had come to Indiana to study the council and its methods, and felt well repaid for his efforts. He said he appreciated the courtesy extended him, as well as the information secured here.

## Red Cross Activities

(Continued from Page 3)

kins, the Italian Commissioner, at the close of the second war fund campaign, will be of general interest:

"The Red Cross drive has been an overwhelming success, not alone in the amount raised, but in the spirit shown throughout the country. I will cable you shortly the final figures. We are now in position to carry out such work as your commission recommends, and upon consideration of the War Council it will be approved, all to the end and in the spirit which you and your associates have perfectly understood. It is vitally important that any program adopted by the Red Cross in any part of the world should be carried out in such a manner that everyone can justly feel that each dollar has been treated as though it were the particular dollar given by the person making the greatest sacrifices in order to give.

"As stated at the beginning, the expenditures authorized by the War Council in Washington for the six months ending December 31, 1918, amount to \$12,657,837.50. The original estimate was one million dollars less, but the battle of the Piave, while a great victory, was nevertheless attended with losses that entailed the expenditure of another million in caring for the wounded.

"In so far as the amount of money to be expended is concerned, the item of furnishing food to the refugees and families of soldiers at the front is given first place in the work now being done. This service, known as the canteen service, consists of furnishing 15,000 rations daily, which will take 14,000 tons of food from the United States each month and will be served from more than 100 kitchens. This service will be furnished at a cost of \$3,300,000.

"The next matter is the employment of those who are able to do some part in the war. To this end 28 workshops have been erected in various parts of Italy. They give employment to 5,000 women, who are using 747 sewing machines. The appropriation for this branch of Red Cross activity amounts to \$3,077,140.

A colony for refugees from Venetia, near the Pisa, is taking care of 2,000 persons, and before the snow flies, this probably will be increased by 15,000 more. Cost of the establishment of this colony amounts to \$1,155,000.

"If the morale of the men at the front is to be maintained, their families must be properly cared for. Details provide for shops, shoe factories, work by nurses, financial assistance to Italian institutions engaged in this field. For this purpose \$1,030,700 has been appropriated.

"There are many other activities that will cost heavily, and which have been provided for. Among them are: Surgical dressings and surgical instruments, \$1,241,212.50; supplies, including gasoline and appliances, maintenance of every description, allowances for drivers and living expenses, \$495,000; canteen rest-rooms, \$453,722.50; gifts of clothing and other necessities for soldiers at the front, \$110,000; food for children, \$357,500; for purchase and maintenance of nurses' home at Milan, \$55,027.50; for all medical work, \$40,425; for district offices and general offices at Rome, \$41,250; fund for prevention of tuberculosis, \$1,100,000; transportation, \$33,000; purchasing section, \$4,620; storage section, \$63,250; finance section, \$21,505; section of the secretary-general, \$46,695; section of public information, \$31,700.

"The foregoing is a resume of the work that has been done in Italy and of the expenditures of the work being done. Should the needs of the war demand a continuation of this work and the

expenditure of even a greater sum, there is no doubt that the American people will respond."

In August 82 graduate nurses of Indiana applied to the Red Cross for active service, according to the monthly report of Miss Anna Gladwin, acting director of the Lake Division Bureau of Nursing.

Sixty-six of these applications were received from Indianapolis, 11 from South Bend, 3 from Vincennes and 2 from Ft. Wayne.

The latest official report from Washington, stated that the Lake Division up to that time had only secured 43 per cent of its quota.

It is estimated that a total of 400 applications per month must be received if the division is to furnish its 1918 quota by the close of the year.

The August report of Red Cross articles received at the Indiana warehouse for the month of August show that Indiana women turned out 836,575 surgical dressings in this period. The report shows other activities of the Red Cross shops for the month as follows:

Hospital garments, 62,688; hospital supplies, 35,197; refugee garments, 54,509; pairs of socks, 16,780; sweaters, 16,561; helmets, 4,075; wristlets, 1,205; comfort kits, 6,769. With cooler and more comfortable weather on the program, state Red Cross officials expect the next three months to be a record breaking period.

Red Cross Home Service in August reached more Indiana families than in any other month since the outbreak of the war. Altogether 2,942 families of Indiana soldiers and sailors were dealt with by chapter Home Service Sections. Of this number 1,248 received information only. During the month these Indiana Sections spent \$3,144.83 in carrying out their work.

These facts are from the monthly report of James L. Fieser, Director of Civilian Relief in the Lake Division American Red Cross.

In Ohio 8,205 families were dealt with and \$1,506.96 was spent. The report shows that every chapter in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky now has a Home Service Section.

Mr. Fieser announces that 4 more Home Service Institutes are soon to be opened to train more workers for this branch of Red Cross work. An Institute will open in Cleveland on October 15, in Columbus September 23, at Cincinnati September 10 for Cincinnati people and on November 5 for non-residents of Cincinnati. An Institute will also open at Indianapolis on September 19.

## Boys Helped Tomato Pack.

Benjamin Blumberg, city director for the United States Boys' Working Reserve in Terre Haute, who has been very active and effective in his efforts to secure boys to assist in the tomato harvest, has reported to the State director the receipt of the following letter, which is self-explanatory:

Terre Haute, Ind., September 6, 1918.

Mr. Benjamin Blumberg,  
United States Boys' Working Reserve,  
City.

Dear Mr. Blumberg—We wish to thank you for your efforts in obtaining boys to help us out in the rush of our tomato pack. We believe you were instrumental in our employing about 50 boys, who up until a few days ago did excellent work, and am sorry some of them had to leave to go back to school.

Thanking you for your co-operation with us, we remain,  
Yours very truly,

THE LOUDON PACKING COMPANY.

Reports from other canners indicate that the city and county directors did a very valuable work in helping to save the 1918 tomato pack, a large portion of which has been commandeered by the United States government for the soldiers and sailors, who are said to have developed a great fondness for canned tomatoes.

Can all you can. This releases commercially-canned goods for our soldiers and sailors.



## Local Importance of Work No Justification

### War Industries Board Makes Clear Risk Involved In All Building Enterprises.

In reply to an inquiry received from the school authorities at Crawfordsville, Ind., which was forwarded to Washington, Chairman M. E. Foley, of the Indiana State Council of Defense, has been informed that in view of conditions—the lack of transportation facilities and shortage of raw material—it probably will be necessary to defer school building construction until after the war. The War Industries Board in this connection, sent forward a copy of a resolution on the subject of war-time improvements, as follows:

Whereas, It has come to the notice of this board that new industrial corporations are being organized in different sections of the United States, for the erection of industrial plants which cannot be utilized in the prosecution of the war; and

Whereas, Plans are being considered by certain states, counties, cities and towns for the construction of public buildings and other improvements which will not contribute toward winning the war; and

Whereas, The carrying forward of these activities will involve the utilization of labor, materials and capital urgently required for war purposes; now therefore, be it

Resolved, By the War Industries Board that in the public interest, all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, material and capital required in the production, supply or distribution of direct or indirect war needs, will be discouraged notwithstanding that they may be of local importance and of a character which should in normal times meet with every encouragement. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in fairness to those interested therein, notice is hereby given that this board will withhold from such projects priority assistance, without which new construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice shall be given wide publicity, that all parties interested in such undertakings may be fully apprised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected and embark upon them at their peril.

## The Spirit of France

Much has been told of the spirit of France since the war began. Many heroic things—victories, sacrifices, courage beyond belief, uncomplaining resistance to the slow agony of hunger, cold and personal loss—have developed from this marvelous, idealistic devotion to their own land. Nothing illustrates it better than a tale which a Red Cross worker brings back to America.

Last winter sugar was scarce in France, even as it is now—so scarce that it was and is an almost unknown luxury to many.

Officials of the Red Cross decided to invite the school children of Paris to a luncheon. So all the small folks of the city were gathered together and feasted on the great cups of chocolate, which is their delight, with an ample supply of bread.

Then because candy is no longer made in France, because the land of French pastry knows pastry no more, because there must be a surprise, a final treat, a "bonne bouche," each little guest, out of the stores of the Red Cross, was given to eat a lump of sugar, one of the half dominoes of loaf sugar.

There were smiles of thanks, grateful words of delighted appreciation from these children of Paris, starved for sweets through so many weary months.

But then—a pause.

A few of the scores and scores of children ate their sugar joyously; others looked at it longingly; but most of it was at once whisked out of

sight, clasped closely in little hands, slipped into tiny pockets.

Then came surprised questionings from those giving and serving the luncheon—and whispered, half-shy explanations in response.

"Yes, yes, every one loved sugar, but—" and then it was discovered that each small person had the same thought, born of the wonderful spirit of France, quite without other prompting.

If the sugar were taken home, saved quite carefully, it might be put into a tiny box and sent to a soldier fighting at the front for France. We in America now are asked to eat not more than two pounds of sugar a month—which is far more than the French are getting—in order that we may send a part of our usual amount to our own soldiers in France and that we may share with these little French patriots.

## Food Clubs Serve to Correct False Reports

By C. V. Stainsby, assistant to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

The United States Food Clubs have a distinct service to render in correcting false reports. Occasionally a rumor will start that certain food regulations have been discontinued or that certain foods are injurious to health. Such a rumor soon comes to the ear of a Food Club member. Immediately the question is referred to the Food Administration for an official statement, and the lie is killed. The recent change in the wheat regulations furnishes a good example of this. No sooner had the word gone out that the fifty-fifty rule had been recalled than questions came to the administration offices from all parts of the State. Is it true that flour can now be purchased without substitutes? Is it true that rye flour is now a substitute on the same basis as other substitutes? Is it true that we may buy all the flour we want? These are typical of the questions that were asked. The neighborhood Food Club affords a medium through which reliable information can be secured. In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the new flour regulations, a special bulletin is going to all the Food Clubs in the State. In this way uncertainty and confusion will be avoided.

Every new regulation and every change in an old regulation affords an occasion for misleading rumors. These are intended to cause confusion. Every moment, every ounce of staples lost through misunderstanding the food rules is an aid to the enemy. Those who would favor the enemy are eager to cause just such delays. Do you want to be in line for official food information? Do you want to be able to nail German food lies when you meet them? Do you want to help Uncle Sam beat the Kaiser? The Food Clubs will give you your opportunity to help. Join a United States Food Club in your neighborhood.

## Sick Enemy Fares Better Than Wounded

Reporting to Captain Hutchins of the Home and Hospital Section, Captain de Forest, of Base Zone No. 1, gives an interesting account of the Fourth of July distribution to the sick and wounded. This included 1,500 pounds of chocolates and an equal number of packages of cigarettes as well as other supplies.

Captain de Forest adds:

"It may be interesting also to you to know that in two different wards there was a German prisoner. In each ward, before offering to distribute the package to the German prisoner, Mrs. de Forest asked for a vote by raised hands from the men in the ward as to whether the package should be given to the German. In the first ward, where all the other boys in the ward are wounded who have come from the front, the vote was substantially 49 to 1 against giving the package to the German—who did not get it. In the other ward where there are no wounded, merely sick, the vote was unanimous in favor of the German's receiving the packages, and as a matter of fact, when he did receive the package he appeared to hardly believe that it was his."

## President's Answer To Enemy Rejoinders

February 11, President Wilson addressed the congress following the rejoinders of Germany and Austria-Hungary to the speech of January 8. He outlined the following principles as a test as to whether it was possible for either government (Austria-Hungary or the United States) to go further in a comparison of peace views:

"1. That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

"2. That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power, but that

"3. Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims against rival states; and,

"4. That all well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

"A general peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany."

## Office Help Is Needed.

The federal government through the United States Civil Service Commission, John A. McIlhenny, president, renews its appeal for stenographers and typewriters. It announces that provision has been made for housing 4,000 additional workers, who are asked to take the tests offered in 550 cities of the country every Tuesday. It is stated that important war work is being delayed because of the shortage of office help, and the appeal is made to eligibles to engage in the work "as a patriotic duty." Plans are under way for housing thousands of workers in government constructed and operated houses.

Information relative to the tests are available at any postoffice.

## The American Flag.

It flies to-day on the Seven Seas. In two continents, and on islands of the Pacific and the Caribbean. American soldiers carry it reverently.

In battle it shines over men who are paying a debt we have owed to France since a time when the Flag itself existed only in spirit. Our airmen bear it above the Italian Alps.

Dumb, it speaks all languages. It tells civilized Europe more in an instant than all the orators could say in a year.

A crude, inartistic combination of bold colors, it is the most beautiful thing in the world.

Its stars change in numbers, but its meaning is as changeless as the blue of a cloudless noon.

If all statutes vanished and all statesmen died, the Flag would still show the way.

No one man is particularly associated with it; no woman, except Betsy Ross and the bronze lady of New York harbor.

A thousand years hence, when men read of the Great War with the same distant curiosity that they to-day offer toward the Rome of Gibbon, the Flag will be as it is now.

It is not the banner of the sword, or ambition, or empire, but of mankind's undying desire for universal Liberty.

—New York Sun.





# Indiana Bulletin

OF

WAR ACTIVITIES AND FOOD REGULATIONS



Volume II

STATE CAPITOL, INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

Number 6

## Council Requested to O. K. Improvements

### Construction Committee Working Out Plans for Executing Enlarged Program.

Horace Ellis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and chairman of the Educational Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense, at the request of Chairman M. E. Foley, reported to the meeting of the council, September 17th, the results of his inspection of Interlaken school at Rolling Prairie, Ind. Mr. Ellis informed the council that he had received communications questioning the loyalty of the school, but that his investigation had disclosed nothing in the personnel of the faculty or in the school's program that would indicate the least disloyalty. He said that he found German pictures, "steins" and other suggestions of Germany, which he advised the school officials to remove before the 1,500 American boys, who are to be assigned to the school for instruction in motor driving, for the United States army, arrive on November 1st. The council, on motion received the report and extended its thanks to Mr. Ellis for his information. Chairman Foley was authorized to report the results of the investigation to the War Department.

The report of the Committee on Proposed Construction, which appears elsewhere in the Bulletin, was read and approved. The chairman of the committee, A. W. Brady, then read for the information of the council communications from the State Councils section of the Council of National Defense the following documents outlining an extension of the policy of curtailing improvements during the war:

Bulletin No. 113.

### CURTAILMENT OF NON-WAR CONSTRUCTION.

September 11, 1918.

To the Several State Councils of Defense:

The War Industries Board asks the State Councils of Defense to act as its representatives in passing upon proposed construction, in order that all building which is not absolutely necessary may be stopped. This is part of the new plan of the War Industries Board, by which permits from the board will be required for construction projects, with a few exceptions relating principally to government work.

This plan has been adopted only because of the imperative necessity of conserving labor, materials and capital for war purposes.

The procedure will be as follows:

1. The person interested in a construction project will apply, with a full statement of the facts under oath, to the appropriate local representative of the State Council of Defense.

2. The local representative of the State Council will then investigate the necessity of the proposed construction and transmit its recommendation, with a summary of the facts, to the State Council for review.

3. The State Council, or its appropriate committee, will review the case.

- (a) If the State Council decides in favor of the construction it will at once send its recommendation, with a full statement of all the facts, to the Non-War Construction Section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board. The Non-War Construction Section will

## An Extended Mission

With this number the Indiana Bulletin becomes the joint publication of the Indiana State Council of Defense and the United States Food Administration for Indiana. The Bulletin will continue, as before, to encourage all patriotic activity in the State and in addition will seek to serve the Food Administration through a more extensive presentation of matter pertinent to the desired increased production and conservation of food. It will also try to stimulate the inauguration of price reporting and the publication in the newspapers of an "Official Fair Price List," in order that profiteering be reduced to an absolute minimum. It will also discuss the important significance of a food surplus as the best guarantee of our ability to successfully accomplish the task in hand—making the world safe for free peoples.

then grant or withhold the permit and notify the State Council of Defense, and also the individual concerned of its action.

- (b) If the State Council decides against the proposed construction it will notify the person concerned that his project has been disapproved.

4. The State Council will report monthly to the Non-War Construction Section all applications submitted to it, including those decided adversely.

The War Industries Board will inform all persons applying directly to it that they must first take up their projects with the appropriate local representative of the State Council of Defense. Persons interested in construction projects against which a State Council of Defense has ruled can appeal to the War Industries Board, but in such cases the board will attach great importance to the negative decision of the State Council. You will undoubtedly concur with the board's decision that it is not necessary to call public attention to the privilege of appeal.

The ability of the War Industries Board to enforce this whole plan rests upon the fact that it controls priorities and has also secured from the manufacturers of building materials a pledge not to supply materials for projects which are not authorized under the regulations of the War Industries Board.

To carry on the work outlined above, we recommend that you create a small committee on Proposed Construction. We urge the selection of men of broad experience, who are known to be disinterested and who are so located that they can assemble frequently. If an existing committee can do this work, it can be assigned to them. The duties of this committee will be:

1. To create and direct the sub-organization throughout your State. As the need of action is immediate, we believe in cases where practicable your county councils or like organization should be utilized.

2. To see that the plan of the War Industries Board for the curtailment of construction is understood throughout the State and to create a public state of mind which will automatically discourage building.

3. To maintain regular communication with the War Industries Board on the one hand and with local representatives on the other hand, in order that the policies of the War Industries

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## Auditor of State Commends Reserve

### Otto Klauss Urges Bankers to Assist Farmers in Securing Only Available Labor for 1919 Season.

Otto L. Klauss, Auditor of State for Indiana, has made a personal appeal to all financial institutions of the State in a canvass of the labor needs on the farm. Mr. Klauss points out to the bankers that the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, organized under the statutory power of the United States Department of Labor, and co-operating with the Indiana State Council of Defense, has enrolled many thousands of physically able willing patriotic boys who want to do their bit by helping with productive work, principally on the farm.

He commends this agency as the only remaining source of labor supply for future requirements and especially requests that the bankers of the State assist in breaking down ancient prejudices and the prevalent apathy of the farmer, unwilling to depart from old customs.

In soliciting the co-operation on the part of city and county directors of the Reserve with the banks in this campaign, Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director, says that "we must realize the significance of the ever increasing call for help of the farmers of Indiana and the ever increasing drain on the supply of man-power available for farm service." He adds that the Reserve must put forth every effort to furnish a supply of young men from 15 to 18 years of age in agricultural production in this time of need.

### School Boys Are Available.

National Field Organizer Carl B. Fritche, of the Reserve, referring to the plan adopted in Indianapolis, for the release of boys who have made the necessary credits, in time to do farm work, without penalty in their school standing, says:

"The able bodied boys themselves, and their parents who desire to assist in every possible way to win the war, may be assured that their school duties need not interfere with their doing their bit for Uncle Sam in this crisis. The school superintendents last year made arrangements for the release of those boys who were entitled to credits, at an earlier date than school dismissed regularly.

As a consequence many thousands of dollars' worth of food stuffs were planted and cultivated that otherwise might not have been produced. Indiana farmers are depending more and more upon the boys, and the Reserve is organizing to meet this situation. The United States Department of Agriculture has recognized the importance of the Reserve in its farm labor situation and is concentrating its effort to induce farmers to avail themselves of this important reserve.

"The Indiana high school boys and their parents know their first and most effective opportunity to contribute to the success of the war lies in productive work at home and they will measure their school duties in anticipation of this contribution. The boys will be available for the spring planting, now that they know that they will be protected in their school standing as soon as they have made the necessary credits. I am confident that they will prove equal to the needs of the times and be ready as early in the spring as the farmers make their wants known."

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## Patriotism in Indiana

**Benton County.**—At the meeting of the county council of defense it was decided that the county agent call a meeting of the farmers and working men to consider price for corn shucking. . . . A motion was also passed that each chairman of the township council of defense organize community singing in his township.

**Delaware County.**—The entertainment arranged for the "jacksies" who came to Muncie with the United States naval publicity train was so well received that prominent Muncie women are organizing a community service for the purpose of entertaining all service men coming to the city.

**Elkhart County.**—The Red Cross appeared in a new role when it took a hand in getting sugar cards to people. Four young women were assigned to Deputy Food Administrator P. L. Beck to assist in this work, and with this volunteer help work during the rush hours was much facilitated. . . . The frequent calls being made on the Elkhart Red Cross canteen service are creating the need for a canteen hut to be used for the storing of supplies and serving of meals. Last Saturday night at 9 o'clock a call came to feed 175 non-commissioned officers passing through on their way from Massachusetts to an officers' school in Illinois. They were promptly provided with sandwiches, hard-boiled eggs, fresh tomatoes, pickles, coffee, ice cream and cookies. The men were thoroughly appreciative of the service.

**Clinton County.**—The Clinton County War Fathers' organization held its regular meeting at Frankfort last Sunday. Although the weather was very unfavorable, not a member of the club used his machine, the members reaching the city on trains, interurbans and buggies, some even walking great distances, so great is their interest in the boys. H. C. Sheridan of the resolutions committee presented the following resolution, which was adopted: "Be it resolved, by the War Fathers' Club of Clinton County, at a regular meeting of that society, that we as individuals and as a whole deeply deplore the cruel murder of that gallant young soldier, Clarence Wohfeld, whose death was the result, not of honorable warfare, but of a bomb dropped by his murderers on the white cot in the hospital where he lay recovering from the wounds received in the battle for liberty. He met his death from the secret attack of uncivilized savages, who shall be taught, before this war ends, that nations may become enemies and fight honorable warfare, but that the taking of life of the weak and helpless non-combatant is not to be and shall not be endured. Be it further resolved, that his parents and family have our sincerest sympathy, and be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased soldier by the hand of our esteemed secretary."

**Henry County.**—Newcastle had a "tag day" last week for the Salvation Army and \$526 was collected, which will be used in winter relief work. Efficient help was rendered by the Tri Kappas, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. . . . About 70 of the soldiers in charge of a detachment of forty army trucks which drove through Newcastle on September 12th, were extended the hospitality of the Y. M. C. A. club rooms that night. The boys were stationed at the Millikan grove, east of the city, for the night, and returned to Newcastle in two of the big trucks. Some indulged in boxing and wrestling, others used the reading and writing rooms, and quite a number enjoyed the shower bath. The club rooms will hereafter be turned over to each detachment of truck drivers when they pass through the city. . . . The war mothers will hold an all-day meeting September 19th, at the home of Mrs. L. P. Kerlin in Middletown. The day will be spent in making comforts.

**Huntington County.**—The Huntington County Council of Defense has declared war on woodchucks (commonly known as ground-hogs), owls, hawks and crows, by offering bounties for proof of their violent death in the county. Twenty-five cents each is offered for woodchucks, owls and hawks, and ten cents each for crows.

**Kosciusko County.**—On September 16th twelve seed corn meetings were held at various points throughout the county—at schoolhouses and other places convenient for the assembling of farmers interested. The meetings were under the management of County Agent W. E. Zechiel and were held for the purpose of considering the time and method of selecting, storing and keeping seed corn. County agents from Grant, Wabash, Miami and Cass counties, in addition to Mr. Zechiel, were the agricultural experts considering conditions and giving the farmers helpful suggestions.

**Langrange County.**—Food conservation is to have the preferred attention of Lagrange women this winter. The city will be divided into four clubs, with monthly meetings. It is hoped to have every home in town represented in some one of these clubs. The Fourth ward section has held its organization meeting, and the following officers have been chosen: President, Mrs. Arthur G. Hinkley; secretary, Mrs. A. B. Cookerly; program committee chairman, Mrs. Clayton B. Hinkley; census list chairman, Mrs. Clarence L. Robinson; recipe exchange chairman, Mrs. Shuman; slacker committee chairman, Mrs. Hiram Norris; Lieutenants, Mrs. G. M. White, Mrs. William E. McKenzie and Mrs. Hiram Norris.

**Laporte County.**—Miss Gladys Snapp, food demonstrator, has arranged a four-demonstration program for Laporte County this week. On Tuesday a canning demonstration was given at the home of Mrs. John Perkins in Union Township; Wednesday a cottage cheese demonstration was given at the home of Mrs. Willard Place in Johnson Township;

Thursday yeast bread was her subject at Pine Lake Grange, Center Township; and Friday sugarless cakes and cookies were listed for demonstration at Hanna.

**Marion County.**—Following the discovery of the "made in Germany" mark on paints used by children in the Indianapolis grade schools, and after emphatic protests had been made against the use of the paints by the parents of the children, the president of the school board stated he would demand the removal of the paints from the school supplies.

**Owen County.**—An all-night campfire, celebrating the 104th anniversary of the writing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," was held in Jackson Township, where a huge fire was kept burning from twilight until dawn, illuminating a large American flag flying from a high hill on the Buning farm. At midnight a camp supper was served. Music was furnished by a quartette, and patriotic songs and talks completed an interesting program.

**Perry County.**—Mrs. Lee Rodman, woman member of the council of defense, has sent in a report showing Perry County Red Cross activities since the initial shop for this service was opened in July, 1917, at Cannelton. In the following three months four additional shops were opened and these five Perry County shops, up to the time Red Cross work was put on an assignment basis in June, 1918, turned out the following: Hospital garments, 3,248; bandages, 18,964; property bags and pillows, 129; with about 500 knitted articles. Practically \$5,000 was raised by benefits and donations to help pay for the materials. Since June of this year the following assignments have been completed: Bed sacks, 500; petticoats, 300; comfort kits, filled, 80; and sweaters, 125.

**Pussy County.**—With an interesting ceremony at the opening of school, Monday morning, September 16th, Wabash chapter of the Camp Fire Girls of New Harmony presented a service flag, honoring all the boys who have been in this high school and are now in the ranks of war. The stars numbered fifty-two, with one triangle.

**Rush County.**—Official report shows that Rush County on September 7th lacked just \$11,955.50 of its W. S. S. quota, but officials confidently count on this amount being overpaid during the balance of this month. . . . Because of the rapidly growing membership of the Rush County War Mothers' Association, the social club rooms of Rushville have been thrown open to them for their semi-monthly meetings. This is the first time in the history of the club that the rooms have been open to the meetings of any other organization, except the Red Cross, to whom the courtesy was extended last fall of having their headquarters there.

**Shelby County.**—Shelbyville has sent out an urgent appeal for help at the surgical dressing room of the Red Cross. The work for the September quota is far behind completion, and with the present limited number of women working it is not possible to make the required headway. Shelby County has practically a thousand boys in the service, and it is expected the women of the county will respond in sufficient numbers to help out in this surgical dressing work. . . . Miss Elizabeth Bennett of VanBuren Township is doing her bit as a farmerette. This is Shelby County's first farmerette, and the climax of her success was reached last week when she brought a load of corn to the nearest canning company's plant, unhitched the horses herself and transacted business in the company's office. This was the first occurrence of the kind at the canning plant, and created considerable comment on the splendid spirit of the girl. On the death of her father there was no one to manage the farm or care for the crops, but she has successfully undertaken this most important work.

**St. Joseph County.**—Mrs. Victor Jones, chairman of the U. S. Nurses' Reserve, reports the recent registration of 24 names, with an enrollment pending of 14. Registrants numbering 103 who asked for training during the recent registration of women were notified of this opportunity. Mrs. Horace L. Greene gave the following report for the hospital supply department of the Red Cross for the month of August: Winter convalescent robes, 350; trench foot slippers, 57 pairs; bandaged foot socks, 37 pairs; pinafores, 248; hand towels, 124; bed jackets, 21; pajamas, 2; hospital bed shirts, 29; hospital day shirts, 52; helpless case shirts, 23; undershirts, 64; undershirts, 120; petticoats, 3; infant layette, 1; comfort bags, 16; napkins, 354; wristlets, 78 pairs; helmets, 5; socks, 1,317; sweaters, 4,000; checker boards, 36; box checkers, 40. Capt. Geraldine Robertson of the Indiana Motor Corps presented the new rules and regulations from the State and reported in the past month 82 cars were used, 67½ hours of service were given, and 3,67½ miles were covered. There are now 47 members, 19 of whom are active. Mrs. George O'Brien, chairman of the child welfare committee, told of the registration of 6,700 babies in the county. The registration cards are being filed and nurses from the children's dispensary will follow up cases where the children need help. Miss Maud Heath, chairman of educational propaganda, told of the plans for closer organization, the aim being to reach every individual in the county, giving him a knowledge of the war situation. An investigation of the effect of the industrial situation on the schools will be made, with an effort in view to induce the children now employed in factories to return to their studies. . . . Women have displaced men waiters in the Hotel Oliver for the first time since its opening in 1899.

**Sullivan County.**—Sullivan held its initial community sing last Saturday night, and its unusual success was due largely to the personal efforts of R. W. Akin and the council of defense.

**Vigo County.**—The Terre Haute schools made the record of selling more Thrift Stamps last year than the schools of any other city in Indiana. There are very few school

children who are not members of some thrift club. In one district alone last week two hundred dollars' worth of stamps were sold—one hundred of these being one-cent purchases. The same school also started forty-three youngsters upon their first book of stamps. . . . As a result of the drive there are many new alics in Vigo County this year. The alic at the Rose Orphanage is a means of helping the children do their bit. The youngsters raised the corn and are now helping fill the alic. They are also saving seeds of all kinds, and enjoy the saving, feeling that it gives them a chance to be "patriotic." . . . The Fourth Liberty Loan drive has opened enthusiastically. Mr. John Crawford of the Council of Defense is district chairman. The women are well organized. Mrs. Nicholas Mesrow is county chairman, and Mrs. Robert E. Lee is chairman of the city of Terre Haute. . . . Vigo County has an organization of 1,000 captains and lieutenants of the County National War Fund Association who are prepared to call on any delinquent members who fail to pay their war chest funds. They are not authorized to make collections, as the association employs no collectors, but simply remind the delinquents of their duty.

## Council Requested to O. K. Improvements

(Continued from Page 1)

Board regarding construction may be uniformly applied locally.

4. To pass upon actual cases of proposed construction.

The War Industries Board will shortly send you further information regarding procedure and will thereafter maintain direct communication with you. The board will also supply you with application and report blanks in quantity. We ask you, however, to set up your organization at once and notify us of your action.

It is hardly too much to say that the success of the entire priorities system of the government will under this plan depend upon you. We trust you will give it your unremitting attention and at the same time impress upon your entire organization the fact that this task will be one of their most important functions. We enclose a copy of a letter in which the Secretary of the Navy, as acting chairman of the Council of National Defense, has assured the chairman of the War Industries Board of your full support.

Very truly yours,  
ARTHUR H. FLEMING,  
Chief of Section.

September 7, 1918.

Mr. Bernard M. Baruch,  
Chairman, War Industries Board,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—Responsive to your letter of August 22, 1918, to the Secretary of War, as chairman of the Council of National Defense, it gives me pleasure to inform you that in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Council of National Defense throughout the nation are being requested, through the State Councils Section of the Council of National Defense to co-operate in carrying into effect this plan designed to defer until after the war all construction work which cannot properly be classed as a direct or indirect war necessity, that labor, fuel, transportation, materials and capital may be conserved, mobilized and diverted into channels which will hasten the winning of the war.

The Council of National Defense without reservation pledges its entire organization—national, state and county—to give to the War Industries Board whole-hearted co-operation in carrying this plan into effect.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) JOSEPHUS DANIELS,  
Secretary of the Navy  
and Acting Chairman of the Council  
of National Defense.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.  
Priorities Division.

Circular No. 21.

## NON-WAR CONSTRUCTION.

To All Manufacturers, Jobbers, Distributors, Dealers, and Consumers of Building Materials:  
As far back as March 21, 1918, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and given wide publicity by the War Industries Board:



"Whereas, It has come to the notice of this board that new industrial corporations are being organized in different sections of the United States for the erection of industrial plants which can not be utilized in the prosecution of the war; and

Whereas, Plans are being considered by certain states, counties, cities and towns for the construction of public buildings and other improvements which will not contribute toward winning the war; and

Whereas, The carrying forward of these activities will involve the utilization of labor, materials and capital urgently required for war purposes: now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the War Industries Board, that in the public interest all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, material, and capital required in the production, supply, or distribution of direct or indirect war needs will be discouraged, notwithstanding they may be of local importance and of a character which should in normal times meet with every encouragement; and be it further

Resolved, That in fairness to those interested therein notice is hereby given that this board will withhold from such projects priority assistance, without which new construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice shall be given wide publicity, that all parties interested in such undertakings may be fully apprised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected and embark upon them at their peril."

Since that time the manufacturers of the principal building materials, including paving brick, face brick, common brick, hollow tile, cement, and lime, have agreed to co-operate with the War Industries Board in carrying into effect the spirit of the foregoing resolution, and the individual manufacturers have signed and filed with the Priorities Division pledges in writing substantially as follows:

"The undersigned hereby pledges itself not to use, nor so far as lies within its power permit to be used, any products of its manufacture now in, or which may hereafter come into, its possession or control, save (a) for essential uses as that term has been or may be defined or applied from time to time by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, or (b) under permits in writing signed by or under authority of such Priorities Division; that it will make no sale or delivery of such products to any customer for resale until such customer has filed with it a similar pledge in writing, and that it will use its utmost endeavor to insure that its products shall be distributed solely for essential uses."

Similar pledges are exacted by manufacturers from their customers who purchase for resale.

That all interested in the manufacture and sale of building materials, as well as those interested in building projects of every character, may have a clear definition of or a ready means of ascertaining the uses to which such materials may be put, and be advised of building projects which may be prosecuted during the war with the approval of the War Industries Board, this circular is issued.

Structures, roads, or other construction projects falling within the following classifications are hereby approved, and no permits or licenses will be required therefor:

1. After having first been cleared and approved by the War Industries Board; those undertaken directly by or under contract with the War Department or the Navy Department of the United States or the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the United States Department of Labor, or the United States Housing Corporation.

2. Repairs of or extensions to existing buildings involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

3. Roadways, buildings, and other structures undertaken by or under contract with the United States Railroad Administration or a railroad operated by such administration.

4. Those directly connected with mines producing coal or metals, and ferro-alloy minerals; and

5. Public highways improvements and street pavements when expressly approved in writing by the United States Highways Council.

No building project not falling within one of the foregoing classes shall be undertaken without a permit in writing issued by or under the authority of the Chief of the Non-War Construction Section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board.

Should one contemplating building conceive his proposed project to be in the public interest or of such essentiality that under existing conditions it should not be deferred, then he will make a full statement of the facts in writing, under oath, and present same to the local representative of the Council of National Defense, applying to such representative for his approval of the proposed construction. Should such local representative approve the construction project, he will promptly transmit the application, stating clearly and fully his reason for approving same, to the chairman of the State Council of Defense, for his consideration. If approved by the latter, he will transmit it to the Chief of the Non-War Construction Section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, Washington, D. C., for consideration, if need be further investigation, and final decision. Should the application be finally approved by the Priorities Division a construction permit will issue which will constitute a warrant to manufacturers and dealers who have taken the pledges of co-operation above mentioned to sell and deliver building materials required in the construction of the licensed building project.

While it is not the policy of the government to unnecessarily interfere with any legitimate business, industry, or construction project, it must be borne in mind that there is an imperative and constantly increasing demand for labor, material, and capital for the production and distribution of direct and indirect war needs, to satisfy which much non-war construction must be deferred. A full realization of this fact by all loyal and patriotic citizens, including state and municipal authorities, is all that is required to postpone such construction activities as interfere with the war program. The state and local representatives of the Council of National Defense are with confidence depended upon to fully acquaint the whole people of these United States with the pressing need for the most rigid economy, measured not only in terms of dollars but in terms of labor, materials, and transportation service. The construction projects which must now be deferred may be undertaken when we shall have won the war and will then furnish employment to the returning artisan now on the battle front as well as those who will then be released by strictly war industries.

Yours very truly,

EDWIN B. PARKER,

Priorities Commissioner.

Approved.

BERNARD M. BARUCH,

Chairman War Industries Board.

Washington, D. C., September 8, 1918.

The Construction Committee was directed to prepare a plan for executing the program as outlined in the communications, to be reported back to the next meeting of the council, if possible.

Charles L. Barry, representing the members of the Indianapolis Board of Education, presented a formal petition to the council, asking that the matter of the alleged opposition in Indianapolis to a program of vocational training and industrial education, advocated for the war-time emergency by the federal government, which opposition was reported to the council by Frank W. Duffy at a previous meeting, be recalled from the consideration of the Educational Section and heard by the council as a whole. Mr. Barry added that the members of the Indianapolis School Board consider the matter "is not an academic question of school administration, but of a personal nature, touching upon the loyalty of the board members." He added that the charges made by Mr. Duffy be filed in writing, and added that the board considers itself secure in its rights as a board and not legally answerable to any other body or organization. On motion of Dr. Emerson the council deferred action on the petition until it has a report from the Educational Section.

A letter from L. W. Roysse, secretary of the Kosciusko County Council of Defense, stated that

the defense organizations of the community had no connection with the administering of yellow paint to vehicles at Winona Park, that it was a wrong not sanctioned by any officials or patriotic citizen, and efforts will be made to prevent the recurrence of anything of the kind. The letter was in response to an inquiry that was made following receipt of a report that violence had characterized the first gasolineless Sunday in Warsaw. The council accepted the explanation and the incident is considered closed.

T. A. Coleman of Purdue, acting director of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation, reported an investigation of the Little River drainage project in Huntington and Allen counties, which had been before the Committee on Proposed Construction. He made an inspection of the drainage area with C. A. Norman, rural engineer of Purdue, he said, and ascertained that about 12,000 acres of land may be reclaimed for cultivation next spring if the project is endorsed and work carried on during the winter. He said he had been informed that the maximum manpower asked for the work is forty, and that only twelve will be needed next summer, when agricultural demands may create a greater scarcity of labor. He added that 60 per cent of the assessments for the cost of the work, estimated at \$300,000, will be paid in at once, and the money can be used for no other purpose.

J. J. Pettijohn, former head of the Speakers' Bureau of the State Council, now occupying a similar position with the Committee on Public Information, at Washington, told the council that it is the consensus of opinion at Washington that the most efficient State Council in the Union is the one in Indiana. He said the strength of the councils is considered to be not so much in their legal authority as their "directing influence."

The council referred a proposal to encourage the conservation of waste lubricating oil to the Fuel Committee. A representative of a refinery told the council that approximately 60 per cent of lubricating oil that now goes to waste can be reclaimed and that it is a commodity much needed now by the federal government in its war program.

Evans Woollen, fuel administrator and a member of the council, who has been in Washington assisting the federal fuel administrator, discussing the present coal situation, told the council that "we can reasonably anticipate a less serious condition in the state next winter as to the domestic situation, but as to the industrial situation we may not."

"Indiana has done better generally, from my observation, than any other state except possibly Illinois, in its coal production," Mr. Woollen said. He added that there has been a greater storage of coal than last year. As to the anthracite situation he said "it couldn't be more unsatisfactory. I have some hope, however, of its improving. The transfer of handling from Philadelphia to Chicago may help. But the present anthracite supply is not much in excess of 40 per cent of normal. Our plan is to distribute what anthracite is available in Indiana in three-ton lots to baseburner consumers. On August 1 we were only 5,000 tons behind the expected distribution to that date, but it slowed down during August, and I feel that we were more than that behind on September 1." Mr. Woollen said he expected to resume his regular attendance at the council meetings "within a few weeks."

### Avoid the Hessian Fly.

D. S. Myer, state leader of the wheat campaign, has issued warning against the early sowing of wheat on account of the Hessian fly. The Hessian fly is the most troublesome wheat insect with which the farmer has to deal. The only way to combat it is to avoid it, and the best way to avoid it is to sow late. By good soil preparation and liberal fertilization, wheat can safely be sown much later than is commonly believed, and such late sown wheat is more likely to escape the fly.

The fly free dates for sowing range from September 10th in Northern Indiana to October 5th to 10th in the extreme southern part. All farmers have been urged to keep in touch with their county agricultural agents to learn the fly free dates for their section.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

and

United States Food Administration  
for Indiana

## The Council of Defense.

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MICHAEL E. FOLEY, Chairman  
JOHN V. WILSON, Secretary

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J. L. KEACH	

## United States Food Administration.

DR. HARRY E. BARNARD	Administrator
C. V. STAINSBY	Assistant to Administrator
CARL SIMS	Milling Division
ALEX. TAGGART	Baking Division
J. E. LARGER	Sugar Division
I. L. MILLER	County Administrators
MYER HELLER	Merchant Representative
G. K. JOHNSON	Retail Grocers
Geo. W. JUNE	Hotels and Restaurants
H. E. BISHOP	Licenses and Printing
DON HEROLD	Educational Director

EDWARD F. WARFEL - - - - - Editor

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the Federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation and its prosecution of the war with Germany, particularly as pertains to the production and conservation of food.



Vol. II INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 6

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

Fatalities among Indiana soldiers taken from War Department reports for week ending September 14:

September 9:  
Corporal Henry Hall, Mooresville.

September 10:  
Private Charles Wesley Jones, Vincennes.  
Private Clifton Earl Peterson, Kirklint.

September 11:  
Private Frank John Lichtenfels, Richmond.  
Private John Elmer Jackson, Indianapolis.  
Private Alva Robbins, Laurel.  
Sergeant Sam Chambers, Sanders.  
Private Alvin Lavelle, Indianapolis.  
Private Jacob F. Fox, Charlestown.  
Private Lawrence Mulvey, Hammond.  
Private Henry Herman Obermeyer, Lafayette.  
Private Howard P. Burton, Vevay.

September 12:  
Private Horace W. Gossett, Indianapolis.

September 13:  
Private Steve Strippi, East Chicago.  
Corporal Herbert S. Duncan, Terre Haute.  
Lieut. Arnold M. McInerney, South Bend.  
Corporal Delano C. Mitchell, South Bend.  
Private Harry Pearson, Goshen.

Attention,  
County Councils

General Bulletin No. 188.

September 18, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Referring to General Bulletin No. 179 of August 18, regarding the collection of fruit pits and

nut shells for the Gas Defense Division of the Army, we beg to advise that we are just in receipt of information to the effect that the War Department has discontinued the practice of paying for this material, but is appealing to the patriotism of the people of the nation to collect it and deliver it without charge to the designated centers in each county. The local chapters of the Red Cross have been requested to designate these collection centers and to take charge of the material thus collected and ship it to Washington.

The County Councils of Defense may do a great deal in forwarding this campaign by appealing to the boys and girls in school and to the Boy Scouts. The county agricultural agents have all been called on to assist in this work by the authorities at Purdue University.

We suggest that you work out plans for a campaign in your county with the chairman of your local Red Cross chapter, the county agricultural agent and the county superintendent of schools. STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## General Bulletin No. 190.

September 17, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The campaign for selecting and storing seed corn is now on and the County and Township Councils of Defense are in a position to do a great deal in co-operation with the county agricultural agents, who are in direct charge of this campaign under the supervision of the Extension Division of Purdue University. Township Councils of Defense, Exempted Men Organizations, school children, boy scouts and business men's organizations should be asked to co-operate in reaching every farmer, and a week should be set aside as "Seed Corn Selection Week."

It should not be necessary for Indiana to import any seed corn next year. Corn from outside the State is expensive and generally unsatisfactory.

We are sure that a conference with your county agricultural agent will develop many suggestions which will prove valuable in bringing this campaign to a successful conclusion.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## General Bulletin No. 191.

September 17, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

We wish to call your attention at this time to your opportunity to give valuable assistance to the United States Forest Service in two lines of work which have become especially urgent under war conditions. One of these is that of encouraging the use of wood as fuel; the other is the locating of timber essential for war purposes.

The first of these was the subject of General Bulletins 39 and 51, to which you will please refer again. This work involves, on the one hand, encouraging the farmers to cut and haul in cord wood, and, on the other hand, developing facilities (such as municipal woodyards) in order to make delivery by the farmers easy and to maintain reasonable price levels for the consumers. All this work should be done in co-operation with the county fuel administrator, who should be consulted regarding any plans developed.

The second matter is one of great importance at this time. The manufacturers having contracts to supply articles to the War Department requiring the use of wood are having the greatest difficulty to locate the necessary timber in the central states. In Indiana most of the essential timber grows in scattered fashion and can best be located with the help of some widespread organization. At present these manufacturers are in great need of walnut for airplane propellers and gunstocks, white oak for propellers, ship building and wheels; basswood for saddles, rock elm and ash for airplane construction and black locust for tree nails in ship construction.

Please go over the first matter with your county fuel administrator and the second matter with your county agricultural agent and develop plans for assisting the forest service with their co-operation.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## General Bulletin No. 192.

September 18, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

As a measure of war-time economy, you are asked to undertake a campaign for the extermination of rats and mice.

Rats and mice consume annually food that it takes 200,000 men to produce, destroy property, increase the fire risk, and menace health. We have indifferently allowed this serious drain upon our resources to develop, although it is subject to scientific attack and control. Now, when we are straining every effort to conserve food, a nationwide intensive campaign for the extermination of rats and mice is imperative.

The National Research Council of the Council of National Defense is working with the Bureau of Biological Survey on such a campaign. The food administration is also deeply concerned. All of these organizations have requested the State Council of Defense to throw all of its resources behind this work. We request, therefore, that you immediately organize a campaign along the following lines:

- (1) Start a county-wide educational campaign to bring home to the people the seriousness of losses from rats and mice, and to popularize the best methods of exterminating them;
- (2) Induce municipal governments in your county to enact adequate building ordinances or regulations, providing for the rat-proofing of all new structures insofar as practicable, the rat-proofing of existing structures, and, especially those in which food is stored;
- (3) Instruct your township councils to interview personally all proprietors of warehouses and others handling foodstuffs in quantity and to stimulate each one to undertake combative measures as a public duty;
- (4) Require your Township Councils of Defense to conduct personally an intensive crusade for the extermination of rats and mice. Such a crusade will involve:
  - (a) The killing of rats and mice (the offering of prizes during the crusade may stimulate efforts along this line);
  - (b) The freeing of all premises from rubbish in which rats and mice can find shelter;
  - (c) The rat-proofing of foundations, cellar openings, doorways, etc.

Such township crusades will furnish a tangible objective and may be made the occasion of keen interest.

The State Council is requesting the Bureau of Biological Survey to send to each County Council of Defense full information and advice regarding the proper method of combating rats and mice. The county councils may also secure expert advice from the State Extension Director, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; from the State Board of Health, State House, Indianapolis, Ind., and from the State Fire Marshal, State House, Indianapolis.

We enclose herewith copy of a statement by the chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey which will give you some general information on this subject.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

We enclose extra copy of this bulletin for reference to your proper committee.

## STATEMENT

BY CHIEF OF BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Control of the Rat Pest a National Problem.

## A. LOSSES.

A careful investigation has shown that rats destroy annually foodstuffs and other property amounting to not less than \$200,000,000. This exceeds the annual economic output derived from the continuous labor of more than 200,000 men. The following statements briefly summarize the character of the losses from rats:

1. *Grain*.—Grain is subject to heavy depredations by rats at all stages, from the planted seed to the granary, warehouse, elevator, and all steps of its progress until its final appearance in homes. Losses on the farm from this source sometimes amount to from 20 to 50 per cent of the crop.
2. *Poultry*.—Losses of young poultry on the farm are general, sometimes amounting to 50 per



cent of all the poultry hatched in a considerable territory.

3. *Other food products.*—Fruits and vegetables, like other stores, are consumed by rats in the fields, in transit, in storage, in the market and in the home. Meats are also subject to their attack from the slaughterhouse to the kitchen, much more of these products being spoiled than are actually consumed by the rodents.

4. *Merchandise.*—In the aggregate, vast quantities of silk, cotton, woolen and linen fabrics, books, leather goods and practically all manufactured articles not made of metal, glass or hardwood are destroyed by rats.

5. *Other damage.*—Foundations and floors of buildings are undermined or pierced, and doors, furniture and furnishings are gnawed. In addition, many fires are caused by them through their gnawing the insulation of electric wires, packages of matches, and in other ways. Another direct charge against these pests is the large total cost of poisons, traps and other means of fighting them.

6. *Menace to health.*—The rat is often the carrier of infectious diseases. Through its parasites it is the primary means of spreading bubonic plague and epidemic jaundice. Millions of people have been killed through rats spreading plagues in the old world, and within recent years the plague was brought by them to San Francisco and New Orleans. Only the vigilance and prompt action of the United States Public Health Service prevented great losses of life and enormous financial losses from this disease in this country.

#### B. METHODS OF CONTROL.

Owing to the general distribution of rats throughout the country, control of the losses due to these pests can be accomplished only by a national campaign against them. The relative number of rats in any locality is dependent on available shelter and food. Wherever thoroughgoing efforts have been made to ratproof structures and to guard food from them, the results have shown that it is practicable to eliminate, at a moderate cost, a heavy percentage of the enormous annual loss from this source.

The following measures of control are of prime importance:

1. *Ratproofing of dwellings, stores, elevators, warehouses and other structures.*—New structures should be ratproofed by the use of concrete foundations and wire screens; old buildings should be ratproofed by closing openings and rat burrows with concrete and by screening doors and windows.

2. *Protecting food from rats.*—Wherever food is not kept in ratproof structures it should be guarded from rats in metal containers or cages of wire netting. Garbage should be kept in metal cans and disposed of in such a way that it does not become accessible as food for rats.

3. *Cleaning up premises.*—Old, disused buildings, also neglected piles of wood, and trash piles of all descriptions should be torn down or removed. Board walks and other harboring or breeding places for rats should be abolished.

4. *Methods of killing rats.*—Rats may be destroyed most successfully by the use of poisons, traps, fumigation (in case of ships), and heavy gases, such as that of bisulphid of carbon, when they occupy holes in the ground. Dogs and cats are of minor importance in this work.

5. *Educational campaigns.*—Widespread knowledge of the economic menace of the rat is essential to arouse the public to the importance of destroying these pests. Instruction in ratproofing and in all other means for their control is needed. For this purpose, states should have a centralized organization with means at their disposal to employ teachers and demonstrators in the work.

6. *Organized rat campaigns.*—Individual efforts, while affording personal relief, are not sufficient to bring satisfactory results in combating the rat pest. Carefully organized community efforts are needed. Statewide campaigns are recommended, working through county and city organization wherever possible.

Housewives should learn to read the Fair Price List as faithfully as men read the baseball score.

## Red Cross Activities

The following is authorized by the Red Cross War Council:

American Red Cross relief work in Switzerland from the time the United States entered the war until December 31, 1918, will cost \$1,972,233.75, according to a statement issued by the War Council of the organization. The statement was made in connection with the War Council's report to the American people of the use being made of the Red Cross War Fund.

The report shows an expenditure to June 1, 1918, of \$200,000, consisting of a gift of \$125,000 to the Swiss Red Cross and a donation of \$75,000 to assist the Swiss government in taking care of interned Russians.

The report shows that, through the activity of the American Red Cross, great storehouses have been established in Switzerland and that in them on August 1 were supplies sufficient to provide for 15,000 prisoners for six months should the fortunes of war throw that many American soldiers into German prisons. These supplies consist of everything men in their condition may need. Plans are being perfected for keeping in communication with them and for sending news of them to their families in America. So far the appropriation for this work amounts to \$475,000.

For the construction of homes, hospitals, huts and canteens \$312,500 has been appropriated and the sum of \$187,500 has been set aside for the construction of workrooms, training schools and materials for manufacture in such establishments. This covers the work through this year.

For refuge work among children, aid for civilian citizens of the United States in Switzerland and Swiss families whose sons or fathers are in the United States army \$200,000 has been appropriated. The sum of \$187,500 has been set aside as a contribution to civilian hospitals and equipping and operating workrooms for making surgical supplies and clothing.

For the assistance of other recognized relief societies in Switzerland \$200,000 has been appropriated and \$15,000 has been set aside for the use of the International Red Cross at Geneva, the report shows.

For rebuilding or remodeling warehouses in various parts of the country, the purchase of auto trucks, items of freight, boxing, packing and delivery, together with necessary labor in warehouses, chauffeurs' salaries and the general item of operating expenses, the report shows, an aggregate appropriation of \$494,823.75 has been made.

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, has prevailed upon B. F. Bourne, of Cleveland, to assume the duties of manager of the Lake Division.

Mr. Bourne is prominent in the iron and steel industry, being president of the Bourne-Fuller Company, vice-president and treasurer of the Upson Nut Company, an affiliated company; a director of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, a director of two of Cleveland's largest banks, the Union Commerce National Bank and the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, and one of the trustees of Lakeside Hospital of Cleveland. He is a member of the City Planning Commission and of the Cleveland Housing Committee, and serves in other important public welfare activities.

One big duty of the Bureau of Military Relief, American Red Cross, is to oversee the distribution of sweaters, socks, mufflers, wristlets and helmets knit by the women workers. In the Lake Division alone 266,936 articles were distributed to the various camps from January 1 to September 1, 1918.

In view of the fact that at least three months of that period are counted summer months, the following report from the office of E. B. Greene, director of military relief, Lake Division, shows vividly that the Red Cross is providing solid comfort for thousands of soldiers through this department.

The following shows the distribution by camps:

Camp Sherman—62,410 socks, 37,224 sweaters, 8,496 helmets, 17,257 wristlets and 10,774 mufflers.  
Camp Taylor—15,046 socks, 25,631 sweaters, 13,408 helmets, 6,250 wristlets and 2,018 mufflers.  
Fort Benjamin Harrison—18,056 socks, 11,097 sweaters and 5 helmets.

Wilbur Wright Field—1,205 socks, 245 sweaters, 386 helmets, 261 wristlets and 162 mufflers.

Minor Camps—8,648 socks, 2,116 sweaters, 2,390 helmets, 3,225 wristlets and 326 mufflers.

Camp Merritt, Port of Embarkation—20,000 socks.

## Indiana Has Failed To Furnish Nurses

Indiana has fallen short in the Red Cross campaign for recruiting nurses for military needs. Indiana's quota for the year was placed at 553 nurses. Only 203 Indiana nurses had made application for service up to September 15, leaving 350 nurses to be recruited by January 1.

In order to meet this important need, 20 Indiana nurses a week for the balance of the year has been fixed as the State quota for Red Cross committees by Miss Anna Gladwin, acting director of the Lake Division Department of Nursing.

"Certainly, the greatest necessity exists for stimulating the enrollment of nurses," said Miss Gladwin, in commenting upon Indiana's record in nurse recruiting. "More vigor must be put into the campaign for recruiting army nurses. Every eligible nurse should respond. The Red Cross army of nurses will be the largest number of graduate nurses ever mobilized for any army, or for any navy. Every member of the Army Nurse Corps will be proud of her part in it."

## Red Cross Collecting Fruit Pits and Shells

One hundred collecting stations for assembling fruit pits and nut shells to be made into charcoal for gas masks have been designated in as many cities by the Red Cross, which is in charge of the collections throughout the country. Two hundred others will be established.

Encouraging reports of collections already made have been received at Washington. Girl Scouts headquarters announces that at one collection point two little girls from one troop brought in 1,600 peach pits each, while another pair contributed 2,000 each. The organization has entered the campaign with ardor, and every troop under its jurisdiction is, or soon will be, at work.

Wholesale grocers in many cities, who were asked recently by the Food Administration to aid in the campaign that will save the lives of many soldiers, have sent in copies of posters they have had printed and circulated among retailers. Each of the latter has been asked to put a receptacle in his store for the pits and shells, and to cooperate with their local Red Cross representatives.

### To Collect Tin and Platinum.

Red Cross workers throughout the country are being requested to devote part of their time to collecting tin and platinum for government use. As there is a shortage of both materials, the government has called upon the Red Cross to help make up a deficit.

It is pointed out that the entire industries of the country are dependent upon tin in some form, and that it would be impossible to operate steamships or build railroad cars without it. The platinum shortage is not so serious, according to the word which reached Lake Division Headquarters, but the government's program makes it imperative that a reserve supply be collected, as the production of platinum in Russia, the country which furnished the greater part of the world's supply, has been abandoned because of chaotic conditions.

A reserve supply is needed for the making of contact points for tractors, trucks, automobiles, telegraph and telephone systems, wireless apparatus and instruments for hospital and laboratory work. Because much of the jewelry containing platinum has a sentimental value, chapters have been instructed not to urge citizens to part with such articles.



## Woman's Section

The Woman's Section of the Fayette County Council of Defense reports a recent celebration on what was termed "Patriotic Day," the purpose of the day being to honor the men who are serving the colors on land and on sea. Features of the day were a parade, speeches, the unfurling of a monster service flag by the War Mothers, and the unveiling of a service tablet, the pages of which contain the names of more than 1,000 men of Fayette County bearing arms. This tablet was presented to Fayette County by the members of Company B, Indiana Liberty Guards. Young ladies of the Tri Kappa sorority marched in the parade, carrying a large Red Cross flag, into which people tossed contributions to the amount of \$325. The following week, during the free fair, these same young ladies performed the same service and secured \$535 for the Red Cross.

The Fayette County chairman of child welfare reports the organization of a Girls' Patriotic Club. A picture show given recently by these girls netted \$200. Of this amount \$50 was donated to the Red Cross, \$75 to the support of a French orphan, and the remainder is held in readiness to help along the child welfare cause. Another unusual organization in this county is the Red Cross Sacrifice Club of East Connersville Township. Members of this club receive all forms of donations from one cent to one dollar, but most contributions are from five to ten cents. During July and August \$106.29 was collected by the club through this method.

An important announcement from the office of the surgeon general is to the effect that the Red Cross is now enrolling colored nurses for service in the Army Nurse Corps. Quarters are now under construction at five army posts: Camps Dodge, Grant, Sherman, Taylor and Meade. A group of approximately twenty colored nurses will be used at each of these stations for the care of colored troops.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense requests that publicity chairmen throughout the country begin at once to emphasize the wishes of the National Council in regard to Christmas buying during the coming fall. The utmost effort is to be made to confine Christmas giving, except for young children, to useful articles and to extend the period for holiday purchases over the months of October, November and December. Retail interests have been asked not to increase their working force and not to increase the normal working hours of their force during the Christmas season; deliveries will be restricted and customers will be induced in so far as possible to carry their own packages. The National Council will insist that the continuance of holiday business be in such form and on such scale and by such methods as are consistent with the national welfare.

The Child Welfare Committee of Rush County secured permanent homes during the past month for two children, oculist services and lenses for one child, and tonsil and adenoid operations for two. Three defective children are to be entered in the State School for the Deaf, and application has been made to the Robert W. Long Hospital for the acceptance of a child needing surgical treatment. The committee also arranged to send to college this fall one high school graduate, a girl who is above the average in intelligence and does not have the means for higher education. Her tuition, her incidental expenses for the year and her railroad fare will all be paid.

In an effort to reach every individual in the county and give him a better knowledge of the war situation, the chairman of educational propaganda of St. Joseph County is making plans for closer organization. An investigation of the effect of the industrial situation on the schools will be made, with a view to inducing the children

now employed in factories to return to their studies.

Buttons approved by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, for all patriotic women workers, have been received at the headquarters of the Indiana State Council of Defense. It is desired that every worker wear one. They will be sent forward on receipt of ten cents each.

The services of the Fourteen-Minute Women have been turned over to the State Liberty Loan organization for work in connection with the fourth loan drive, which begins September 28th and in anticipation of which an intensive educational effort is now in progress in all parts of Indiana.

## To Instruct Users Of Indiana Coal

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The great demands of the war program for coal has made it necessary for the Fuel Administration to "zone away" from certain sections of the country coal which was formerly used in such sections, but which is now needed elsewhere for vital war work. Coal from other localities has been provided to these districts deprived of their usual type of coal, but as the substitute coal is of a different quality from that previously used, different methods of burning are necessary in order to produce satisfactory results.

The Fuel Administration is preparing complete information to enable householders to burn this new coal satisfactorily in their present stoves and furnaces. Such information will be very shortly placed at the disposal of all householders throughout Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and elsewhere, where it has been necessary to furnish a different quality of coal in place of that formerly used. This information will be made available through the State fuel administrators and local fuel committees.

### Assistant State Director.



Fred R. Farnum, of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

Fred R. Farnum, successor of Carl B. Fritche, now national field organizer, as assistant state director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, for nine years has been superintendent of the public schools of Laporte County, Indiana. His work there in connection with the Reserve attracted the attention of Isaac D. Straus, federal state director, who selected him to continue the work so auspiciously begun by Mr. Fritche. He is 42 years of age and was educated at Valparaiso, Wabash and Chicago University.

## Home Service Course For Red Cross Work

Indiana University Extension Division  
Also Offers Instruction  
in Dietetics.

Two special Red Cross courses are being given in Indianapolis by the Indiana University Extension Division. The Home Service Institute, which is the third of a series for the State of Indiana, began September 19 and will run for six weeks. This institute will be in general charge of W. S. Bittner, who is receiving applications at the Extension Division office, 1116 Merchants Bank Building. Eugene C. Foster, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, will have charge of the field work, to which students are expected to give a large portion of their time. While many of the students come as the representatives of their local Red Cross chapter in different parts of the State, many enter upon their own initiative, taking the course in the hope that it will enable them to do volunteer war work among the families of men at the front.

The Red Cross Course in dietetics will be given as a regular sixteen weeks extension course, beginning on September 23, and carrying one hour's credit at the university. It will be in charge of Miss Wellman of the Home Economics Department and will deal with such subjects as up-to-date conservation measures, practical economy, budget making and household accounts. It will cover the kinds of food needed in our diet; building material for the body, economy in wartime use of meat; cereals—the "best return for your money"; sugar, an energy-producing luxury; fat, an energy producer and a necessity; vegetables and fruits instead of tonics; a few facts about feeding children; how much food should we eat; more food for less money; will you manage your work or allow it to manage you? where your money goes; a use of sugar approved by the government—jelly making and preserving; preparing for the future—canning; storage of food in the home. This class will meet in two sections at Shortridge High School on Thursdays, one meeting at 4 p.m. and one at 7:30. One of the chief reasons why the Red Cross is urging women to take this course is the fact that it will give women the fundamentals of dietetics, thus releasing many nurses, now in private homes, for Red Cross service.

Indiana University Extension Division reports an unusual interest in the late afternoon and evening courses this fall, arising probably from the impetus given to education through the recent action of the War Department. While the extension courses are not in any way related to military training or the student training camps, they offer people in Indianapolis an opportunity to fit themselves for business promotion and for war service. The courses attracting the greatest amount of attention are French, accounting, business law, economics, advertising, English, public speaking, business psychology, war problems and Red Cross dietetics.

The added incentive to study is indicated not only by the increased number of inquiries at the office of the Extension Center, 1116 Merchants Bank Building, but also by the number of hours which students propose to devote to study. Previously the great majority took only one extension course; this fall the majority are planning two and three courses of study.

### Who Said Profiteering?

A few days ago Percy Wolfe purchased a watermelon patch from Garfield Rapp for \$400. From this patch he sold two car loads to Frank Johnson for \$900. Mr. Johnson received \$700 for one of these cars and \$600 for the other, selling to Fred McCoy, who bought for a Chicago concern. Johnson is the man who shipped Carlisle melons to Cuba last year. Wolfe sold another two car loads from the Rapp patch for \$1,000. The melons in the car which sold for \$700 retailed in Chicago for \$1.70 each. Some price.—Carlisle News.



## Seed Corn Selection Will End in October

### County Agents Are Holding Field Demonstrations in Each of Ten Districts.

The Seed Corn Selection campaign under the auspices of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation is under way in the ten districts of the State. C. Henry, state leader of the campaign, stated today that the major part of the selection would be over by the first week of October.

In the Indianapolis district on September 17th the county agricultural agents from the ten counties from this district held their first field seed corn selection demonstrations. The various county agents, assisted by members of the Better Farming Association, conducted one or two of the demonstrations. As a result a seed corn selection demonstration was held in each township of Marion County on this date. The group of county agents went to Hancock County on the 18th and to Randolph County on the 19th, and so on until each of the counties of the district will have been covered. Each of the ten districts are organized in the same way.

A special pamphlet urging farmers to prepare now for the 1919 corn crop has been published by Purdue University, the State Food Committee and approved by the State Council of Defense. The pamphlet was arranged under the direction of Mr. Henry and contains the following timely statements:

#### TIME TO SELECT SEED CORN.

By Prof. A. T. Wiancko, Chief Soils and Crops Department Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

The best time to select seed corn is as soon as possible after the corn has matured and while the stalks are standing and in condition to show all of their characters. The character of the stalk and the conditions under which it grew are important. There is no way to tell about this where crib selection of seed corn is practiced.

Seed ears should be taken only from well developed, healthy and vigorous looking stalks that grew under normal conditions of stand where there was a fair amount of competition. The position of the ear and the character and condition of the shank are also important. Avoid stalks showing smut or broken shanks—they are diseased plants and will affect the crop of next year, even though the seed ear is good in appearance. Disease carried in the seed ears is responsible for most of the nubbins and barren stalks. By field selection these points can be observed and it will pay well to take time to select every ear with care.

#### VARIETIES FOR OUR 1919 CROP.

By Warren T. McCray, Chairman, Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation.

Years of experience have shown that the changing of seed corn from one district to another should be done only in cases of necessity. In many parts of Indiana well established varieties of corn were almost wiped out by the early frosts of 1917. Hence it became necessary to introduce new seed. The new varieties that were introduced should be carefully investigated and should only be retained when their superiority seems to be assured.

As a rule, it would be much better for each community to save only such corn that has stood the test of years, and I therefore urge that in selecting seed you depend largely upon the standard varieties that were successfully raised prior to the disastrous experience of last year. Save more than you will need for yourself so that you will be able to supply your less fortunate neighbors.

#### SEED CORN STORAGE.

By C. B. Riley, Secretary, Indiana Millers' and Grain Dealers' Association.

The selection and storage of corn for seed is the most important work the farmer can engage in. The selection should be made in the field as early as possible after the grain hardens. The

ears should be either placed on wire racks or hung up in well protected places where a free circulation of air prevails. The ears should not touch each other and should remain thus protected until both the cob and the grain are thoroughly dry, after which it should be stored in well ventilated places where artificial heat can be provided if extreme cold weather threatens. Each farmer should provide for and store double the amount of seed required for his own use, so as to supply others, or provide for increased acreage on his own farm. Next to licking the Kaiser, the saving of seed corn is the most important and patriotic service to be performed by the farmer this year.

## Auditor of State Commends Reserve

(Continued from Page 1)

The following circular letter has been addressed to all city and county directors of the reserve:

September 17, 1918.

To All County and City Directors:

A communication received recently from the office of the national director informs us that the War Department has sanctioned a national uniform for the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, consisting of hat, coat, belt, breeches, leggings and shirt. The material of the uniform is a twilled cotton of an olive drab. On the sleeve of the coat is emblazoned in red silk, "U.S." The same design appears in red upon the shirt, together with the letters "B. W. R." A green band around the hat is used to signify agricultural service, and a maroon band around the hat to signify industrial service in essential industries.

The cost of the summer uniform is \$9.90—an amount less than the average cost of a suit of clothes. Prices have not yet been definitely obtained for the winter uniform.

It is our intention to send each director a print of the photograph of one of our Indiana reserve boys clothed in the sample uniform sent us from the national office.

Will you give this matter publicity among the boys of your jurisdiction, and use it as a spur for further enrollment?

In this same mail I send you for distribution to your township or ward enrolling officers copies of the National Prospectus for 1918-1919. These are apportioned to you on the basis of twice the number of townships in your county. You will note that they give you a very definite conception of the expanded plans for next year and that they also indicate the growing importance of the work of the reserve.

Kindly see that they reach your enrolling officer in ward and township and that the contents of the prospectus also reach the offices of the public press in your county.

Very truly yours,  
ISAAC D. STRAUS,  
Federal State Director.

### Committee on Construction

The following report of the Committee on Proposed Construction was approved, at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, September 17:

To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

Your Committee on New Construction begs to report its recommendations based on the facts within its possession as follows:

1. With reference to the erection of a new four-room brick school building at Lyford in Florida Township, Parke County, the committee recommends that the action of the Parke County Council of Defense, approving such erection, be confirmed.

2. With reference to the construction of certain highways at Terre Haute, known as the Fort Harrison road, Seventh street, Thirteenth street, Lafayette street, and Thirteenth street road, the committee recommends that the authorities of the city of Terre Haute and of Vigo County be earnestly requested to make the necessary repairs to

these highways and to postpone rebuilding until after the war, rebuilding now being disapproved.

3. With reference to the proposed construction of a library building at North Judson in Starke County, the committee recommends that the erection of this building be postponed until after the war. Construction now is urged on the ground that the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie of \$10,000 for this library may lapse unless building is proceeded with. The committee believes that if Mr. Carnegie is informed of the reason for postponement he will be glad to give satisfactory assurances to the North Judson authorities that his gift will not fail.

4. With reference to the proposed construction of a bank building at Preble, Adams County, the committee recommends that the Adams County Council of Defense be advised that the erection of such building during the war is disapproved by the State Council.

5. In the matter of the completion of one-half mile of paving on Seventh street in Vincennes, the committee recommends that the action of the Knox County Council of Defense, approving completion of the highway, be confirmed.

6. In the matter of the change from crushed stone to gravel for the W. H. Lant et al., and the William H. Holder et al. roads in Ohio Township, Warrick County, the committee recommends that the action of the Warrick County Council of Defense in approving said change be confirmed. This action is not, however, to be taken as an approval of the construction of the highways referred to, as to the necessity of which construction the committee is wholly without information.

7. In the matter of the proposed construction of a library building at Warren in Huntington County, the committee recommends that the Huntington County Council of Defense be advised that the erection of this building be postponed until after the war.

8. In the matter of the Pannabaker sewer at Kokomo, the committee recommends that the action of the Howard County Council of Defense, approving the construction, be confirmed.

9. In the matter of the Keaton et al. free gravel road in Howard County, the committee recommends that the supplemental report of the Howard County Council of Defense, made September 13, 1918, approving the completion of the road, be confirmed.

ARTHUR W. BRADY,  
JAMES L. KEACH,  
E. M. WILSON,  
CHARLES FOX,  
Committee.

The council also approved the following resolution, which will be recommended to all city and county officials for their adoption:

WHEREAS, The national government requests that no "new enterprises not fundamental to the efficient operation of the country's necessary activities" in time of war shall be undertaken, and that "during the period of the war any new enterprise or undertaking should be tried and justified by the test: 'Will the men, money and material so applied best contribute in this way to the winning of the war?'"

Resolved, therefore, That this body, for the purpose of co-operating with the national authorities, declares that while the war continues it will not undertake the construction of any new public improvement of any character, on petition or otherwise, unless it is clearly shown that such improvement is justified by the test laid down by the national government as aforesaid.

### Every Citizen's Duty.

"Do not forget that it is the duty of each citizen these days to see that every other person is loyal. The individual who goes around complaining of this rule and that regulation does far more than we realize to destroy the morale of the public and the sooner he is brought into line the better it will be for the community, nation and world."  
—Rev. Allen B. Philputt.



# U. S. Food Administration for Indiana

## Official Regulations and Penalties Imposed

For serving excessive amounts of sugar and violating the wheat flour substitute regulations the Britling Cafeteria, Louisville, Ky., has been privileged to pay \$1,000 to the Red Cross and suspend its baking operations for two weeks.

Max Himmelstein, a Ft. Wayne grocer, accepted \$1 for a bushel of tomatoes he failed to deliver, and when warned paid no attention to the food administrator. As a result he will sell no more sugar or flour until after the war ends.

Profiteering was the basis of orders which closed the stores of Harris & Dixon and Eli Emil, Indianapolis grocers, for a week. They were alleged to have charged more than one cent per pound profit on sugar and more than the prescribed \$1.20 per barrel on wheat flour.

Samuel Kuntz and Jerome Chevillot exhibited vegetables they had purchased, at the Ft. Wayne liberty garden fair, thus violating the rules and vitiating their prizes. C. Barry Tolan, food administrator, permitted them to pay \$100 each to the war benevolence funds as a penalty.

Any mixture containing only rye and wheat must have two pounds of rye for each three pounds of wheat the mixture contains, under the present wheat flour regulations. Any mixture containing rye, wheat and substitutes for wheat must have three pounds of wheat for each two pounds of rye the mixture contains, and at least one pound of substitutes for each four pounds of wheat for the balance of wheat the mixture contains.

The Sugar Equalization Board has just closed a contract with the Cuban minister for the purchase of the Cuban sugar crop at a price basis of about \$5.50 per hundred pounds f. o. b. Cuban ports. This purchase is made on behalf of the American, English, French and Italian governments. The crop will begin to be available in December, and its division between the Allies will be directed by the United States Food Administration. These arrangements, as was the case last year, put an end to all speculation in sugar and assure an equitable distribution between all Allies and our own consumers.

The Food Administration has amended the regulations governing green coffee by changing Rule 1 to read as follows, the new regulation going into effect at once:

"Rule 1. Licensees entitled to reasonable profit. The licensee in any sale of green coffee shall take no more than a reasonable profit over the cost of the particular coffee sold, provided that any sale of spot coffee shall be made at not more than a reasonable profit over the average cost of his entire stock of spot coffee. Each growth of coffee shall be averaged separately. This amendment applies to all sales made after this date."

Hitherto the dealer has been permitted to average spot coffee with coffee in transit or which he had arranged to ship from the country of origin

In order to prevent the waste of labor and parchment paper and cartons made for units of butter smaller than the pound size the rule prohibiting the manufacture or sale of butter in less than pound prints has been amended by the United States Food Administration so as to go into effect on January 1, 1919, instead of on September 15, 1918. This is to prevent the waste of supplies of printed paper and cartons already on hand. After the first of the year no quarter or half-pound prints or any prints less than a pound can be made or sold; provided, however, that a retailer may cut a unit of a pound or more and sell a portion of any size demanded by his customers.

The following telegram, signed by Herbert C. Hoover, has been received at the office of the United States Food Administration in Indiana:

"I wish you would express to each county food administrator in your State the great appreciation we all have for the fine service they have given our common task. I was particularly struck by the repeated occasions during our recent conference when such expressions arose as 'We can and must depend upon our county administrators for that,' or 'Our county administrators will put that over,' or 'Our county administrators have done this or that.' All these expressions recalled to me the relations of the army staff to the men on the firing line, and I wish you would take opportunity to thank them in my name for their great service to their country and her people at home."

## Cost of Living in Bohemia.

If prices of necessities in the United States seem high, consider these of the enemy, where speculation has been allowed to run rampant:

One egg, 20c.  
One quart milk, 20c.  
One pound curd cheese, 60c.  
One pound butter, \$4.40—\$5.45.  
One pound rye flour, \$4.70.  
One pound wheat flour, \$1.45—\$1.63.  
One pound fat pork, \$4.18—\$4.54.  
One pound beef, 72—90c.  
(Only obtained in small quantities.)  
One pound horse flesh, \$1.36—\$1.45.  
One pound potatoes, 12—18c.

## Counterblast Against Hun Poison Gas Attack

As a counterblast against German poison gas attacks on the fields of France the Food Administration is issuing a call to housewives, grocers, cannery and proprietors of hotels and restaurants to aid in the collection of fruit pits and nut shells from which to make carbon for the millions of gas masks needed by the American army.

Investigation by chemists has shown that pits of apricots, peaches, prunes, olives, dates, cherries and plums, and the shells of Brazil and hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts make the best carbon for masks. There is a double incentive to save these. Not only will their carbon save many lives at the front, but consumption of the fruit from which they come will result in utilization of perishable foods, while collection of nuts for their shells will also make possible the use of their meats as food.

All pits and shells saved should be dried and turned in to the nearest Red Cross organization or to such receiving stations as may be designated. The Red Cross will arrange for their shipment to central points. Grocers have been asked by the Food Administration to provide receptacles in their stores, into which pits and shells can be dropped, and to urge that their patrons save every seed faithfully. Cannery have been requested, through the Federal Food Administrators of the States, to save all pits.

Pits, seeds and shells should be thoroughly cleaned and dried in the sun or in ovens before being turned in. Only those named are of use; no others should be put into the receptacles, because time and labor must not be wasted in sorting.

Hotels and restaurants have been asked to save pits and to aid in giving publicity to the campaign. Housewives putting up fruit for the winter should lay aside their fruit stones for collection by Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts or other organizations that are enlisted for the campaign. Boys and girls are asked to scour the woods for hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts. It is urged by the Food Administration that their meats be extracted for use as food before they are turned in. No attempt need be made to extract the kernels of fruit pits.

Red Cross chapters throughout the country are designating central depositaries for pits and shells, announcing their location through the papers and making all shipments. These go by parcel post from outlying territory to large centers in each State, in boxes or cartons of not more than 70 pounds in weight. Later carload shipments of 20 tons each will be made to centers of utilization.

"A Few Peach Stones May Save a Soldier's Life" is the caption the Food Administration is recommending for signs to be placed over receptacles for collections at original points. These may be in schools, churches, banks or department stores, as well as in places where food is sold.

## Garments Wanted for Destitute of Belgium

Lake Division Red Cross chapters have been asked to furnish 400 tons of clothing for the destitute people of occupied Belgium and France, it was announced at division headquarters.

The week beginning Monday, September 23, has been set aside by the Red Cross at the request of Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Belgium Relief Commission, for the purpose of collecting these garments. It is hoped that at least 5,000 tons can be secured through the medium of Red Cross organizations in all sections of the nation. A statement issued at division headquarters says:

"Every kind of garment for all ages and both sexes is urgently needed. Garments of strong material are wanted, as they will be subjected to the hardest kind of wear. Flimsy garments, ball room dresses, high-heeled slippers, silk hats, straw hats and derbies, which were donated in large quantities in a similar campaign last March, will not be accepted; such articles would be of no use."

In his recent request to the Red Cross asking it to undertake the work of collecting this clothing, Mr. Hoover stated that millions of men, women and children are facing shame, suffering disease and some of them death, due to the lack of clothing.

"They must be helped," Mr. Hoover continued. "I hope the Red Cross will undertake a renewed campaign to obtain the clothing in America. Your first campaign yielded magnificent results, bringing in fully 500 tons of clothing in good condition, but much more is needed if these war-ravaged people are to get through the winter in safety."

## Rooster Selling Week Proves Its Advantages

Indiana farmers and poultrymen saved at least 1,223 tons of feed, worth \$73,426.50 at present prices, by the observance of Rooster Week, June 3 to 8, specialists in the Purdue University poultry department have figured. This campaign is a part of the state-wide poultry campaign which is being conducted by the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation. Reports from 427 firms in 56 counties show that 97,902 roosters were sold that week. Instead of eating the 25 pounds of feed, usually consumed by roosters from the first of June until Thanksgiving, the popular marketing time, and causing the loss of millions of eggs during hot weather because they are fertile, this large number of birds was sold. The average price of chicken feed is three cents per pound and the man who sold his birds in June is ahead of the game by 75 cents per rooster on feed and also got a higher price. The week before the "Can the Cockerels" campaign, the average price was ten cents per pound and the week of the drive the average was 13½ cents, some paying as high as 18 cents. Because of the increased price, the farmers who took part divided an extra profit of \$8,417.47.



Let us keep our bodies strong, our minds clear, and our hearts pure, so that when we have finished the butcher business we can wash the blood from our hands and leave no stain upon them; can brush our garments and leave no smell of battle upon them and present our souls unblushing and unashamed to our God.—CLARENCE OUSLEY.



# Indiana Bulletin

OF

WAR ACTIVITIES AND FOOD REGULATIONS



Volume II

STATE CAPITOL, INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918

Number 7

## Council Approves War Work Campaign

**Indiana Will Be Called Upon to Raise Four and a Half Millions for Seven Funds.**

Reports from the Committee on Proposed Construction, at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, September 24th, included a plan for the execution of the enlarged program of censoring improvements of every kind, calling for the use of men, money and materials, as promulgated by the War Industries Board, through the State council's section of the Council of National Defense. The report, which will be found elsewhere in the Bulletin, was approved after its presentation by Arthur W. Brady.

Dr. L. E. Northrup, State Veterinarian, pointed out to the council the importance of "securing the last ten per cent of grease" from the carcasses of all dead animals, in conformity with the wishes of the Federal Government. He asked that the State Council through county councils of defense, co-operate to prevent the burial or incineration of dead animals, and he said there are 115 reducing plants in the State which will haul away such carcasses and, in cases of animals larger than a hog, pay for the same. He was authorized to prepare a resolution setting forth his object, which the council will consider at its next meeting.

F. L. Sims, of South Bend, who is directing the Indiana United War Work campaign, by which it is expected to raise the State's quota of the \$170,500,000 wanted for the Catholic War Fund, the Jewish Welfare, Salvation Army, the American Library Association, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the War Camp Community fund, told the council that the State's proportion would be about \$4,500,000. He asked the approval of a resolution adopted by the Council of National Defense, and the Indiana Council went on record as approving the following:

Whereas, The War Department has officially endorsed and the President of the United States has likewise sanctioned the joint drive for \$170,500,000 to be conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army, from November 11th to 18th inclusive, 1918, and

Whereas, The Council of National Defense, composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, believe that the service which these agencies are rendering to promote the comfort, contentment and efficiency of our soldiers and sailors and to maintain their morale, is emphatically in the national interest, and that therefore the forthcoming campaign should command the full support of the American people, and

Whereas, The Council of National Defense believes that in view of the inevitable continual increase in the army and navy, a generous subscription to the said fund is highly desirable in the national interest. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council of National Defense in endorsing, as it does endorse, the purpose of the said joint drive, direct, and it does hereby direct, the State Councils Section of the Council of National Defense to request the State

Councils of Defense throughout the nation to do everything in their power to assist in making the campaign in question a complete success, placing their State, county and community council machinery at the disposal of the joint drive organization.

The Educational Section of the council, through a subcommittee reported that it had arranged for a hearing of the charges made by Frank W. Duffy, that the Indianapolis school board was opposing industrial education and vocational training, on the afternoon of September 23d. It was stated that Mr. Duffy appeared, presented his charges in writing, but that through an attorney the school board declined to appear. After a full discussion the council authorized the chairman to name a committee of three to arrange for a hearing of the charges. Chairman Foley named Judge Will M. Sparks, Rev. Allen B. Philpott and Arthur W. Brady, which committee will meet September 30th to set a time, make up the issues, etc.

The special committee appointed to report on the use of German language in Indiana, submitted a complete report, which was approved. It appears in another column of the Bulletin.

Chairman Foley reported the receipt of \$553.65 from the secretary of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, which, he said, represented one-fourth of the receipts from the Patriotic Day program, held during the State Fair. The money has been placed to the credit of the State Council.

Warren T. McCray, of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation, asked the council to pay the expenses of the agricultural advisory member of the district appeal boards, in connection with the extended draft. He said the cost would be about \$500 for each of the four boards. At the request of the chairman the matter was delayed a week.

T. A. Coleman, of the Food Production and Conservation Committee, reported to the council that the Indiana corn crop is ripening "nicely" all over the State.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, told the council of plans that are under way for taking a census of the hogs and cattle in the State, October 15th. Dr. Barnard said the school children are being enlisted to do the work, which probably will be repeated every six months. He said the census is needed to establish the amount of the world's food supply, and that figures for 1917 also will be secured where possible, for the sake of comparison.

## A Tragic War Lesson From Bleeding France.

William Allen White, in his recently published series of war articles, made this statement: "Tuberculosis is the most gaping wound in bleeding France. Tuberculosis is for the French the greatest and most awful by-product of the war. Tuberculosis, if it is not checked, will conquer France after the German guns have been forced across the Rhine. For during the three years last past conditions in France have combined with devilish fatality to make the land a vast culture-ground of the tuberculosis germ." We have learned many lessons from the war experiences of our Allies, and this one of communicable disease control is not the least. Tuberculosis prevention in American soldiers and civilians must at no time be neglected.—Kansas Board of Health Bulletin.

An abundant harvest—a thankful heart—and safe reserves.

## Food Program Must Provide for Victory

**Herbert Hoover Tells Why There Must Be a Continued Conservation in America.**

The following statement by Herbert C. Hoover outlines the food conservation program recommended for the American people during the coming year:

There is no prospect of a proper ending of the war before the campaign of the summer of 1919. To attain victory we must place in France three and a half million fighting men with the greatest mechanical equipment that has ever been given to any army. While we expect the position on the western front may be improved, from a military point of view, between now and then, there can be no hope of a consummation of the end that we must secure until another year has gone by.

If we are to accomplish this end in 1919 we will save a million American lives that will be expended if we have to continue until 1920. To give this final blow in 1919 we have not only to find the men, shipping and equipment for this gigantic army, but this army, the allied armies and the allied civil population must have ample food in the meantime if we are to maintain their strength. We can do all these things and I believe we can bring this dreadful business to an end if every man, woman and child in the United States tests every action every day and hour by the one touchstone—does this or that contribute to winning the war?

The food program is no small part of this issue. To provide ships for our army, we have not only to build all that we can but we must have the help of allied shipping. In order that the Allies may provide this, they must take food ships from the more distant markets and place them upon the shorter run to the United States. We must decrease our imports of sugar, coffee and tropical fruits.

Under these conditions, the demand upon us is for larger supplies. The conferences on food supply and shipping we have held in Europe enable us to estimate our burden. Compared with previous years, the allied civilians and armies, our own armies, the Belgian relief and certain neutrals who are dependent on us require the following round amounts from us:

	Average 3-year pre-war shipments, tons	Shipped year ending July 1, 1918, tons	Must ship year ending July 1, 1919, tons	Increase this year over last year, tons
Meats and Fats (Beef, pork, dairy poultry and vegetable oil products)	645,000	1,550,000	2,000,000	1,050,000
Bread Stuffs (Wheat and substitutes in terms of grain)	3,320,000	6,800,000	10,400,000	3,600,000
Sugar (From United States and West Indies)	618,000	1,520,000	1,850,000	330,000
Feed Grains (Mostly army oats)	950,000	1,950,000	2,700,000	750,000
Totals	5,533,000	11,820,000	17,550,000	5,730,000

Even this program means further self-denial of the Allies next year. They are making this sacrifice in the common cause. We must maintain the health and strength of every human being among them or they will be unable to put their full strength alongside our own in the su-

(Continued on Page 7)



## Patriotism in Indiana

Allen County.—Michael Kochler of Fort Wayne was called before Barry Tolan, Allen County food administrator, on a charge of permitting his horse to run loose and tramp down gardens. He admitted that he frequently had been warned, and was ordered to give \$150 to the Red Cross, which he did.

Adams County.—Mrs. Mary E. Artman, secretary of the Adams County Council of Defense, and president of the Adams County United States Food Clubs, reports that thirteen food clubs have been organized in the county.

Bartholomew County.—In response to the nation-wide call for clothes for Belgian refugees, Bartholomew County is to have an "Old Clothes Day" immediately following the close of the Liberty Loan drive, with the Girls' Red Cross Auxiliary in charge. It is planned to make a thorough house-to-house canvass of the county and to get at least one garment from every household; the drive to be an intensive one and to be completed in two days' time.

Cass County.—The church division of the Four-Minute Men in Cass County is thoroughly organized with an enrollment of 52, and a four-minute message will be carried by Cass County clergymen into every community throughout the county.

Clinton County.—The County Council of Defense has arranged for winter quarters for army truck divisions passing through Frankfort. City officials have tendered the use of the city building. The third floor will be fitted up as sleeping quarters, and the basement equipped with a kitchen.

Elkhart County.—Interest in the Elkhart Woman's Motor Corps is shown by the fact that this organization has been offered the use of the Harman real estate office, Room 225 Monger Block, as local headquarters for its work. Miss Ellen Barney, chairman of the corps, is enthusiastic over the interest shown, and is fast getting the organization in good working order. The County Council of Defense has adopted the permit system in connection with the operation of gasoline cars on Sundays. Printed forms for display on cars are issued in cases where the owners are authorized to use their machines. A 26-cent fee is charged; this is done to cover the expense of preparing and issuing the forms.

Floyd County.—In the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign the woman's committee hopes to reach 25 per cent of Floyd County's quota of \$1,000,000.

Gibson County.—Mrs. Fred Riggs of Princeton has been appointed as woman member of the Gibson County Council of Defense.

Lawrence County.—The poster submitted by the Lawrence County Council of Defense at the State Fair, setting forth statistics covering accomplishments during the past year, received first honors. This six-foot poster, done in black and white by five draftsmen of the Shea-Donnelly Company of Bedford, embodied, in condensed form, the various war activities of the county, including the Red Cross, War Mothers, Social Service, Anti-Tuberculosis, Liberty Loan, Child Welfare, Good Cheer Society, Four-Minute Men, Fourteen-Minute Women, Comfort Kit Unit, Mitchell Sweater Unit, Food Administration, Patriots' Fund, Boys' Working Reserve, U. S. Nurses' Reserve, Bedford City Schools and Registration of Women for Service. In order to meet the demand for mechanics in the army and navy, E. W. Montgomery, superintendent, and M. J. Abbott, principal of the Bedford high school, have organized a war mechanic school for men who will enter the service during the year. All men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are eligible.

Montgomery County.—Miss Sylvia Medsker, home demonstration agent, is acquainting Bartholomew County parents with the proper preparation and manner of packing lunches for school children. This is considered one of the most helpful and educational works of the present time. The Darlington schools have adopted a plan to boost the Fourth Liberty Loan and give members of the senior class of the high school initial training in public speaking. Members of the class are required to write four-minute talks on the loan, then volunteers are called upon to appear at public gatherings and give these snappy four-minute talks. Three girls volunteered, Minerva Manning, Evelyn Booher and Gladys Frances, and they spoke at several of the churches and picture shows according to a schedule which had been arranged by Superintendent Coons of the schools. The youthful orators drew record crowds and drove home loan facts in a highly creditable manner.

Pulaski County.—Miss Esther Friday, county food club chairman, has announced the following township presidents of the United States food clubs in Pulaski County: Mrs. Robert Koster, Beaver; Mrs. Frank Pulaski, Cass; Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Franklin; Mrs. George Williams, Harrison; Mrs. May March, Indian Creek; Mrs. Frank White, Jefferson; Mrs. Vere Hathaway, Monroe; Mrs. Blanch Graves, Rich Grove; Mrs. U. C. Mellon, Salem; Miss Ola Reynolds, Van Buren; Mrs. George Hansell, White Post, and Mrs. Joseph Marbaugh, Tippecanoe. A neat little pamphlet, compiled by C. E. Paul, county silo leader, gives some interesting data on silo conditions in Pulaski County. The intensive campaign instituted in this county and carefully followed up by silo leaders has resulted in the erection of many new silos on Pulaski County farms. To facilitate community singing, the County Council of Defense has issued a four-leaf booklet containing patriotic and popular songs. "Marching Through Germany" is a clever parody on one of our swinging American airs.

Wayne County.—The largest pumpkin in Wayne County has been disposed of for the benefit of the War Mothers and Red Cross. The pumpkin, which weighed 111 pounds and was 68 inches in circumference, was on display in a Center-ville store, where a guessing contest was held as to the number of seeds it contained. Proceeds of this contest were given the War Mothers. Then the pumpkin was auctioned off and these proceeds went to the Red Cross. Requests had come from a number of sources for seeds from this giant pumpkin; these were sold and the returns divided equally between the War Mothers and Red Cross.

Vigo County.—Military training for Terre Haute's two high schools, and a plan for giving credits for military drill, has been approved by the Terre Haute school board. Some new courses contemplate classes in radio, machine shop work, and other crafts needed by the government. Open-air community singing will be discontinued for the present, and during the winter months the "sings" will be held in the churches. Boy Scouts are helping with the Fourth Liberty Loan; they are acting as aides to the committee, distributing posters and advertising matter, and upon their own efforts they hope to sell as many bonds as they did during previous campaigns. The public schools of Terre Haute have issued a small book showing the war activities of the school during last year's school term. Nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven school children were members of the Red Cross. They contributed \$1,018 to the Y. W. C. A. war fund, \$363.57 to the Y. M. C. A. They sold \$24,124.45 worth of Thrift Stamps, \$14,906 worth of War Stamps and \$104,475 worth of Liberty Bonds. In addition they paid \$1,118.60 to French orphans, \$500 to the Belgian relief fund and \$915 to the Vigo County war fund. Large quantities of hospital supplies were made, refugee garments made and garments for the soldiers were knitted. The book is in attractive form and has many illustrations—photographs of the children at their Red Cross work.

Union County.—The Woman's Motor Corps of Liberty has adopted the slogan "I'll keep my auto on the road and be a friend of man." The organization now numbers about forty members. The corps is very active and has done good work in transporting speakers, Liberty Guards, and in assisting in the handling of supplies for the Red Cross, etc. The following comprise the present membership: Nell Ballinger, Grace Little, Hope Carson, Freda Snyder, Mabel Bond, Lieutenant, Center Township; Maud Little, Laura Huff, Mary Carmichael, Emily Taper, Mildred Wood, Lieutenant, Brownsville Township; Marie Bryant, Helen McCoy, Verne Dunbar, Esther Beard, Mary Louise Wilson, Lulu Doner, Alta Wright, Mary McMahan, Lieutenant, Harmony Township; Olive B. Coughlin, Captain Mildred Donahue, Ella Barnard, Mary B. Farr, Chrissie Shock, Ruby Little, Esther McMahan, Anna Fosdick, Hattie Fahrnholz, Clara Hughes, Lola Abner, Lulu Vitter, Lieutenant of Union Township; Enid Orr, Jessie Stevens, Lena Green, Frances Stevens, Gertrude Groszerson, Ruth Kitchel, Mabel Lafuze, Ruth Edgeworth, Barbara Shendler, lieutenant of Harrison Township.

## School Children Will Take Live Stock Census

School children of Indiana will take a census of the live stock in the state October 15th. The work will be done as a conservation measure under the direction of Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana. It is the present purpose of the United States Food Administration, Dr. Barnard says, to take a similar census every six months during the duration of the international food crisis. School officials and county agricultural agents have been asked to assist in the work.

Arrangements were made during the recent conference of state administrators, at Washington, for the census to be taken in all parts of the nation the same day. It was agreed that the public schools present the most available organization for the purpose, and they have been asked through state and county superintendents of public instruction to do it. Blanks for the figures are being printed for distribution in ample time to make it possible to give clear, uniform instructions.

The Federal Food Administration's request says the census "is to enable a direct comparison between the two dates (1917 and 1918) to determine the increase or decrease in the year, as well as the actual live stock assets."

It is imperative for the sake of final tabulations that there be a uniform system of counting, and for that reason every state has been furnished with sample blanks.

It is desired by the Food Administration that this census is in no way connected with tax assessing, and has no bearing whatever upon the tax question. It is to be the basis of calculation for those who have in hand the task of distributing the available food supply among the allied nations, and to regulate as nearly as voluntary co-operation, based upon the necessities, when once determined, renders possible in this country.

## Field Division of National Council

### Merging of State Section and Woman's Committee Under Governing Board of Six.

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following statement:

The Council of National Defense has created a field division of the council, merging the state councils section and the greater part of the machinery of the woman's committee of the council. The field division of the council will be headed by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and a member of the Council of National Defense, and there will act with him a governing committee of six men and six women, composed as follows:

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.  
Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar.  
Mrs. Stanley McCormick.  
Miss Ida M. Tarbell.  
Miss Agnes Nestor.

Miss Hannah J. Patterson—all of the woman's committee of the council.

Daniel Willard, chairman of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense.

Fuller Callaway, a business man of La Grange, Georgia.

George L. Berry of Pressmen's Home, Tennessee, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

H. M. Robinson of Pasadena, California, former assistant chief of the state councils section and a director of the Southern California Edison Company, the Union Oil Company, and various banks in California.

R. M. Bissell, chairman of the Connecticut State Council of Defense.

Grosvenor B. Clarkson, secretary of the council and of the advisory commission.

Mr. Clarkson, in addition to his present duties as secretary of the council, will act as director of the field division, and Miss Hannah J. Patterson, who has been resident director of the woman's committee, is appointed associate director of the field division.

The woman's committee of the council will be held together to meet whatever emergencies may arise in connection with woman's part in the prosecution of the war that may fall outside the province of the field division.

This amalgamation of two of the most highly organized federal war agencies has grown out of the need and desirability of bringing the women of the country more closely into the government's war work and at the same time causing a more efficient guidance from Washington of the state defense activities. Already in many states the state divisions of the woman's committee and the state councils of defense have joined hands to the end of better coordinating the war service of the whole people, women as well as men. Hence the reorganization now announced follows logically the amalgamation taking place throughout the states.

From the first month of America's entry into the war the Council of National Defense, through the state councils section, has coordinated and guided the work of the great system made up of the state councils of defense, which are now organized by counties or towns in every state, with community organizations in the majority of the states. President Wilson has urged the general use of the state defense councils through the agency of the Council of National Defense to carry out as far as possible the local work of the federal agencies. The War Industries Board recently put the local control of building operations during the war in the hands of the state councils.

The woman's committee was formed shortly after America entered the war and has performed a remarkable work in organizing the woman-power of the country for the nation's defense. There will be merged into the field division the 15,732 units which the woman's committee has built up throughout the United States. The present amalgamation is in effect a tribute to the contribution of the woman's committee to the war.



## On the Use of German

The following report was adopted as an official expression of the policy of the Indiana State Council of Defense, at its meeting, September 24:

To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

Your Special Committee on the Teaching and Use of the German Language begs to report as follows:

The Indiana State Council of Defense has been asked to define its position in regard to the teaching of the German language in the schools of Indiana and the use of the German language in schools and colleges and at public assemblages within the state. The policy herewith outlined is in harmony with recommendations made by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior. The Council of National Defense has made no definite pronouncement in the matter of alien speech in church service, schools and colleges, or at public meetings. Each state has been left free to adopt a policy which will meet local conditions. The national council has, however, declared with emphasis that English should be made the common language of communication within the boundaries of the United States.

The committee appointed by the State Council of Defense to formulate and report back a sensible course of procedure in regard to the use of the German language believes that the scattered efforts within the state to perpetuate German as a preferred language of communication in schools, churches, or at public meetings, are not so numerous or persistent as to constitute a serious menace, but are at the same time a hindrance to the Americanization of foreign-born citizens and a complete unification of patriotic sentiment. The use of German speech and the German printed page is to be discouraged when it induces residents of Indiana to think in German and set themselves in opposition to a government which has given them welcome and opportunity. Although the continued use of the German language by those who have preferred it to English is to be opposed, the German language itself may rightfully be regarded as an asset. It need not be banished because it is now the medium of propaganda which we detest. It may become a weapon to be turned against these very propaganda. Much useful knowledge is locked up in German books. The United States, as a world-power and a factor in the international trade of the future, must have in service civilian emissaries, diplomats and soldiers who can speak the languages of the large populations of the world, whether their communications be friendly or otherwise. A knowledge of German need not corrupt or mislead any citizen who has been Americanized by birth, environment and training before he meets the German language. The German language is to be attacked, however, when it becomes a barrier between the immigrant and a fair knowledge of the aims and ideals of the country he has chosen, or when it is forced upon school children of the elementary grades. Therefore your committee recommends the following declaration by the Indiana State Council of Defense:

The fact should be frankly recognized by everyone that ours is an English-speaking people, and that any use of a foreign language which tends to divide our population into racial groups and to perpetuate or instill un-American ideas and purposes must be vigorously discouraged. The preferred language of communication in all schools, colleges and churches and at all public assemblages within the State of Indiana shall be English. The German language should not be taught in any public or private school of Indiana below the high school grades, and should not be the common language of communication in any public or private school of any grade. In no school or college should the study of German be compulsory. The statute enacted in 1869 requiring the teaching of German in the common schools under certain circumstances should be, as this council has already recommended, repealed at the next session of the legislature. Great care should be taken to see that instruction in German be given only by teachers who are thoroughly American in spirit, and that the textbooks used contain no covert attempts to Germanize the pupils.

English should be made the preferred language at all religious services. Every congregation of any religious sect should see that its minister is qualified to speak from the pulpit in English, and at no church service should German be made the exclusive language of communication. The use of German as any part of a church service may rightfully be regarded as un-American and subject to condemnation unless it can be proven that a considerable percentage of the congregation is unable to understand even simplified English speech.

County councils of defense, township councils and patriotic citizens everywhere are requested to act in friendly co-operation with people of German birth or extraction who are endeavoring to get away from the German language and the Prussian manner of thought, and are striving to put themselves into harmonious relationship with the government to which they owe allegiance. Residents who continue their efforts to Germanize any part of the State of Indiana are not entitled to the same friendly consideration. The free use of the German language as the preferred medium of expression in any community or church building or place of public assemblage is not to be approved. It can be tolerated only when the German-speaking residents make it evident that they are trying to become English-speaking Americans.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR W. BRADY,  
ALLEN B. PHILPUTT,  
GEORGE ADE,

Committee.

## The Diary of a Sugar Hog

July 1—This is the day when sugar rationing begins. The Food Administration has announced everyone must go on strict rations on account of a shortage. That doesn't affect me any; I'm prepared for it. I was wise and bought a supply a couple of weeks ago, as I saw this shortage coming. Limiting us to two-pound purchases doesn't deter me from having plenty. I went to six stores and bought two pounds at each place. I thought that was rather clever. This business of asking us to limit ourselves to three pounds a month is all nonsense; I can't be bothered. When we are put on sugar cards will be time enough to worry about how much we are eating.

The Germans are still going strong, the papers say. I wish there was something I could do to help.

July 4—Independence Day. I shall show my independence by having Ellen make a good old apple pie. The Food Administration is still harping on the necessity of saving sugar. I don't see why. There is plenty of sugar to be had; I know that. Food officials tell us there is no danger of a famine if we limit ourselves to three pounds a month. I'll let the other fellows do that. I've got plenty, so what's the use in my depriving myself. I've got to have lots of sugar; my system craves it.

The war situation looks a little brighter. We'll win yet, but it is going to mean a lot of sacrifices. I'm glad I'm too old to fight. I wish I could help in some other way here at home.

July 10—I bought 25 pounds of sugar today by signing a certificate I would use it for canning and preserving. I've got it put away in the basement. There is danger of a real famine, I believe, so it is best to be prepared. I'm going to grab all I can. These rules and regulations are only for those who will follow them. There is nothing compulsory about them.

Submarines are busy again. This war is a terrible thing.

July 15—Ellen wants to put up some fruit with that 25 pounds of sugar I bought; says I bought it for that purpose and it must be used for that. She is strong for living up to the rules; that's just like a woman. She says if we have more than our share someone else will suffer. I should worry about that; I've got mine. I've quit buying candy for the children; that is sufficient sacrifice for one family.

I see the Belgians have only one pound of sugar a month. That is a terrible condition. I don't see why something isn't done to give them more. War is even worse than I had imagined.

July 25—Now we are being asked to limit our sugar consumption to two pounds a month, beginning August 1. That can't be done. I wonder what is the matter with the Food Administration, anyway, that it can't keep us supplied with sugar. I told Ellen not to put any more sugar on the children's cereal. We've got to make more sacrifices, I guess, in these times.

I hope the Kaiser is whipped soon. I'd do anything to help win this war.

July 30—I was in a restaurant today and asked for sugar for my ice tea. It's a bore to have to ask for sugar, but the Food Administration has put a ban on sugar bowls. The waitress would let me have only two teaspoons. As that wasn't enough, I took a little bag out of my pocket and put in two more. A man sitting at the same table looked at me and said:

"You're a fine patriot, you are."

"What's the matter with you?" I asked.

"Do you think carrying your own sugar around with you to add to your allowance here is going to help matters any?"

"It is none of your business," I replied. "There is plenty of sugar; if the Food Administration knew what it was doing there would be no sugar shortage. This is a free country, anyhow."

"Don't blame it on the Food Administration; blame it on the German submarines; they're responsible. And you and other sugar hogs are doing more damage than the submarines by eating all you want."

Another man had sat down at the table and heard part of our conversation. He was rather a belligerent looking person.

"So you think you can use all the sugar you want, do you? You won't deny yourself a little while my two sons are facing death on the front in France to protect you and other blooming slackers." And he called a waitress, had her take out the tea I had sweetened and ordered her to bring me some without any sugar.

I protested.

"Shut up," he thundered. "I'm going to teach you right now to do without sugar."

Not wishing to cause a scene, I left the restaurant. I believe I heard some people hiss at me as I went out. War seems to have changed conditions considerably.

August 5—A man came to my house today and asked me how much sugar I had. I told him three pounds for household use. He had records showing I had bought sugar at several stores and had 25 pounds for preserving purposes which had not been used. He asked me if I knew the penalty for hoarding food. I told him I did not and did not care to know. He left. No one can meddle in my affairs.

August 7—The Food Administrator for this county was in to see me today. He asked me if I would give up the excess sugar I have on hand. I told him I most certainly would not; that the sugar I had bought was mine and I intended to keep it. I'd like to see the government take it away from me.

August 13—I gave \$300 to the Red Cross today. And I have let all my sugar go. That \$300 was given in lieu of prosecution of a charge against me of hoarding sugar. I seem to have lost most of my friends since it became known that I had more sugar than was coming to me. No one speaks to me any more. Business is very bad. My store is deserted. The women seem to prefer to buy dry goods elsewhere now. I have been asked to resign from my lodge. They say they want no slackers and sugar hogs with them. Ellen is heart-broken; her friends are treating her so coldly.

(Here the diary ends abruptly. The writer left town suddenly for an extended vacation because of poor health. This diary was found among his effects.)

The conservation of food demands of each individual enlightened fidelity joined to genuine patriotism.

"Cash and carry" savings equal the interest on a safe investment.

It is as much the duty of the consumer to eat less as it is the duty of the farmer to produce more.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

and

United States Food Administration  
for Indiana

## The Council of Defense.

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## United States Food Administration.

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C. V. STAINSBY	Assistant to Administrator
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ALEX. TAGGART	Baking Division
J. E. LARGER	Sugar Division
I. L. MILLER	County Administrators
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GEO. W. JUNE	Hotels and Restaurants
H. E. BISHOP	Licenses and Printing
DON HEROLD	Educational Director

EDWARD F. WARFEL - - - - - Editor

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the Federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation and its prosecution of the war with Germany, particularly as pertains to the production and conservation of food.



Vol. II INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 7

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

Fatalities among Indiana soldiers, taken from War Department reports for week ending September 21:

September 16:  
Private Gustave Harry Bullock, Loogootee.

September 17:  
Private Charles H. Bird, Gordon.

September 18:  
Private Grover C. Reid, Evansville.  
Private Henry J. Steel, Shelbyville.  
Sergeant Bearl V. Pittinger, Muncie.  
Private Rhen Hilkert, Westville.  
Private Jerry McCoy, Vincennes.  
Corporal Frank C. Courtney, Linton.

September 19:  
Corporal David C. Brenton, Indianapolis.

September 20:  
Private Sylvan Gazel, Elwood.  
Private Leonard A. Brewer, New Albany.

September 21:  
Private Pete Lucak, Diamond.

Attention,  
County Councils

General Bulletin No. 194.

September 23, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

Supplementing Bulletin No. 179 and No. 188 regarding the demand of the gas defense division for nut shells and fruit pits, we submit the following additional details for your guidance:

"In the manufacture of gas masks, the highest grade of carbon is essential. Research of govern-

ment chemists has demonstrated that such carbon must be obtained from the following raw material only:

"Peach stones, apricot pits, prune pits, olive pits, date seeds, cherry pits (if native), plum pits, Brazil nut shells, the shells of hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts (although the army can use the whole nut, it is desirable, for the sake of food conservation, to separate the shells).

"Any of the materials on this list, no matter how old, can be used, provided they are not decayed. No attempt need be made to keep the various materials separate, but they must be dry.

"It is not necessary to extract the kernel from such of the above pits as contain kernels.

"The shipment of the materials has been put in charge of the American Red Cross, which already has facilities for the handling of supplies. You should therefore find out the location of the collection depot in your county and direct all contributions to these Depots.

"Remember that all pits must be dried before they are shipped.

"The help of your township councils is especially desired in reaching the people of rural districts where, aside from the fruit stones of the present season, large quantities of old stones and nuts can be collected and where the gathering of nuts can be greatly extended.

"The heaviest demand for the materials listed above will come in the next few months. Furthermore, the fruit season is closing and the nut gathering time is almost here. The need for action is immediate."

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## U. S. Boys' Working Reserve

W. E. Hall, national director of the reserve, writes as follows:

The United States Boys' Working Reserve desires to assist in every possible way in maintaining the education and training of American youth. It is using its every endeavor to protect American youth from any serious invasion of its education and training. If the schools are alive to their opportunity in this crisis it will be perfectly possible, in the opinion of our highest authorities among the school men themselves, to do the work that is ordinarily done through a nine-months' period within the limits of a seven-months' period. All that the reserve is asking of the boys, and of their parents, and of the schools, is that they shall so adjust themselves to the crisis that they will be able to accomplish within seven months what now they accomplish easily in nine months.

It is not necessary in this country seriously to curtail the time ordinarily devoted to school work.

Whatever call the reserve makes upon the school boys of the United States has to do with their vacation periods. It asks the schools in some instances to prolong a vacation period, and in some instances it asks the schools to grant a vacation period, in order that work that is vitally necessary to the winning of the war may be done. But it relies upon the patriotism of the boys to return to school with a firm determination to devote themselves conscientiously to their school work, to waste no time in school hours and to make every moment of their school session count in accomplishing the course laid down for them by their teachers.

Among the hundreds of reports of service for 1918 coming into the office of the federal state director each day, that of Elmer Pattee, Laporte, Ind., is typical of the agricultural service rendered by members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve of Indiana. The summary of this report is appended herewith: *Farmed 92 acres of land alone except in haying and harvest; put out alone 24 acres of corn, 23 acres of oats, 19 acres of clover seed, 26 acres of wheat; fed 5 horses and milked 7 cows daily; raised 2 calves, 13 head of sheep, 7 head of hogs; marketed all salable grain and livestock; sheared his sheep alone. In fact, carried on all farm activities alone except for assistance as indicated and the minor help of his aged mother.*

## U. S. Employment Service

The following general order has gone from the director general to all federal directors, effective at once:

There should at once be added to each Community Labor Board two women, one of whom shall represent the woman who works, preferably one who herself has worked in industry; the other of whom shall represent management.

It is highly essential that each representative shall be a woman who has practical familiarity with the problems involved, that she shall command the respect of the community, and shall be capable of taking a broad vision of the Nation's needs and of exercising conservative judgment.

Each Community Labor Board should suggest the names of two women to be added to it, selected in accordance with the foregoing principles.

In selecting a woman to represent the workers, local labor groups should be consulted. In selecting a woman to represent management, local representatives of management should be consulted.

The names of those selected should be reported to the director general, with, in each case, a brief description of the nominee, setting forth what have been her activities, and what is her present position, and stating upon what recommendations if any she has been suggested.

Since much depends upon a proper selection of the women members, the director general will reserve the right to ask for substitute suggestions in any case where to him it seems wise.

Upon all questions concerning the utilization of women in industry, the two women members shall have full voting powers. They shall be ex-officio and non-voting members of the Community Labor Board in respect to other matters, but shall be invited to attend all meetings of the board.

## An Appreciation.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, 1918.

Edward F. Warfel,  
State Council of Defense,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

*Provost Marshal General Crowder is greatly pleased with your fine support and that given by state and county councils in the draft registration. Congratulations.*

D. M. REYNOLDS,  
Director of Publicity for Crowder.

Every sign proves that home canners have reached the goal, 1,500,000,000 quarts. This, by the way, insures the home pantry, for the government needs most of the commercial pack for the army.

## Committee on Construction

The report of the Committee on Proposed Construction, adopted at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, September 24th, was as follows:

Indianapolis, Ind., September 24, 1918.

To the State Council of Defense:

Your Committee on New Construction reports that, on the basis of the facts now before it, it recommends as follows:

(1) In the matter of the Little River drain in Huntington County, Indiana, your committee recommends that the action of the Huntington County Council of Defense, recommending the construction of the drain, be approved; and that the action of the council be certified to the War Industries Board.

(2) In the matter of the improvement of Lafayette avenue in the city of Terre Haute, the committee, in view of new facts presented and recommendations made by the Vigo County Council of Defense, and of the chairman of the State Highway Commission, and of the state engineer, recommends that construction be approved.

E. M. WILSON,  
GEORGE ADE,  
ARTHUR W. BRADY.



## Plans for Censoring War-Time Building

### Council's Committee on Proposed Construction Presents Program for Guidance of Counties.

The following report of the Committee on Proposed Construction, appointed to develop a plan for the execution of the program of the War Industries Board for a strict censorship of all improvements and building enterprises, was adopted at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, September 24th, and has been sent forward to Indiana County Councils, as Bulletin No. 195:

#### CURTAILMENT OF NON-WAR CONSTRUCTION.

To County Councils of Defense:

##### No New Construction Without Permit.

The War Industries Board has by its Circular No. 21 directed that no buildings or other new construction not falling within the exceptions stated below shall be undertaken without a permit in writing issued by its authority.

The only new construction for which permits are not required is that falling within one of the following classes:

1. Those undertaken directly by or under contract with certain governmental departments.
2. Repairs to or extensions of existing buildings involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding \$2,500.
3. Roadways, buildings and other structures undertaken by or under contract with the United States Railroad Administration or a railroad operated by such administration.
4. Those directly connected with mines producing coal, metals and ferro-alloy minerals, and production (but not refining) of mineral oil and natural gas.
5. Public highway improvements and street improvements when expressly approved in writing by the United States Highways Council.

A permit is necessary for any proposed new construction falling within the excepted classes, regardless of the size, cost or purpose of such construction.

#### PROCEDURE.

Any person desiring to secure a permit for a project which, to quote the War Industries Board, he conceives "to be in the public interest or of such essentiality that under existing conditions it should not be deferred" must proceed as follows:

1. A full statement of the facts must be made, under oath, and filed with the county council of defense.
2. The county council of defense shall investigate the necessity of the proposed construction and transmit its recommendations, with a summary of the facts, to the State Council of Defense for review.
3. The State Council of Defense will review the case.

(a) If the State Council decides in favor of the construction, its recommendations will be forwarded to the War Industries Board, which will grant or withhold the permit and notify the State Council, and also the individual concerned, of its action.

(b) If the State Council decides against the proposed construction, it will notify the county council and the applicant of such action.

Tentative forms of application and of report by you are herewith sent, and may be used until other forms are received from the War Industries Board.

#### HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Public highway and street improvements constitute class 5 of new construction for which no permit from the War Industries Board is required, provided such improvements are expressly approved in writing by the United States Highways Council.

The United States Highways Council is a body

made up of representatives of the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the United States Railroad Administration, the War Industries Board, and the Fuel Administration. Beginning September 10, 1918, no manufacturer may lawfully furnish any local building material until the project has been approved by the highways council, which acts on projects as they are submitted by the proper State Highway Department. Henceforth, therefore, all matters of road, street or alley construction, including highways, bridges, and culverts, in your county should be taken up by the parties interested therein directly with Mr. L. H. Wright, chairman of the State Highway Commission, Indianapolis, Indiana. Action by the State or county councils with respect to such construction is no longer necessary.

#### SURVEY OF CONSTRUCTION ALREADY BEGUN.

Circular No. 21 does not strictly apply to construction already begun, but it is not the desire or intent of the War Industries Board that projects already under way shall proceed to completion without regard to the importance or essential character thereof. In order to determine what should be done in such cases, each county council is requested to make a survey at once of all buildings and other construction already undertaken in their county and to make report promptly to the State Council of all such cases, together with their recommendations concerning the necessity of the continuance of such construction or the possibility of deferring the same until after the war. The State Council will then refer such reports, with their conclusions, to the War Industries Board, which will take appropriate action.

Reports from the county councils should show in the case of each piece of construction its location, nature, approximate cost when completed, state of progress, extent to which materials are on hand or locally available, importance under existing conditions, and any other facts bearing on the question of the propriety of completion at this time.

#### PUBLICITY.

There can be no doubt that the people of Indiana will loyally and wholeheartedly unite to carry out the policy which the War Industries Board has adopted and declares to be an important part of the war program as soon as that policy is brought to their attention. You are therefore urged to see that the requirements of the War Industries Board are at once given wide publicity in your county, and that the reasons why that policy has been adopted are known. Those reasons are briefly stated by the War Industries Board in these words:

"While it is not the policy of the Government to unnecessarily interfere with any legitimate business, industry, or construction project, it must be borne in mind that there is an imperative and constantly increasing demand for labor, material, and capital for the production and distribution of direct and indirect war needs, to satisfy which much non-war construction must be deferred. A full realization of this fact by all loyal and patriotic citizens, including state and municipal authorities, is all that is required to postpone such construction activities as interfere with the war program. The state and local representatives of the Council of National Defense are with confidence depended upon to fully acquaint the whole people of these United States with the pressing need for the most rigid economy, measured not only in terms of dollars but in terms of labor, materials, and transportation service. The construction projects which must now be deferred may be undertaken when we shall have won the war and will then furnish employment to the returning artisan now on the battle front as well as those who will then be released by strictly war industries."

It is the duty of the State Council and of the county councils to create a public state of mind that will automatically discourage construction that does not aid in winning the war, and we confidently rely on your co-operation with us in performance of that duty.

INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

#### THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF..... COUNTY, INDIANA.

In the matter of the application of..... for a permit to construct..... Recommendation of County Council.

#### To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

The..... County Council of Defense reports its recommendations in the above entitled matter as follows:

1. We have investigated said application, and we find the facts and the necessity of the proposed construction to be as follows:

2. We recommend that a construction permit shall not be issued for the proposed construction.

..... COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

By..... Chairman.

Secretary.

#### THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF..... COUNTY, INDIANA.

In the matter of the application of..... for a permit to construct..... Application.

#### 1. Details as to applicant:

- (a) Name .....
- (b) Residence .....
- (c) Post Office Address .....
- (d) Business .....

#### 2. Details of proposed construction:

- (a) Location .....
- (b) Kind .....
- (c) Estimated cost .....
- (d) Estimated Duration of Construction .....

- (e) Number of Men Required .....
- (f) Amounts of Principal Materials Required .....

- (g) Where Principal Materials Obtained .....

- (h) Number of Railroad Cars Required .....

3. Reasons why the proposed construction is so largely in the public interest or of such essentiality that under existing conditions it should not be deferred. State fully.

(Signature) .....

STATE OF INDIANA, }  
COUNTY OF..... } ss:

....., the above named applicant, being first duly sworn, says that the facts stated in the attached application are true, as he verily believes.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this..... day of....., 1918.

Notary Public.

My commission expires.....

The 1918 food reserve is the only safe insurance for 1919 food supplies.

Conservation is the All-American job—an army of four million soldiers must be fed from this year's crop.

#### Wherein You May Help.

The great purpose of the Food Administration is to conserve food that we may win the war, that the world may be made free, that civilization may resume its exalted march—sublime objects it is your privilege to help attain.



## Helps in Using Substitute Foods

This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration, and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.

### LAST CANNING RECIPES.

The season for canning, preserving, brining and pickling is about over for this year. Green tomatoes, sweet peppers and pimentos are still available and are good to can or pickle.

There may be grapes, peaches, pears or crab-apples still on the market which can be preserved or made into jelly or marmalade. Much of the fruit is very inferior in quality and for this reason is not especially good for canning, but makes better marmalade, fruit butter or jelly. Corn syrups, sorghum and even honey may be used for sweetening these products, but a better flavor is usually produced when half syrup and half sugar is used. Honey is very pronounced in flavor and cannot be used where it injures the flavor of the fruit.

#### Green Tomato Pickles.

One-half peck green tomatoes, sliced.  
One and one-half cups salt.  
One quart onions, sliced.  
One cup brown sugar or one and one-half cups corn syrup.

Four tp. finely broken cinnamon bark.  
Two tp. whole allspice.  
Two tp. whole cloves.  
One-half cup white mustard seed.  
Two quarts vinegar.

Add the salt to the sliced green tomatoes and let stand twenty-four hours. Drain. Add spices to vinegar and heat to boiling point. Add tomatoes, onions, syrup or sugar and cook until syrup is thick.

#### Chili Sauce.

Twelve ripe tomatoes.  
Two onions.  
One green pepper.  
Three-fourths cup brown sugar.  
One tp. cloves.  
One tp. cinnamon.  
One tb. salt.  
One-half cup vinegar.

Peel the tomatoes and slice them. Chop the onions and the pepper. Combine the ingredients and cook the mixture until it is thick. Seal in scalded bottles or jars.

#### Canned Sweet Peppers.

Take out seeds and halve if very large. Soak in weak salt solution over night. In the morning boil until tender, but not soft. Pack in jars, cover with boiling syrup and seal at once. Syrup is made by boiling together one cup sugar or one-half cup corn syrup and one-half cup sugar, two cups cider vinegar and two teaspoonsful mixed whole spices.

#### Corn Relish.

One dozen ears corn.  
One large cabbage.  
Three green peppers.  
One red pepper.  
Three bunches celery.  
One-fourth pound ground mustard.  
One cup sugar or two cups syrup.  
Two quarts weak vinegar.

Cut corn from cob. Chop cabbage and place over it two tb. salt and allow to drain while getting the rest of ingredients ready. Chop peppers and celery. Mix all ingredients, drain cabbage from liquid and add. Boil thoroughly and until ingredients are thoroughly heated through. Place in cans and seal.

#### Ginger Pears.

Eight pounds pears.  
Four pounds corn syrup.  
Three lemons.  
Ginger.

Wash, pare and cut the pears into small pieces, add syrup and ginger. Let stand over night. In the morning add lemons cut into small pieces and cook slowly two hours.

#### Peach Conserve.

Three pounds peaches.  
Two small oranges.  
One cup dates cut into pieces.  
One-fourth pound walnuts.  
One and one-half cups corn syrup.  
One-half cup seeded raisins.

Remove skins from peaches, stone and cut into pieces. Add syrup, raisins, finely chopped oranges, dates and water. Cook slowly for one hour or until the consistency of marmalade. Add nuts five minutes before removing from the fire. Dates may be added if desired.

#### Carrot Marmalade.

One and one-half pounds carrots (five and one-half cups chopped).

Three lemons.  
One-half teaspoon salt.  
Two oranges.  
Four and one-half cups syrup.

Wash and scrub carrots, blanch in wire basket in boiling water from four to five minutes, cold dip, scrape and cut into small pieces. Place in double boiler, add lemon juice and salt and cook for an hour. Add finely cut rind from oranges, orange pulp and syrup; boil slowly until thick. Pour into hot glasses, partially seal and sterilize ten minutes. Tighten seal. Let cool and store.

## Woman's Section

Mrs. Carlisle has addressed the following to the woman's chairman of each County Council of Defense, with the request that they give it prompt attention:

"In the future all drafted men on their way to training camps are required to wear a brassard on the left sleeve bearing the letters U. S. N. A., and each tenth man in addition to the above is required to wear a brassard with the letters S. P. appearing thereon. It is necessary that these brassards be sewed on and, due to the fact that there is very little time, the county women are asked to kindly co-operate with their local draft board in this work, where the Red Cross have not already co-operated with them."

"Problems of the War" is the title of the war study programs for clubs which has been prepared by the Department of Educational Propaganda of the National Woman's Committee. Because of the great number of requests from county chairmen for copies of this program, a supply is now being forwarded to the state chairman of educational propaganda, to be distributed to county chairmen. This distribution will be made as soon as the copies are received, and additional copies may be had upon request by any persons, libraries, clubs or other organizations desiring same.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense in a letter to the Woman's Section calls attention to the fact that although the intensive drive for recruiting student nurses closed on September 5, it was not the intention of the committee that all effort to secure recruits should cease on that date, but only that the intensive campaign might close in order to stimulate applicants to send in their completed application blanks in time to fill the vacancies in the fall classes.

The letter states that "there is under consideration the possibility of an affiliation between the Army School of Nursing and the civilian hospitals whereby their second or third year students may have the opportunity for experience in military hospitals either in this country or overseas," and that if this plan is carried out more student nurses will be needed than were called for in the first estimate of 25,000. The Woman's Committee therefore calls upon the state divisions to continue recruiting student nurses through their county and local units, and particularly in those localities where the quotas have not been secured.

An announcement of special interest to the wives of men who are in overseas service is that the position of hospital assistant in the Army

School of Nursing is open to them. The applicant must be between the ages of twenty-one and forty, in good physical condition, of good moral character, and must also be a high school graduate or present an acceptable equivalent. If she has not already completed one of the courses given by the Red Cross, she will be given a six weeks' course in elementary nursing and hygiene, first aid to the injured, and dietetics.

The hospital assistant will not be sent overseas, but will be on duty in the military hospitals in which the convalescent soldiers are quartered for reconstruction work. There will be many large hospitals of this class, and a great number of assistants besides the nurses will be required.

## Governor Goodrich Recommends that the Selection and Storage of Seed Corn Be Completed by October 15th.

September 19th, 1918.

Mr. Warren T. McCray, Chairman, Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation.

Dear Sir—I wish to commend the campaign for the selection and storage of seed corn, conducted under the auspices of the Indiana Committee on Food Production as being highly important at this time. It is apparent that the best seed corn obtainable should be selected and carefully stored in order to prevent a repetition of the unfortunate experiences of last year.

It occurs to me that your committee should urge the selection of twice the amount of seed needed for the next season, and further that all seed corn in the State be selected and properly stored no later than the 15th of October. The crop is well advanced and this is easily possible.

I hope your committee will act upon these suggestions and continue to push this important work in order that the farmer, who puts in his time and labor, may not cheat himself by using poor seed or waste the agricultural resources of the country at a time when food is such an important factor in the winning of the war.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) J. P. GOODRICH,  
Governor of Indiana.

There is more than one way to meet the shortage of farm labor, according to The New Country Life. A farmer in the Middle West was seen driving a team of six horses hitched to a disk plow and leading three horses drawing a harrow. Single handed, he was working nine horses and two modern farming implements. In one operation he was doing the work that under the old system of farming several men and teams would have had to do in several operations.

## Red Cross Activities

"Linen for France" next week will be the slogan of Red Cross chapters, branches and auxiliaries of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, when they will be busy with the collection of towels, sheets, napkins and handkerchiefs for use in French hospitals. A minimum quota of 439,349 pieces is wanted from these states which comprise the Lake Divisions of the Red Cross.

A statement from Division headquarters says: "The linen articles should be new or substantially new and of strong rather than fine texture. Laundering facilities abroad are poor, and this, together with the hard and constant usage to which the articles will be submitted, make it clear that much needed shipping space should not be wasted on material that is not strong and durable."

It was announced at division headquarters that, although no results have been tabulated, the Lake Division chapters will exceed their quota of 400 tons of clothing being collected this week for destitute Belgians.



## Increase in Wheat Acreage Is Assured

**State Leader Announces That Indiana Will Plant More Than the Total Requested.**

The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation met in special session at the State House, Tuesday, September 24th.

It was planned to lend assistance to the agricultural advisors of the various district exemption boards. The food committee delegated a committee to secure the co-operation of the State Council of Defense in helping to defray the office expense of these advisors who are so generously donating their time. The advisors for the various boards are:

1st District—John Brown, headquarters LaPorte.

2d District—Will Johnson, headquarters Fort Wayne.

3d District—Maurice Douglas, headquarters Indianapolis.

4th District—Not yet named, headquarters Vincennes.

Mr. Coleman reported for D. S. Myer, state leader of the wheat campaign, that the 17% increase in wheat acreage asked for by the Federal Government, would be obtained. Indications are that the increase will run over 20%.

Mr. Coleman reported also for C. Henry, state leader of the seed corn selection and storage campaign, that the field selection work was now in full swing. Thousands of farmers are posting their farms with the placard: "We have our Seed Corn selected. Have you?"

In several counties the Liberty Loan workers have been asked to talk seed corn selection in their rounds among the farmers. The food committee approved the idea expressed in a recent letter from Governor Goodrich, to Chairman McCray, suggesting that twice the amount of seed corn be selected and properly stored no later than the 15th of October.

### Loan Workers Co-operating.

More than 75 per cent of the farmers in a number of northern counties have gathered their seed corn and have stored it properly. This is the report from county agricultural agents who have been handling the local phases of the state-wide drive for early selection of seed corn. In several counties the work is being done in conjunction with the Liberty Loan campaign. Every bond salesman will ask the farmer on whom he calls if he has his seed corn gathered and stored. In turn the seed corn workers will assist in the selling of bonds. Carroll and Laporte counties are two places where this plan is being tried out.

Dates for seed corn weeks or days have been set in practically every county of the State, said C. Henry, state leader of this drive which is being waged under auspices of the State Food Production and Conservation Committee. In the ten counties surrounding Indianapolis, the week of September 30th to October 5th will be the time for gathering seed and concerted effort in these counties as well as a number of others in the State will be made at this time.

### To Avoid the Hessian Fly.

Be sure that danger of the Hessian fly is past, but delay sowing only until this pest is known to have disappeared for the season, is the message to Indiana farmers from D. S. Myer, state leader of the wheat campaign which is being waged under the auspices of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation. Every county agent in the State can give to the men in his county the safe date to sow wheat and avoid this insect which has created such havoc in Indiana wheat fields in years past. The date varies from September 15th in the extreme northern part of the State to October 10th in the "pocket" section. Reports received from over the State indicate that the acreage will be well above the 10 to 17

per cent asked by the Government. Farmers generally are turning to wheat to distribute their labor more evenly over the year as well as for patriotic reasons and the fact that it is a good, profitable crop with the guaranteed price.

### Congratulates Christie.

The following resolution, indicating the appreciation of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, for the former director of its affairs, was adopted at its meeting September 24th:

Whereas, Prof. G. I. Christie, member of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, and State Food Director for Indiana, has been chosen as assistant secretary of agriculture, and,

Whereas, His extraordinary ability as an organizer of the agricultural forces in Indiana has won him this national recognition, and, the great loss sustained through his absence is only compensated by his greater service to the nation, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this committee express, by this resolution, their hearty congratulations upon his being chosen to this most important work, and after the present national crisis, the committee sincerely hope it will be possible for him to return and lend his ability toward solving the problems of Indiana agriculture.

## Indiana Miners Are Doing Their Share

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

With the coal miners of Indiana and Illinois breaking all records in coal production, the fuel administration has found it necessary to provide additional markets for the vast output of those states. The miners of Indiana and Illinois are exceeding all expectations in their efforts to maintain the coal supply which is vital to victory.

To meet the situation the fuel administration has issued orders modifying the limitations of the zone system as applied to Indiana and Illinois coal. The orders will add the lower peninsula of Michigan to the territory to be supplied by the Indiana and Illinois mines. This will operate to relieve the overburdened mines of West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio. Coal for domestic purposes, for by-product purposes and for gas plants and railroad fuel will be allowed to move into lower Michigan from West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky fields, under general order.

## Coats of Blankets, Shoes of Waste

A statement from the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at whose request the Red Cross instituted the campaign for 400 tons of clothing for the victims of Hun brutality, says:

"Ten million persons living in occupied Belgium and northern France are dependent on the Commission for Relief in Belgium for clothing and food.

"This clothing can come from America only. Securing the clothing is a matter of life and death for this helpless, courageous population behind the German lines.

"In Belgium it is impossible to buy shoes. There is no more leather of any description on the market. Every available substitute has been tried. For a time old belting from factories was used; and roofing paper, of which there happened to be a stock, was resorted to for resoling shoes. But the Germans, after having seized all the leather, requisitioned these substitutes also, and soon not a single yard of belting was left in any Belgian industrial establishment.

"Now the Belgians fasten pieces of old rugs on to wooden soles and wear them for shoes.

"And they make coats out of old blankets—and blankets out of anything."

## Food Program Must Provide for Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

preme effort. At the President's direction, I have assured them that "in this common cause, we eat at a common table," and upon entering these conferences in Europe we promised them that whatever their war food program called for from us we should fulfill.

If we survey our ability to meet this definite promise to them we find that while our wheat production this year is better than last year, our production of other cereals is less. We have had severe losses through drought in many sections. On balance our resources are no greater than last year. We find, however, that we can give this increase in food supplies, of 5,730,000 tons over last year, and still have a margin over the amount necessary to maintain our own health and strength.

At best the allied table will be less than ours, for the allied peoples are denying themselves more in order to transport our soldiers. We can do no less than fill the ships they send us.

Of our imports, we shall apparently have sufficient sugar to maintain the present consumption and take care of the extra drain of the Allies from our markets, instead of compelling them to send their ships to the Far East. We can secure in sailing vessels the coffee we need, if no one makes an over-brew. Of our own products we must secure a reduction in consumption and waste in the two great groups of, first, breadstuffs, and second, meats and fats; that is, in all bread and cereals, beef, pork, poultry, dairy and vegetable-oil products. The average consumption of our people of breadstuffs amounts to about six pounds per week and of meats and fats to four pounds a week for each person. A reduction in consumption of less than one-half pound per week per person in each of these two great groups of foods would accomplish our purpose. We wish to emphasize, however, that we do not want curtailment in the use of milk for children.

Some of our homes by reason of limited income cannot now provide more food than they should have to maintain health in the family. They cannot rightfully be asked to make the suggested reduction in consumption. But the great majority of our homes can do more than suggested.

We need even greater simplicity of living than last year among all that section of the community to whom foodstuffs are a secondary item in expenditure.

We estimate that nearly 9,000,000 people eat at our public eating places—hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, dining cars and so forth. The food consumption in these places is larger than in the average homes. We are asking the proprietors and employees of these institutions to undertake in many particulars a more strict program than last year, and we are confident that they will willingly do this.

This is not rationing—a thing we will never have if our people continue to support us as in the past. We are simply making an appeal to the intelligence in the homes and public eating places of America to work out for themselves the means and manner of saving.

This year, as last, I believe we can accomplish the necessary ends by voluntary action of our own people. The willingness to assume individual responsibility in this matter by the vast majority is one of the greatest proofs of the character and idealism of our people, and I feel it can be constantly relied upon. Our simple formula for this year is to further reduce consumption and waste of all food. We have so arranged the international food program that, except for a moderate substitution of other cereals in bread, it will not, we hope, be necessary to substitute one foodstuff for another, nor to resort to wheatless and meatless days. What we need is to reduce directly our consumption of all foodstuffs, laying especial emphasis on the staples. The Allies are in need of all the surplus of the great staples that we can provide.

It is necessary that every family in the United States study its food budget and food ways to see if it cannot buy less, serve less, return nothing to the kitchen and practice the gospel of the clean plate.



# U. S. Food Administration for Indiana

## Official Regulations and Penalties Imposed

Ford & Moore, bakers, of Redkey, Ind., have been ordered to close their doors for ten days, dating from September 24. The firm had been warned previously for not using wheat flour substitutes as required.

Christian Bliss, a baker of Valparaiso, was permitted to pay into the Red Cross fund \$25 for failing to use the required substitutes.

A record sorghum yield in Indiana is looked to, to materially relieve the sugar situation, especially in rural communities. County food administrators are asked to urge farmers and growers of sorghum, who have been taxing the capacity of the few mills in the state, to permit their crop to stand in the fields as long as such action is safe. When conditions are such that it becomes necessary to cut the stalks, the producers are requested to store the crop, if possible, covering it carefully against the effects of unfavorable weather conditions.

The Booker Packing Company, which until recently operated a retail market at 310 Massachusetts avenue, Indianapolis, will not be privileged to deal with any wholesale firm that holds a federal license, during the period of the war. The effect of the order also is to prevent the firm from re-engaging in business anywhere in the nation. It was alleged to have violated a number of official regulations relative to the handling and sale of food.

Tea and coffee will be sold only in non-metal containers, as soon as present stocks of tin containers are used up. This recommendation was made by a representative committee of the trade after a conference with United States Food Administration officials, during which the necessity for conservation of tin, lumber and labor as a war measure was laid before them. Coffee will be sold at retail only in packages of one, three and five pounds each, and tea in one-fourth, one-half and one pound containers, according to the recommendations. Square packages will be adopted, so far as possible, to save packing space, and cases for shipping cartons in quantity will be of fibre. This will save the lumber that formerly went into wooden cases and the steel used in the nails.

An official bulletin from Washington says: "Government wheat price for this year has been continued in effect for the 1919 crop by President Wilson in a proclamation fixing \$2.20 as the minimum price at primary markets. The President has accompanied his proclamation with the statement that before the harvest of next year he will appoint a commission to report on increased cost of farm labor and farm supplies with a view of determining whether the wheat price should be higher than this minimum.

"Should the vast grain stores of Australia and Argentina be made available next year, the American farmer would still be assured of a minimum price for his wheat, with the assurance of consideration of the commission's report on the increased cost of farm labor and supplies in determining an advance in price."

Indiana school children have been asked to take a census of the live stock on Indiana farms, on October 15th, for the use of the United States Food Administration. An appeal has been sent out to the teachers, by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Horace C. Ellis, asking that the teachers divide the territory in their school districts so that there will be no duplications or omissions in the tabulations to be prepared by the pupils. The census is for the purpose of assisting in a nation-wide food survey, which is essential to the successful prosecution of the war. Figures for 1917 and 1918 will be asked and it is contemplated making the census a semi-annual affair. It is to be emphasized by the teachers and

## Help Boost the Loan

To County Food Administrators and Presidents of United States Food Clubs in Indiana:

A few short weeks ago and every household in America read with bated breath the story of the impending peril—how the enemy had resumed his supreme, desperate offensive and was so near Paris that the long-range guns were taking a daily toll of innocent women and children in the French capital. How hopeless the situation seemed for those brave people! After four long years must they yield to the ravages of such brutal warfare? Were they, after all, to have struggled in vain to protect their capital, the great, throbbing heart of world freedom? The Marne had been reached again, and the hearts of the allies sank as they had in 1914. The Marne was crossed and the peril seemed to approach even to American shores. There appeared but a single ray of light in all that darkly clouded sky. It was the little force of American boys—your boys, for whose comfort you mothers of Indiana have had but a single thought in those trying months. They wanted to help, just as you folks here at home have helped. They asked to be sent against the enemy. Their leaders doubted their fitness. But the situation was desperate. The boys were finally sent forward as the sole remaining hope of stemming the onslaught. Gradually they relieved the pressure on the worn Frenchmen who had given their last ounce of strength in vain. Then the break came. The test of American valor, of American fighting spirit was at hand. The enemy was stopped, he was whipped, he was driven back and Paris was saved. American pluck did it. And that American pluck was born of the same spirit manifested in this country in less romantic but equally effective and necessary fashion.

In asking a continuation of the policy of conservation, of storing up a surplus that will tide us over a possible crop failure, the Food Administration is simply calling upon the same heroic devotion to the cause of liberty that has made for new standards of living, a new code of morality, based upon patriotism and the love of right, that these heroes may go forward uninterruptedly to final victory. For the present I feel that we have our task sufficiently well in hand to divert our attention temporarily to the more pressing business of helping finance the war. Money is necessary, not less necessary perhaps than the food it is intended to buy. Can we not consistently, therefore, give of our time and patriotic interest to guarantee the success of the Fourth Liberty Loan? With our splendid organization, functioning 100 per cent as called upon, I feel that the forces of the United States Food Administration in Indiana can be of very material assistance to the Liberty Loan committees of the various counties, and I respectfully urge that such assistance be tendered wherever it will not interfere with the responsibilities to which we are all committed—and I believe there is no serious risk involved in all of us helping some. Buy bonds—all you can, and wherever possible try to contribute something more to the success of the campaign which begins September 28 and which should be concluded quickly and successfully, in keeping with our proud Hoosier record.

Sincerely yours,  
H. E. BARNARD,  
Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

pupils that the enumeration has absolutely no relation to tax assessment, and the figures are for the sole purpose of assisting in making intelligent calculations for the conservation and distribution of the meat supply upon which America and her

associates in the war against Germany may depend.

Advertisements calling attention to a probable increase in retail prices of coffee are tabooed by the food administration. It is not denied that there have been increases in green coffee prices in Brazil for "unknown reasons." However the food administration has been able to stabilize prices and will continue to be able to do so, it is thought, if there is no abnormal demand, due to a panicky misunderstanding of the price situation.

Cash and carry retailers may have a profit of 5 cents per pound on butter. Credit and delivery stores 6 cents, according to an official bulletin from Washington. September 23-28 is investigation week, when an intensive effort will be made to ascertain the reasons for present high retail prices of butter. The action of the Government in commandeering a large per cent of the storage supply, while creating the appearance of a shortage, is not legitimately subject to such construction. The federal inquiry takes in state inspectors who are authorized to examine wholesalers, brokers, commission merchants and others, with a view to ascertaining costs and margins of profit, particularly with a view to restricting resales within the trade.

J. W. Strauss, of North Manchester, sold sixteen sacks of wheat flour without substitutes and admitted his guilt. He was permitted to pay \$200 to the Red Cross as a penalty, and has been prohibited from selling any more flour for the period of the war.

Charles Delauter, to whom he sold the flour, paid \$100 to the Red Cross and the flour was confiscated by Scott Davis, Wabash County food administrator.



## WAR RAGES IN FRANCE

They cannot fight or raise food at the same time. **WE MUST FEED THEM** Denying our selves only a little means life to them.

United States Food Administration

## A Veteran Sugar Saver.

Mrs. Kate D. Barr of Keokuk, who was awarded first prize by the Iowa State Food Administration food committee, submitted the following suggestion as to how best to save sugar:

Seventy years of housekeeping have taught me that many fruit pies may be made with a little soda or corn syrup; that canned fruits need no sugar until eaten; that preserves may be made with corn syrup with twice as long boiling, or canned with little sugar, to be completed in the winter; that many good cakes may be made with corn syrup and spices and flavoring.

Mrs. Barr is an active housewife at 86 years of age. Many of the older women of the state submitted suggestions as to how to save sugar. They had gone through the pioneer days when sugar was a real luxury and had paid thirty-five cents a pound for it in Civil War days. They learned the lessons that necessity taught, and in these modern times when sugar saving becomes essential they are resourceful in invention of sugar savers.





# Indiana Bulletin

OF

WAR ACTIVITIES AND FOOD REGULATIONS



Volume II

STATE CAPITOL, INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 4, 1918

Number 8

## Beet Growers Asked For More Live Stock

**By-Products May Be Utilized to Increase  
Profits and Meet Needs  
of Nation.**

Sugar-beet growers should raise more live stock, is the recommendation made by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The stock utilize by-products of sugar-beet growers—the tops and pulp—and increase the growers' profits, but there is another reason—the nation needs more meat as well as sugar. The combination of stock raising and sugar-beet growing, while beneficial to farmers, will also benefit the nation.

Live stock on the sugar-beet farm constitutes an important factor in success of beet growing from two standpoints—the utilization of beet tops and pulp to the best advantage and the production of stable or barnyard manure which can be used to enrich the soil.

The feeding operations should be located on the farms where the best tops are produced. When practicable the pulp should be handled with frame and fed. There should be available labor for handling the stock and other feeding stuffs used in combination with the pulp, and tops should be obtainable.

### Good for Live Stock.

Sugar-beet tops and pulp are good feed for many kinds of live stock, including chickens, hogs, sheep, cattle, and, to some extent, horses. Generally the tops and pulp are fed to sheep and cattle. They may be pastured off, a process which consists in turning the live stock into the beet field after the beets have been harvested and the roots removed. The tops are left scattered over the ground, and this method of feeding results in the ground being more or less trampled. Sheep especially are inclined to travel more generally in paths, thereby trampling the ground unevenly. In no case should the pasturing of the tops be permitted when the ground is wet, since the ground itself would be seriously injured by trampling in that condition and many of the tops would be wasted by being trampled into the ground. While live stock thrives on beet tops and pulp, other feed must be used in finishing the animals for the market. Beet tops, especially the crowns, contain considerable mineral matter which is beneficial to live stock, but it should not be fed in too large quantities.

### Feeding in Racks Economical.

Aside from pasturing the tops they are sometimes allowed to cure partly and are then gathered into piles, hauled to the feed yard, and fed in racks. This is a much more economical method than pasturing, but it involves the additional expense of gathering and hauling. The tops may also be used as ensilage. When chopped with straw, cornstalks or other roughage excellent silage is produced. Both the tops and the pulp are excellent for dairy cows, since they act as a tonic upon the animals as well as a food, and increase the flow of milk. Pulp is used either fresh or dried. It is dried artificially, either by itself or in combination with molasses. The object in drying the pulp is to make it easier to handle. About 80 per cent of the weight is lost

in drying. The dried pulp should be soaked for several hours before it is fed to stock.

Animals can not be finished for the market on the beet by-products alone, and unless other feed is available it will not be advisable to purchase animals for feeding purposes with a view to turning them on the market later. If the farmer is provided with dairy cows it is advisable to furnish them with one or two feeds of tops or pulp each day. The tops, when cured or pitted, will keep for several months; the pulp, when left in a large pile, will not spoil for feeding purposes, except a thin layer on the surface. If the tops or the pulp are fed heavily to dairy cows, a distinct increase in the flow of milk marks the top and pulp-feeding period, and there will generally be a distinct falling off in the flow of milk when this feed is discontinued. If the supply of tops and pulp is limited, it is better to continue the feeding over a longer period, giving a smaller amount to each of the animals daily.

## Blanks Are Being Printed For Census of Live Stock

County food administrators have been advised of the plan to enlist the co-operation of school children in the census of live stock to be taken by the United States Food Administration, in Indiana, October 15th. Blanks upon which the reports of the scholars are to be made are now in the hands of the printers and will be sent forward to school officials in plenty of time to permit of a survey of every quarter section in the State.

County food administrators and school teachers have been advised that this work is most important or they would not be asked to have it done. Upon the reports the world's food apportionment will be largely determined for the ensuing year, according to advices from Washington, where the complete reports, wholly accurate and reliable, are eagerly awaited.

## The Fifth Wheel of Food

Women "come together over a cup of tea"; motorists stop at inns and country clubs for sandwiches or ices; and young people flock around soda fountains and candy counters. It isn't nourishment they want, for they have enough without that addition. It is merely a pleasant social habit.

But all these candies, creams and afternoon teas are made up of nourishing food. Every such morsel eaten is subtracted from the legitimate and necessary meals of the country. They offer a constant temptation to the seller to use more than he should of the sugar and wheat that is needed in Europe, and they lure the buyer into careless, extravagant food habits.

When people eat well-balanced meals and obtain sufficient nourishment at the table, any other food they use is wasted. It is like having a fifth wheel on a cart.

Why not cut out this fifth wheel of food consumption, as it doesn't help our progress? Conversation can go on gaily without tea and cakes, and a soda does not improve the plot of the movies. Try companionship for its own sake, theaters for the play, and driving for the scenery—without the expensive, unpatriotic food wasting too often connected with them.

Food saving was at first a fad; then a patriotic service; now a habit.

## Council Probes Into Delay of Highways

**Assistance Promised Danville Normal  
School in Securing Students' Army  
Training Corps.**

Delay in the construction of highways to Ft. Benjamin Harrison were discussed at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense October 1st. Emsley W. Johnson, attorney for Marion County, related the difficulties in securing material, due to the lack of steam railroad transportation facilities, and he added that legal obstructions had entered into the situation. Luke H. Wright was delegated by the state council to make an inquiry into the situation with a view to effecting a completion of the work before cold weather. Representatives of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce were present at the meeting and pledged their continued co-operation in an attempt to get the roads completed.

W. V. Rooker, an attorney, appeared before the council and protested against designating Mr. Wright as "state highway commissioner." He asserted that the courts had said that Mr. Wright did not legally hold this office and the council had unfortunately held out the suggestion that he still continued in that office. He urged that the federal government be acquainted with the fact that the highway law had been held invalid and that there is no legally established commission in the State. Chairman Foley replied that the council had never had any purpose to influence the opinion of any court in the matter in question, and that the suggestion would be heeded in the future to the end that there be no misconstruction of the attitude of the council on a pending issue. Mr. Wright informed the council that he was acting as highway commissioner with the authorization of the officials at Washington, whom he said have full information as to his legal status.

C. F. Williamson, principal of a high school at New Albany, by letter informed the council that Charles Miller, operator of a moving picture show at New Albany had declined to admit colored school children to see "Pershing's Crusaders," the first official American war film, when he had announced that school children would be admitted free. The matter was referred to the Floyd County Council of Defense.

Edward P. Eagler, chairman of the county council of defense in Noble County, wrote to the council that onion growers in his county "are not getting enough for their crop to pay the cost of production." His communication was referred to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana.

Horace Ellis, state superintendent of public instruction, told the council that he had been requested to ask the good offices of the Indiana State Council of Defense in securing the assignment to the Central Normal School of Danville of enough students to meet the federal government's requirement that there be 100 male students enrolled in such institutions before the government will recognize them for army training. He said the normal school officials were asking an extension of time from October 1, which was fixed in an ultimatum, for the reason that they had secured less than 75 male enrollments. Su-

(Continued on Page 6)



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Boone County.**—An exhibit of vegetables grown by Lebanon school children was held in the court house and attracted unusual attention. Officers and members of the Civic League who worked long and patiently with the children to accomplish these results, deserve credit for this practical showing of what can be done by organized effort. The display included vegetables grown by the children in the various city gardens, rows of canned fruits and jellies, together with flowers which the children had been encouraged to cultivate along with the vegetables; also bird houses, some of which had been constructed by girls showed considerable originality in design.

**Elkhart County.**—One of the Elkhart daily papers held a contest for the best short composition from the city school pupils on "Why Should We Buy Liberty Bonds?" In addition to stimulating interest among the children in the Fourth Loan, the contest brought forth some excellent reasons. The first prize of \$5.00 in Thrift stamps, went to William Bragg, whose composition follows: "Why we should buy Liberty Bonds: First—Because our money is safely invested. Second—As loyal Americans we should do our best to help abolish Prussianism and punish Kaiser Bill. Third—This is a war in which everybody must either save or fight. What are you going to do? Fourth—You should do something if you value your life and honor your flag. Fifth—If you haven't bought Liberty bonds, buy them. If you have—buy more bonds. Three cheers for Old Glory. We'll all rally around her."

**Fayette County.**—During the recent roundup for clothing for destitute Belgian children, a Connersville merchant who had just received a consignment of several scores of bright, warm children's hoods, took the entire order to the Red Cross headquarters, and through this act of kindness many a little Belgian tot will be warm this winter.

**Fulton County.**—Instructions have been issued by the County Council of Defense to every township chairman, that any Fulton County citizen who is financially able to buy bonds and refuses to do so, be given an opportunity to show good reason for failure to purchase, and if this is not done their names will be published in a "Dishonor" list in every newspaper throughout the county. It is expected this step will result in the purchase of quite a number of bonds by individuals who in the past have refused to buy although financially able to do so.

**Gibson County.**—An appropriation of \$2,000 has been made by the civil council of Gibson County for the use of the County Council of Defense. The money will be used for the promotion of all patriotic endeavors, including the financing of Liberty loan drives and subscriptions to the united war work funds.

**Greene County.**—An all day carnival was held in the main street of Switz City by the Red Cross workers of Fairplay and Grant townships and the sum of \$617.19 was raised.

**Lake County.**—The Commercial Club rooms at Crown Point have been donated as headquarters for the boys in service passing through the city on motor trucks, and provision has been made for writing and recreation rooms. The cost of stamps and writing material was personally borne by Deputy Treasurer Bradford until it became so heavy that Mr. Bradford took the matter up with the Council of Defense, and at a recent meeting of that body an appropriation was made to cover this service to the boys....The Lake County Council of Defense has decided that a field man is necessary for the successful conduct of the work of the food and fuel administration in the county, and a man will be appointed shortly to look after this important work.

**Lagrange County.**—Many patriotic features have been provided for the annual Lagrange corn school which will be held October 7 to 11. There will be airplane stunts, a human flag formed by the school children of Lagrange, patriotic addresses by speakers of national repute, patriotic parades and a Red Cross auction. In past years it has been quite a problem to feed the thousands of visitors attending the "school"; this year the women of the county will put up dinners in boxes; these boxes will be sold at auction and the money distributed among the various Red Cross units of the county.

**Montgomery County.**—The beef cattle industry of Montgomery County will receive a decided boost when the latest plan of the club committee of the Boys' and Girls' Club is materialized. Through the courtesy of one of the Crawfordville investment companies, County Club Leader Romaine will be able to buy at least twenty beef calves to distribute among applicants who have the required credentials. The investment company will accept a note for the purchase of the calves, which note is to be paid when the calves are sold on the June market. The boys hope to realize a profit of 25 per cent. The new club will be known as the Baby Beef Club, and will not only enable the boy and girl members to obtain a better knowledge of feeding and caring for cattle, but will give them some idea of business methods as well.

**Posey County.**—The County Council of Defense is notifying all farmers to advise the county agent regarding any help needed to gather in their wheat and corn crops. During the earlier wheat harvest 530 calls for farm labor were taken care of through the county agent's office.

**St. Joseph County.**—Notice has been issued by the Woman's Section of the County Council of Defense that any women who did not register for war work in the spring may have

this opportunity now by calling at the headquarters of the council. Women who have previously registered and who now find themselves available for service other than that for which they have registered, can re-register at this time.

**Warrick County.**—Two prominent Warrick County young women, Miss Alma Maurer and Miss Mena Haas, showed their patriotism in a practical manner, when they volunteered their services to help fill allies, and while rather tired after their first day's hard work, expressed their determination to keep at it while the need for help is urgent.

**Wells County.**—At a special session of the Civil County Council, it was voted to appropriate \$2,750 to the Wells County Council of Defense, which with the \$1,000 previously appropriated makes a total of \$3,750 for the year....At the same session by a vote of 4 to 2 the council turned down the proposition of reimbursing former County Agent Harry Gray for a loss of \$1,425 on unsold seed corn. It is possible the matter may be put up to the County Council of Defense to reimburse Mr. Gray, who acted in good faith in purchasing the corn which was delayed so long en route that it arrived too late to be sold....C. E. Sturgis, chairman of the County Council of Defense, reports that township councils throughout Wells County are now thoroughly organized and with one or two exceptions are in good working shape.

**White County.** Fuel Administrator W. K. O'Connell and Wright J. Hinkle, chairman of the County Council of Defense, have issued a joint notice stating that "For the purpose of attending the physical exercises and to the place where such drill is held the use of gasoline for automobiles is permitted to members of the registered men's organization and Liberty Guards only who participate in the exercises of their respective organizations."

## Red Cross Activities

A telegram received at Lake Division Red Cross headquarters, written by Herbert Hoover, answers the charge being circulated that the clothing now being collected by the American Red Cross for Belgians will ultimately fall into the hands of Germans. The telegram reads:

"All clothing collected in America for Belgium is consigned to the office of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. At Rotterdam it is placed in sealed barges and sent into Belgium, through neutral Holland, with the help of the Spanish commission, which is working under the protection of Holland.

"The Spanish minister at Brussels controls final distribution of this clothing and accounts to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for every article sent.

"Absolutely none of this clothing falls into German hands."

Lake Division Red Cross headquarters authorizes the following statement regarding the shipment of Christmas parcels to men in the American Expeditionary Forces:

"The War Department wishes each man to receive only one parcel of standard size and weight. To carry out this plan, the army authorities are distributing Christmas parcel labels to men abroad, who will mail them to their relatives and friends. No parcel will be accepted for mailing by any postoffice unless it carries a label received from a man abroad.

"A few days ago it was announced that Red Cross chapters would provide cartons in which these Christmas parcels could be sent abroad, but these cartons will not be ready for distribution to local chapters until the latter part of October, which, according to advices from our national headquarters, will give ample time for parcels to reach their destination by December 25th."

Complete details regarding the handling of the cartons are to be sent out within a few days from Lake Division headquarters to all chapters in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

New Red Cross canteen stations are being established in the Lake Division to meet the growing war need. Anderson, Evansville, Howell, Vincennes, and Tipton (Ind.) have new canteen service. Logansport (Ind.) has recently reorganized.

Those old pewter teapots, sugar bowls and creamers reposing in attics and trunks in many households are wanted by Red Cross chapters, not so much for the money they will bring as to help the War Industries Board in its work of augmenting the nation's pewter and tin supply as a war measure.

Lake Division chapters are already engaged in collecting tinfoil and collapsible tubes, emptied of salves, shaving creams and tooth pastes. Boys and girls comprising Red Cross Junior membership are particularly active in this work.

Recent market quotations show that pewter brings \$1,200 per ton; pure tinfoil, \$1,600 a ton; lead foil, \$150 per ton, and collapsible tubes, \$300 a ton.

## Helps in the Conservation of Foods

This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration, and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.

### CANNING MEAT.

The canning of meat has not been so extensively practiced as the canning of fruits and vegetables and many housekeepers know little about the methods employed in the process. Meats may be canned at home and kept in excellent condition, and where there is a surplus to be cared for, canning may be the best method to use.

Cans should be tested as for the canning of fruits or vegetables. Rubbers also should be tested. Glass cans are entirely satisfactory to use in canning meat.

Meats should not be washed if it is possible to avoid it, as the water starts the flow of the juices and causes loss of food value. Meat should be kept at least twenty-four hours in a cool place before canning.

There are two methods of canning meats. The first is the method in which the raw meat is packed in the cans and the second is the one in which the meat is seared or slightly browned in a hot oven or in hot fat, or is boiled or steamed until it can be pulled apart before packing in the cans.

The following recipes may prove helpful for the woman who has a surplus of meat on hands:

### Canned Chicken.

Canning surplus cockerels that have reached the proper size saves feeding and caring for them during the winter. A fowl weighing two pounds when dressed should make a pint can of solid meat when the bones are removed. In canning chicken, wash and dry. Pack in cans. Add 1 teaspoon of salt for each pint. Fill the cans with boiling water. Place lid on and partially seal. Process for three hours. Remove and finish seal. In canning by second method cut up the chicken, brown in hot fat, pack in jars, add hot water or stock. Continue as in first method.

Chicken may also be cooked until it can be pulled from the bone. Pack in jars with stock and process for three hours.

### Fresh Beef.

Cut beef into convenient pieces and roast or boil slowly for one-half hour. Remove gristle, bone and excessive fat and pack into jars. Fill can with gravy or broth from meat concentrated to one-half its volume. Partially seal can. Process for three hours.

### Skirt Roll of Beef.

Take skirt of raw beef, salt and pepper to taste and make into oblong roll to fit half gallon jar. Tie roll with cord and put into jar without water. Partially seal cans and process for four hours.

### Spare Ribs.

Saw and cut into suitable pieces. Sauté or bake until brown and partly done. Salt and pepper to taste. Pack in jars, adding some of the liquor. Partially seal cans and process three hours.

### Rabbit.

Rabbits may be canned, using the same method as that employed for chicken.

### Chicken Broth with Rice.

For each gallon of soup stock use 12 ounces of rice. Boil the rice 30 minutes. Fill the jars with two-thirds rice and the remainder with stock or less rice if desired. Partially seal cans. Process for 90 minutes.



## Sidelight on Conditions Existing Now in Germany

Translation of newspaper article an interesting survey of food situation among the enemy.

A translation from the Berlin Tageblatt, a leading German newspaper, of a recent article entitled, "The Starveling's Belt; the Pause before the Harvest," and signed by Erich Dombrowski, throws some sidelights on German conditions. It follows:

"Shortly before the goal the sportsman collects the whole of his strength together to make one wild plunge to obtain victory. The whole German civil population, as long as the war lasts—every year from about the middle of May up to the end of July—is in a similar position. When the old harvest is about finished and the new harvest not yet brought in, in this pause in supplies, after a turnip and potato winter of dissatisfaction, the housewife does not know which way to turn. Then the stomach and nerves are put to a very hard test. The authorities know this—the authorities whose wisdom and care for us fan us daily like a soft wind—or they should know it. Herr van Batocki (German food administrator) at least, with whom speech was like liquid honey, thought of this certainly, and in the past year about this time, when potatoes and flour became rare, we received a handsome extra portion of meat for a low sum. Barley and barley-groats were to be had as well as sugar, fruit and vegetables, so that one helped himself over the few hard weeks as best one could.

"And now? If Herr van Batocki will take pity, he who after building up our victualling arrangements is now far out of range as over-president in Königsberg, completing the restoration of East Prussia! This time we are living on shortages all round: our ration of bread has been cut down; meat, potatoes and fruit have been taken away from us altogether, and vegetables can only be obtained by those who keep the proverb in mind, 'Learn to line up ('an-stehen') without complaining."

"All that are left to us are barley and barley-groats, and a little sugar in addition has been granted, so that the present sad condition of foodstuffs may be sweetened a little for us.

"Recklessness is a swimming belt of life," wrote Ludwig Boerne once, wittily and carelessly. Without regarding the heavy losses which the strength, health and rearing of the German people have to bear in consequence of our continually miserable victualling conditions we dance away over this period. Our children will be the first to be able to judge in their own bodies and spirit the consequences of war famine which has lasted for years. One need only compare coolly the simple daily menu of a middle-class citizen during the years before the war with the present 'small midday'—as it is called in Low German—in order to recognize what we expect today from our stomachs, and thereby from our whole bodies.

"Once upon a time the, comparatively speaking, well-situated German consumed on an average daily in May, June and July:

- 1 pint good coffee with a grain of substitute.
- ½ pint milk and a little cream.
- ¼ pound butter.
- 1½ pounds bread.
- ¼ pound sausage or other cold meat.
- ½ pound meat.
- 1 pound potatoes.
- ½ pound vegetables.
- 2-3 pint soup.
- 1 pound fruit.
- ½ pound pastry or cake.
- ¼ pound sugar.
- 2 eggs.
- 2-3 pint tea.

"Certainly everyone may not have kept to this daily menu. Some complained of loss of appetite, which is only known of today from hearsay. Some ate, however, double the amount, with all the tricks of gastronomical art.

"And today? Daily we have to bore new holes in our belts, in order that they may fit our ever contracting waists. We would now consume daily in Berlin, if things went in accordance with the rationing:

- 1 pint bad substitute without a grain of coffee.
- milk (quality unknown).
- 1-50 pound butter and margarine.
- ½ pound bread.
- 1-7 pound sausage (apart from 1-11 "neighing" cold meats).
- 1-25 pound meat (together with 50 grammes of bones).
- ¼ pound potatoes.
- ¼ pound vegetables (when one is lucky).
- 1 pint soup.
- ¼ pound barley and barley-groats.
- ¼ pound fruit ("Polish" at 2.10 marks per pound).
- ¼ pound pastry (slime and froth).
- 1-10 pound sugar.
- ¼ egg.
- 2-3 pint German (Camomile) tea.

"Naturally one cannot simply add the number of ounces together and compare the results without further ado. But still one arrives by this method at at least an approximate comparison between former days and now. Formerly a hundred ounces and now 33 ounces. Therefore only a third of the quantity of food in peace time. A calculation free from any objections would naturally have to consider two further factors, the working out of the total daily quantity of foodstuffs of various kinds in the number of calories, and furthermore the additional quantities, which nearly every one can obtain 'at the back door,' in addition to the quantity rationed by the authorities. If we were only to be allowed the quantities according to the foodstuffs card file, there would not be sufficient hunger paws to suck, nor after the confiscation of woven materials still fewer hunger-cloths at which to gnaw. The quantities of products which are disposed of by illicit trading ('Schleichhandel'), however, defy all statistical grasp and one is only left to supposition. How large these must be is indirectly evidenced by the total quantity of foodstuffs which is rationed to the people officially, and which is too much to die on and too little to live on.

"Last year Dr. Michaelis endeavored to control the production of foodstuffs better by means of the imperial economic card ('Reichswirtschaftskarte') to no purpose. He only added another bureaucratic link in the endless chain of decrees, enactments and provisions, without attaining even the slightest advantage. On the contrary, conditions have only become worse. Evidence: the very flimsy menu which is served up to us daily.

"The Greater Berlin Victualling Union yesterday decided to allow the people 49 ounces of foodstuffs and 49 ounces of jam as a substitute for the smaller ration of bread. This does not mean much, as in the first place this consolation prize is only intended for the time up to the 15th of August, and secondly in the extra quantities are included the baker's goods substitutes which were expected and which have been partly delivered already.

"It would be of far more value if the supplies of fruit and vegetables were made more accessible to the public. Fruit is practically impossible to obtain this year. Neither cherries, oil-berries, currants nor gooseberries. It is as if the fruit trees had declared a general strike and everywhere had borne no fruit. On the other hand Polish fruit has arrived in such quantities as if the whole attention of the Polish agriculturists had been paid to fruit growing. The Old Testament tells us that when the prophet Elijah, in the days of King Ahab, came to the widow of Sarepta tired and hungry, he asked her to give him something to eat. When she shrugged her shoulders and called his attention to her own want, he promised her that her cruse of oil and her sack of flour would never give out. Apparently it is the same with the distressed fruit dealers. There is no end of their 'Polish' fruit. But only the better situated public are able to buy it. It is the same in all things. Always the same old story. Only the themes change. The housewife waits in vain for the 'Magic Table' ('Tischleindeck dich'). When, however, the miracle knocks at the door 'for servants and tradespeople,' then she has to pay the illicit traders so much that she experiences her 'blue marvel.'

"We have now sworn peace and friendship (or

what one understands by the words when alone) with all sorts of countries and peoples, with Russia, Poland, the Ukraine, Roumania, the Caucasus and Finland. We have entered into commercial treaties and contracts for supplies and continual promises. We have fattened ourselves on hope, either boiled or baked. All delusive conclusions. Already it is beginning to dawn on the housewife that even after a general peace, considering the complete derangement of the economic conditions in all countries, things will not be altered, will not improve much. What, therefore, remains for her to do but to make a few more holes in her belt and resignedly accept the inevitable?

"Herr August Kopisch was quite correct when he sang:

"'Oh! were it as in bygone days,

But the beautiful times will never come back,'

"Once the gnomes carried on the illicit trading in an unselfish manner, gratis, and out of pure goodness of heart and love of mankind. Today love of mankind is quoted at a very high figure, much above par."

## French Supplies of Candy For Soldiers Running Low

French supplies of candy for our soldiers are running low. Heretofore 300 tons of chocolate for the red triangle huts have been manufactured monthly over there. In addition to this, there is being shipped every month from this side 200,000 two- and four-ounce cartons of candy.

A shipment of 10 tons of chocolate and 5 tons of hard candy goes monthly to England. Italy gets the same amount.

All this requires many pounds of sugar.

That the boys crave this candy and call for more is shown in an excerpt from the letter of a young college boy now serving as a private in France, who writes his mother: "If you have any chance to slip us some sweets, don't fail to do so. The triangle huts are fairly mobbed when a candy consignment arrives and I never yet have gotten there in time to get my share."

And we must remember that this craving is an indication that these lads need the sugar; they are better soldiers if they get it—not only happier but better fighters.

No man or woman wearing a service pin or displaying a service flag need be told the second time to keep well within his two-pound monthly sugar ration when once the reason for our sugar saving is well understood.

## The Wounded Man Speaks.

(By Henry Oyen of The Vigilantes.)

I left an ear in a dug-out  
When a shell-hit made us dance;  
And at Belleau Wood where the mixing was good  
I gave up a mitt for France.

I lay on a cot a-smoking  
And thought I was getting well;  
But the moon was bright on the boomplane's sight  
And the Gothas gave us hell.

They certainly spoiled my beauty;  
And my leg is a twisted curve;  
They busted me up like a mangled pup,  
But—THEY DID NOT BUST MY NERVE!

I'll step off ship at Hoboken  
And I'll say: "Well, here I be.  
Straight from Belleau Wood and it's understood  
That nobody grieves for me."

And no pussy-footing sissy  
Shall grab at my one good hand  
And make me feel drunk with the good old bunk,  
Just to make himself sound grand.

For I'm damned if I'll be a hero  
And I ain't a helpless slob;  
After what I've stood, *what is left is good*,  
And all I want is—A JOB.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

and

United States Food Administration  
for Indiana

## The Council of Defense.

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MICHAEL E. FOLEY, Chairman  
JOHN V. WILSON, Secretary

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DON HEROLD	Educational Director

EDWARD F. WARFEL - - - - - Editor

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of public information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the Federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation and its prosecution of the war with Germany, particularly as pertains to the production and conservation of food.



Vol. II INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 8

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

Fatalities among Indiana soldiers, taken from War Department reports for week ending September 28th:

## September 23—

Private Owen Dunn, Mt. Vernon.  
Private William S. Wallace, Owensville.  
Private Noah O'Banion, Rising Sun.  
Corporal Charles Thompson, Brownstown.  
Corporal Roy F. Swartz, Tipton.  
Private Dahar Farhar, Michigan City.  
Private William K. Melton, Wickliffe.  
Private Walter W. Vandine, Shirley.  
Private Chas. J. Clendenning, Mulberry.  
Private Harold Hamer Fockler, Warsaw.  
Private Robert J. Lang, Ferdinand.  
Private Harry L. McBride, Newcastle.  
Private Charles R. Prather, Somerville.  
Private Rex E. Nelson, Kokomo.  
Private Ray Griffin, Nashville.  
Private Clarence Mathus, Indianapolis.  
Private Ralph Gullett, Indianapolis.  
Private Amier Darris, Groves.  
Private Andrew Hays, Greencastle.

## September 24—

Private John O. Nelson, Sparksville.  
Private Fred Walchle, Berne.  
Private Fred W. Dierdourf, Cedar Point.  
Private Walter John Klieber, Whiting.

## September 26—

Private James M. Jones, Ladoga.  
Private Tony E. Kashon, Rosedale.  
Private Walter Arbuckel, Seymour.  
Private Lorin Lamoin Ashpaugh, Laketon.  
Private William Z. Brammel, Alexandria.  
Private Chas. W. Caplinger, Camby.  
Private Frank Gillen, Ritner.

Private Carl Raymond Keller, Connorsville.  
Corporal Lee Collins, Cloverdale.  
Private Forrest H. Baker, Pendleton.  
Private Cecil L. Newman, Lagrange.  
Private William R. Rosa, Lafayette.  
Private Thos. L. Bussing, Brazil.  
Private Russell Waldo Coon, Gary.

## September 27—

Private John J. Bendor, Clinton.  
Private Roy H. Fulton, Clinton.  
Private George W. Hite, Fountaintown.  
Private Harvey Wallace Lemaster, Lagrange.  
Corporal John C. Sanderson, Terre Haute.  
Private William Robert Lee, Kennard.  
Corporal Orville L. Easterday, North Liberty.  
Private Harry V. Plessinger, Anderson.  
Private Howard Head, Plainfield.  
Corporal James Thornton, Matthews.  
Private Leo Schill, Crothersville.  
Private Lewis Hauser, Lyons.

## September 28—

Private Charles E. Krug, Indianapolis.  
Private George L. Saunders, Terre Haute.  
Private Leroy C. Shelton, Rochester.  
Private Ivan E. Smith, Fort Wayne.  
Sergeant Burton Woolery, Bloomington.  
Private Rollin Hershberger, Middlebury.  
Private Daniel O. Kelly, Richmond.

Attention,  
County Councils

General Bulletin No. 197.

October 1, 1918.

## To County Councils of Defense:

Owing to the necessity for saving labor and material in the manufacture and sale of Christmas gifts and to save the transportation and deliveries necessarily involved in the usual large volume of Christmas purchases, the Council of National Defense instructed the several State Councils of Defense to begin a campaign for the purpose of restricting Christmas buying during the coming fall.

It came to the knowledge of the Indiana State Council of Defense that the manufacture of goods for the coming holiday season had been substantially completed, that the transportation of goods to the points of sale was also largely done and that much of the material used for Christmas purchases, especially in the manufacture of toys, is the waste material derived from prior processes of manufacture.

The Council of National Defense, finding the conditions existing in Indiana identical with the conditions existing elsewhere in the nation, called a conference with the representatives of the leading industries and retail interests concerned.

The retail interests represented at this conference have pledged themselves to the following measures:

1. Not to increase their working force by reason of the holiday business over the average force employed by them throughout the year.
2. Not to increase the normal working hours of their force during the Christmas season over the normal hours observed throughout the year.
3. To use every effort to confine Christmas buying, except for young children, to useful articles.
4. To spread the period for holiday purchases over the months of October, November and December.
5. In order to relieve the transportation facilities of the country from a congestion in the latter half of December, to restrict deliveries and to induce their customers to carry their own packages whenever possible.
6. To make an announcement to the above substantial effect in their advertisement commencing early in September and repeating same weekly thereafter.

The State Council is relying upon the loyal and thorough co-operation of the merchants of the State in spirit and in letter and has instructed its Merchants Economy Committee to secure from every merchant in Indiana a pledge that the six measures above set out will be complied with.

The Merchants Economy Committee has been advised that the State Council has instructed the

chairmen of the County Councils of Defense to co-operate with its district chairman in seeing that these rules are complied with in their localities. The Merchants Economy Committee will write direct to you, giving the name of its district chairman in your district and making suggestions regarding your co-operation.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

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General Bulletin No. 198.

October 1, 1918.

## To County Councils of Defense:

Attention is called to the fact that General Bulletin No. 195 places the power of recommending or disapproving new construction projects in the hands of the County Councils of Defense, as the local agents of the State Council of Defense, and not in the hands of the several chairmen thereof. The State Council has received numerous recommendations signed merely by the chairmen of the county councils as such. Hereafter, if it is the desire of any county council to place the matter of investigating and passing on new construction projects in the hands of any particular person or persons, such persons should be authorized to make the investigations and the recommendations in the name of the county council itself.

Attention is also called to the fact that the Construction Committee of the State Council of Defense meets each Tuesday morning at 9:30, and the county councils are requested to forward all requests for permits passed upon by them to the State Council to reach the State Council not later than Saturday morning of each week. The construction committee desires to have from Saturday until Tuesday to consider all questions it must pass upon at its weekly meeting.

Attention is called to the sample blanks attached to Bulletin No. 195. The county councils are expected to supply themselves with these blanks and hereafter no requests for construction permits will be considered by the State Council unless the procedure set out in Bulletin No. 195 is precisely followed.

Please bear in mind that it is important that the county council make its own investigation of the facts in each case and not rely upon the facts stated in the petition of the persons desiring a permit. It should itself try to justify fully its approval or disapproval of a petition by setting out itself all of the facts on which such action is based.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

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General Bulletin No. 199.

October 1, 1918.

## To County Councils of Defense:

Supplementing General Bulletin No. 195, will you please note the following additions and corrections:

Addition to paragraph 2 of the exceptions set out under the first heading, as follows:

... "and new construction, for farm purposes only, involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding \$1,000.00."

Exception No. 2 will now read as follows: "Repairs to or extensions of existing building involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding \$2,500.00, and new construction, for farm purposes only, involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding \$1,000.00."

Correction, as follows:

In the last paragraph, under the heading NO NEW CONSTRUCTION WITHOUT PERMIT, add the word "not" between "construction" and "falling."

This last paragraph will now read as follows:

"A permit is necessary for any proposed new construction not falling within the excepted classes, regardless of the size, cost or purpose of such construction."

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

The sacrifice of the American home, added to the efforts of the American farmer, have removed fear from the minds of our allies, for this year, at least.



## Farmers Respond to Seed Corn Campaign

In Nearly Every County Steps Have Been Taken to Meet Demands for 1919 Planting.

An unprecedented response is being made by the farmers of Indiana to the call for early seed corn selection from the standing stalk, said C. Henry, state leader of the seed corn selection and storage campaign. In nearly every county some steps have been taken to meet the government request that seed corn for planting the 1919 crop be gathered before a killing frost.

Seed corn week has been set definitely by a number of counties, and in others certain days have been set aside on which the men are to make their drives. In the northern part of the State the seed corn has already been gathered and the results of the special campaign have shown that at least 75 per cent of the farmers have obtained their seed from the standing stalks and have it

farmer knows that good seed is the first essential for a large crop, and a large crop in 1919 is necessary if we are to do our part in feeding the world.

The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation is waging a campaign to have enough seed selected this fall to plant the entire crop next spring. I urge every farmer in Indiana, who has not done so, to heed the requests of this committee and of county agricultural agents, and gather enough seed corn by October 15th to plant the crop, not only next spring, but the following year as well, and thus meet any emergency which may arise.

(Signed) JAMES P. GOODRICH,  
Governor of Indiana.

### New Construction Order.

The War Industries Board announces that it is now unnecessary to secure permits from county councils of defense for necessary new farm buildings, where the aggregate cost is less than \$1,000; also that other new construction permissible without official sanction, irrespective of the cost minimum of \$2,500, includes only repairs and extensions.



The Best Seed Is None Too Good.

properly stored. With good weather, southern Indiana will complete her field selection work by October 15th, the final field selection date suggested by Governor Goodrich in a recent communication to the state food committee, and in his proclamation of October 1st addressed to the farmers of Indiana. Counties in southern Indiana without county agents have been organized by the agents of adjoining counties.

Special commendation is due the Liberty Loan workers in assisting with the seed corn work. Their co-operation has contributed much toward the success of the campaign to date. The initial step of the Liberty Loan workers in this connection was made in Laporte County under the leadership of County Agent J. D. Harper.

Indications are that more seed corn will be saved this year than ever before, as every community has been thoroughly aroused to the need for careful selection and storage of seed corn at a time when food is such an important factor in helping to win the war.

### Proclamation.

October 1, 1918.

To the Farmers of Indiana:

There is no work of more importance now than the selection of seed corn, despite the fact that we are in the midst of wheat sowing.

Selection from the standing stalks before heavy frosts is the surest way to get good seed. Every

### Committee on Construction

At its meeting October 1st, the Indiana State Council of Defense adopted the following report of the Committee on Proposed Construction:

To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

Your Committee on Proposed Construction begs leave to report as follows:

1. In the matter of the application of Harry Boegaholz for permit to construct a frame dwelling house in Bartholomew County, we recommend that the permit be granted.

2. In the matter of the public library building in Vevay, Switzerland County, the county council advises that the building is under construction and therefore the council has nothing further to say under Circular 21.

3. The matter of the application of the Appleman Threshing Company for permission to construct a shed to protect machinery in Adams County, the committee recommends that the permit be granted.

4. In the matter of the application of Edwin F. Mills for permit to construct a frame residence in Adams County, the county council acted favorably and the committee recommends that their action be confirmed.

5. In the matter of the application of the board of commissioners in Clinton County for a permit to construct a county asylum at a cost

of \$99,000, the committee understands the work is well under construction and therefore, under Circular 21, no approval is necessary, but it is the view of the committee that the work should be completed.

6. In the matter of the application of Loren H. Cornell for permit to construct a frame dwelling in Porter County, the county council of defense acted favorably upon the application, and this committee recommends confirmation of such action.

7. In the matter of the application of George W. New, township trustee in Boone County, for permit to construct a frame school building in that county to take the place of one destroyed by fire, the committee recommends that the permit be granted upon the completion of the papers technically by the Boone County Council of Defense.

8. In the matter of the application of the Gary Street Railway Company to construct an addition to a car barn at Gary, the application has been approved by the Lake County Council of Defense and this committee recommends that their action be confirmed.

9. In the matter of the application of D. F. Conwell for permit to construct a frame barn in Parke County, the Parke County Council of Defense has approved the application and this committee recommends confirmation and issuance of permit.

10. In the matter of the application of Emory May for permit to construct a frame dwelling, house and barn in Parke County, the county council of defense approved the application and this committee recommends that the permit be issued.

11. The application of the Ft. Wayne Y. M. C. A. for permit to complete extensive building, the estimated cost of which is \$320,000, the committee understands the building is well under construction and that their approval is not necessary.

12. Regarding the completion of the library building at Warren in Huntington County, fresh facts have been brought before the committee in the light of which the committee recommends that the disapproval given at a recent meeting be withdrawn, the building being well under construction and there being only \$200 worth of brick yet to be obtained.

13. An application was heard this morning in reference to extensive drainage in Scott County and other counties in the neighborhood, the estimated cost to be \$128,000; the committee recommends that the action of the Scott County Council of Defense in approving the work be confirmed and the permit be issued.

14. In the matter of the application of August Gehlhauser for a permit to construct a \$700 cottage at Evansville, this to be out of salvaged material, the committee recommends that the permit be granted, the county council having approved it.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR W. BRADY,  
CHARLES FOX,  
J. L. KEACH,  
E. M. WILSON,

Committee.

The council, by motion, indorsed the following matters approved by Chairman Foley, in the interim:

The construction of housing facilities at Indiana Harbor by the Inland Steel Company, engaged in war work.

The construction of a frame farm residence in Morgan County, near Mooresville, because of sanitary considerations.

The enlargement of the water supply at Plymouth, for which the municipal officials asked piping.

The addition of a building to the Nicholson File Works at Anderson, to be used for war work.

The approval of Washington officials for the Knights of Pythias building at Richmond was received.

The chairman was authorized to approve the proposed expenditure of \$100,000 for the remodeling of the West Baden Hotel, which with the Sutton Hotel at West Baden has been leased by the government for hospital purposes.



## Woman's Section

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense calls attention to the growing need for student nurses, and urges that recruiting still be carried on enthusiastically. The committee congratulates Indiana on the fine showing made in the enrollment of student nurses during the recent intensive drive, but states that a great many more will have to be enrolled throughout the country before the quota of each State is filled, and requests that the woman's committee in each locality make renewed effort to stimulate recruiting.

Interesting reports have been received at the Woman's Section of unusual service given by women in food conservation recently. When a canning factory near Anderson suffered a shortage of labor subsequent to the opening of schools, the woman member of the Madison County Council of Defense, along with sixteen other women, gave her services. They arrived at the factory at 6:30 a. m. the first day and by 4:30 p. m. all the corn in the factory was canned. Almost every day since, a company of women has helped in this work. They are paid 20 cents per hour and turn their wages into the treasury of the local canteen service.

Women of Frankfort, Clinton County, answered a call for help sent out by a canning factory September 24th, to assist in caring for foodstuffs that would otherwise have gone to waste. These volunteer workers were paid at the piece work rate, and the money thus earned will be used for purchasing equipment for comfort kits for soldiers. The management of the factory reports much accomplished by these workers. The first day they peeled 500 crates of tomatoes.

## "Whose God Is the Belly"

In his letter to the Church of Philippi, the apostle Paul refers to certain persons "whose god is the belly." We fear the members of this cult are still alive and that some of them are among us today. We are in the midst of a great struggle for our dearly-bought liberties, the issue of which depends upon the endurance and self-sacrifice not only of our soldiers at the front but of every man and woman in the nation. We have been assured by competent men who have made an expert study of the question that we are threatened with a world famine by reason of the great number of men in all the belligerent countries who have been withdrawn from production since the beginning of the war, and that unless we practice the strictest economy, especially in the use of certain food products, such as wheat, meat, and sugar, there is grave danger that our soldiers may not receive a sufficient supply to keep up their strength.

And yet in the face of this peril and the sacrifices being made for them by our brave boys at the front, there are those among us who are apparently unwilling to deny themselves any luxury in the food line which they once enjoyed. The deprivation involved in a meatless or a wheatless meal or in giving up rich cake for a while, to conserve the supply of sugar, is so paltry in comparison to the sacrifices and sufferings of the men at the front that it brings the blush of shame to be compelled to acknowledge that there are any among us bearing the name which has come into such world-wide honor who are not willing to deny themselves even to this small extent. Our boys lying out in the trenches in the cold and mud and rain, enduring the unspeakable horrors of shell and poison gas, and liquid fire, in hourly peril of their lives, may go hungry, but these devotees of the belly-god must have their meat and wheat bread and cake as usual.—The Canadian Bulletin.

## No Slackers Over There.

Charles L. Guard, in a hospital in France, writes home to his parents at Garrett that he has "only a fractured jaw and arm." And yet we've heard a few insects in this balliwick crab on the glassless Sunday request.—Bremen Enquirer.

## Council Probes Into Delay of Highways

(Continued from Page 1)

perintendent Ellis was informed that the chairman had asked the war department to extend the time and if possible assist in the enrollment of the required number of students, without which it was stated the school could not continue to operate. Superintendent Ellis was assured that the council will do all it can to assist in retaining to the State's educational system the Danville school.

Resolutions of a patriotic character adopted by the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, at its meeting in Alexandria, referred to the council, were reported by the chairman and upon motion ordered spread upon the official records of the council, and appropriate acknowledgment was authorized.

The report of the Committee on Proposed Construction, which with matters reported by Chairman Foley appears elsewhere in this Bulletin, was approved by the council.

Chairman Foley was authorized to approve the application of Lieut.-Col. Robert E. Noble, N. M. R. C., for a permit to spend approximately \$100,000 for the improvement of West Baden Hotel, at West Baden, Ind., which with the Sutton Hotel at the same place has been leased by the federal government for use as a reconstruction hospital for some of the 40,000 incapacitated soldiers about to be returned from France. Chairman Foley was informed, he told the council, that the West Baden Hotel is to be remodeled for a soldiers' barracks and the Sutton Hotel is to be used for administration and officers' quarters.

The special committee nominated to make up the issues and plan for a hearing of the charge made by Frank W. Duffy that the Indianapolis school board is opposing industrial education and vocational training, reported that it had arranged to request Mr. Duffy to file a written statement with the committee not later than October 7th; the school board to be asked then to file an answer by October 12th, and that there be a hearing of all issues involved by the state council as a whole at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of October 15th. The report of the committee was approved.

Charles Fox was assured of the co-operation of the chairman in a further effort to secure the appointment of representatives of organized labor in county councils of defense, where judges of the circuit courts had failed to abide by the suggestion previously made that such representation be included in the council's membership. Mr. Fox referred specifically to Vigo County, he said.

A letter from the Clay County Council of Defense, setting out the difficulties being experienced in the transfer of clay workers from the clay products plants to coal mines due to labor troubles dating back two years, was referred to Mr. Fox. The county council reported that some of the clay workers who had been concerned in the settlement of a labor dispute two years ago had been asked and had paid \$50 as a penalty to organized labor, but that in other instances they had not been permitted to pay this penalty and go to work in the mines.

On the recommendation of T. A. Coleman, acting director of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation, the council adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, There is a great demand for unedible fats in the manufacture of explosives; and

Whereas, The United States Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to conserve such fats by granting license only to those rendering plants that are equipped to reclaim at least ninety per cent of said fats; and

Whereas, There is a great loss of this material from the burying or burning of the bodies of dead animals in Indiana; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Council of Defense urge the county councils of defense to request that all bodies of dead animals be disposed of through such rendering plants. Be it further

Resolved, That the state veterinarian be requested to give sufficient publicity to this conservation of fats.

## "Fabricating" Farmers

By CARL VROOMAN,  
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in American Review of Reviews.

Not long ago, a member of the Organization of Resources Committee of the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, stated, in three sentences, the war-time problem of the farmer and then, in one sentence, gave the formula for solving the problem. The problem applies not to Ontario alone nor to Canada alone. It applies equally to the United States, and every state in the Union, and every community in every state. Here, substantially, is what he said:

1. In our cities, towns and villages there is sufficient supply of partly experienced and inexperienced help to meet any demand that may arise, and this help can be secured.

2. The demand for farm labor, as expressed in definite applications for help, does not fully express the need for farm help.

3. The farmers generally are aware that city help is being offered, and know where to apply for it, but they are not, as a rule, willing to make use of it.

4. These considerations being true, the resolution of our problem is to induce farmers to increase production by using to the fullest extent the labor available.

There they are, problem and solution, true as any theorem in geometry. Yet the conclusion may be stated in more direct terms.

The solution is to show the farmer that the city labor offered is worth using—and to make sure that it is available for him when he needs it. For the first time we are in position to make the demonstration, to chalk the whole thing on the blackboard and write "Q. E. D." beneath it. Briefly here it is:

Men and boys—and women, too—without previous farm experience can acquire, in a brief time, a rudimentary knowledge of ordinary farm tasks sufficient to make them serviceable as farm workers and to entitle them to be received by the farmer with, at least, an open and unprejudiced mind. This has been demonstrated at some scores of places, through and to some thousands of people, this spring and summer.

Ten days of hard, consistent work—just as hard and just as consistent as a soldier would be required to do in training camp—will convert a city boy of no previous farm training into a farm hand who can do fair work worth a fair wage at ordinary farm tasks.

Hitherto the farmer has not believed that this could be done. And there was nobody to convince him that it could be done. Some of us believed that it could be done, but the experiment had not been tried systematically and on anything like a large scale.

Now, this plan has been tried repeatedly and found to work. Some hundreds of instructors in agricultural colleges, high schools and elsewhere know how to make it work. Better still, several thousands of farmers have had satisfactory evidence of it on their own farms, and what a farmer has seen done on his own land, when his own crops were at stake, he believes and does not doubt.

Can the comparatively few thousand farmers who now know this fact be made to act as the little leaven that will leaven the whole lump? Can the experience of these men be imparted to the six million other farmers who have not yet learned how successful has been this method of solving the farm labor problem?

If the facts can be carried home to all, or even a very considerable part of the farmers of this country—yes.

If the press will disseminate the fact; if those who are officially charged with increasing crop production will recognize and utilize the fact—beyond doubt, yes.

Here, then, are the facts!

## Making Farm Hands of City Boys.

With ten days' instruction, the Pennsylvania Agricultural College trained 390 city boys so that they have made good farm hands through this crop season. A class of 130 boys was trained for



ten days and then sent out to work on farms, and the training of the second class of 130 boys was started. At the end of thirty days all of the members of all three of the classes were at work on farms. Their work has been checked up by the Office of Farm Management, United States Department of Agriculture, and found to be satisfactory to the farmers who employed the boys.

Purdue University, Indiana, began with a class of ninety boys for ten days, followed with a class of 120 boys for another ten days, and then with a class of 125 boys for a third ten days. Jobs for all of these boys were secured even before they had completed their ten days' course of training. They are at work and, as checked by the Office of Farm Management and other agencies, are giving satisfaction.

One of the high schools in Chicago trained a large number of boys for ten days in a livery stable in the heart of the city. The livery stable horses were used. A few cows were borrowed from a dairy. These boys who had never worked outside of the city a day in their lives, and who did not go outside of the city for their ten days' training, were put to work on farms in northern Illinois and adjacent portions of Indiana and Michigan, and have made good farm hands.

At College Park, Md., a large class of boys, principally from Washington City, were given a ten days' course in elementary farm practice. These boys are at work on Maryland farms and are doing work that is satisfactory to the farmers.

In Massachusetts a number of boys were given intensive agricultural instruction in connection with military instruction for ten days. These boys are doing satisfactory work for Massachusetts farmers.

On 600 dairy farms in New York State, city boys who never had any previous country experience are doing all the dairy work this summer while the farmers, with their regular help, are doing the rush work of the summer season. These boys were given one month's training in dairying at one of the agricultural high schools. When the crop season is over and the farmers are again able to do their dairy work with their regular help, these boys will return to school or to jobs in the city, but ready for work on the farm again when the farm needs them worse than the city does. They have given a measure of flexibility to the dairy farm labor supply in New York State.

In Oregon, 600 city women, without any previous country experience, did satisfactory work on fruit farms this summer. They had a short period of training at one of the high schools.

In Wisconsin, 5,000 farmers got satisfactory work out of boys whom they trained themselves, on Saturdays, for a couple of months before school was out last spring. These boys got about the same number of days' training as did the boys in other states who were trained at colleges and camps, but they have the advantage of being at work for the men who trained them. Those farmers, however, had to be persuaded very diligently by county agents and others before they would take the boys to train.

With slight differences and on varying scales, the same thing has been done in New Hampshire and Delaware. The system was basically the same everywhere. At some places the work was divided into twenty subjects, with a half day devoted to each; at others, into ten subjects, with a full day devoted to each.

#### The Purdue Plan—One Day for Each Subject.

The Purdue University plan is typical and interesting. The work was arranged under ten subjects and a day devoted to each. The boys were divided into groups, so that each one of the subjects was taken by some one of the groups the first day. Each group was taken through the entire range of subjects, under conditions as nearly as possible like those the boy would have to meet on the farm.

On the day devoted to horses, the boys reported at 5 o'clock in the morning, groomed the horses, cleaned stables, and were shown how to feed. Each boy was required to harness and unharness horses, to familiarize himself with the proper fitting of collars and other portions of the harness, to drive a team, to haul and spread manure, and to do general routine work that would give

him experience in the handling of horses. He was given instructions as to the care of horses that were heated, and as to the methods of approaching horses that were not well broken or were ill-tempered.

In dairy work the boys were required to report for duty at 4:30 in the morning, taken to the barns where the university cattle were kept and required to prepare the stalls, this being necessary inasmuch as conditions at Purdue are not ideal for milk production, but are similar to conditions that exist on the average farm where milk production is one of a number of sources of income. During the day they were assigned to the feeding of cattle, brushing and cleaning cows and milking them, mixing feeds and looking after the general routine of a dairy barn. They were taught the principle of cooling, straining and separating milk, and were given the opportunity of seeing the milking machine in operation.

For the day's instruction in general live stock work the boys reported at 5 o'clock in the morning, were required to clean the stalls in the steer barn, to bed down the steers, to bring the beef cows and nurse cows from the pasture, assist in dividing the cattle into different lots and in distributing the steers. During the day they were assigned to the hog lots and required to feed pigs under the direction of the hog herdsman. At the time that one group of boys was assigned to the hog lots, another group was assigned to the sheep pastures, etc., giving them some degree of familiarity with all kinds of animals.

During the day's instruction in harvest work the boys were taken to the hay field and given some kind of work that would tend to make them efficient in handling a fork. Part of the time was spent in pulling weeds and clearing out fence rows. Special attention was given to instructing the boys in the identification of the various crop plants. If it was not possible to familiarize them in the fields with the plants they were likely to see on the farm, they were taken to the laboratory and there shown specimens of these plants.

On the day devoted to poultry work the boys reported at 7 o'clock, were taken on a general tour of the poultry farm, shown the proper method of feeding and housing, taught to clean and disinfect poultry houses, to dust and dip fowls, and other things commonly required in the farm poultry yard.

On the day devoted to the work of cultivating crops the boys reported at 7 o'clock, were taken to the field, required to hoe and plow corn and other crops, to pull weeds and to do general crop work. A part of the time was spent in identifying some of the more common weeds.

Another day was devoted to the orchard, the boys reporting at 7 o'clock and being kept busy throughout the day in pruning and cutting out blighted wood, disinfecting wounds and destroying the removed wood. They were taught to thin apples, to prop the heavily loaded trees, and to handle the sprayer. Some time was spent in picking fruit whenever there was any available.

A day was devoted to farm mechanics. In this work the boys were first taken into the laboratory and taught how to make some of the more common and necessary rope knots. They were then shown how to remove and replace plough shares and other parts of ploughs, and to make adjustments on other implements and machinery. They were also instructed in the methods of laying out a field for ploughing.

During the day devoted to garden work the boys were taught the principles of garden production, how to use handle hoes and wheel hoes, how to gather and prepare vegetables for market, how to sharpen garden tools and how to identify most of the common garden plants and seeds.

#### How Farmers Have Been Convinced.

All of that does not make a finished farmer—not by a thousand miles. But it does make a potential farmhand, who, while he may be green, knows enough not to be a nuisance, knows what a hoe is for, knows that it is his job to chop down the weed and not the cabbage, and knows which is the cabbage and which is the weed. If, then, he is fortunate enough to fall into the hands of a farmer who has good horse-sense and some patience, he will do worth-while work from the beginning and will round out into a good farmhand.

More and more while this war lasts, the farmer will have to depend upon these "fabricated" farmhands. Up to this time, the farmhands taken away to war have been between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one. Now another ten-year group is to be taken—below twenty-one, perhaps, and certainly above thirty-one. The most promising reservoir from which to draw is that of the city boys. The sooner the general run of farmers realize that fact and act upon it, the sooner they are willing to use city labor, and the sooner they are willing to let their needs be definitely known, the better for everybody.

In the past the farmer has not been greatly to blame for his attitude on this matter. He has had some grounds for being suspicious of city labor. He has had grounds, too, for being wary of the agencies to which he had to apply in order to secure labor.

But, rapidly now, those grounds are being cut from under his feet. The agricultural colleges, the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture and various other agencies are becoming interested in the work of giving to city boys the sort of preliminary training that will make them of some use to farmers. Some of the most incisive minds in agricultural administration are convinced that this is one of the biggest and most important things to be done toward winning the war.

As yet, hardly more than a meager beginning has been made, but men with the character and energy necessary to success in so big an enterprise are interested in it. It seems probable that, instead of one training school for farmhands in each of a few states, there will be a considerable number of such schools in every state, each devoting its best energy to this task, and that, before next spring, they will be able to turn out an effective and fairly adequate force of "fabricated" farmhands from the cities.

But all of that will be labor lost unless the farmer will accept farmhands from the city after they have been given preliminary instruction sufficient to make them useful on the farm. The few thousand farmers who have tried briefly trained city boys on their farms this year may be relied upon as propagandists for the "fabricated" farmhand, relied upon to spread the gospel just as far as their influence reaches. That is going to be a tremendous help. In some communities it will be adequate. But unless it is directed and magnified by means other than the farmer's own voice, there will be whole states that it will not touch at all.

The fact that the thing works—that good, old conservative farmers have worked it—that bare fact must be taken home to all the farmers of the United States.

The means for doing it? All means that exist for the dissemination of truth. The press, the pulpit, the school; the lodge, where all ranks of men meet on one level; the casual word between men across the line fence or at the store—by every method, big and little, these truths should be driven home.

It is a fact that city boys, with brief training, can do good work on farms.

And it is a fact that, in order to maintain food production at the standard required to win the war, the farmer must make up his mind to use labor other than the kinds to which he was accustomed before the war.

#### County Exhibits at Fair.

The exhibit of Lawrence County war activities attracted much attention in the State Fair display of the State Council of Defense. The exhibit was composed of posters done in black and white recording the splendid results accomplished by the branches of the county's organization. Illustrative kodak pictures were mounted as a border around the assembled posters. A member of the executive board of the State Council of Defense suggested that this exhibit be placed permanently in the State offices at Indianapolis. Allen County sent an effective colored poster to the State Fair exhibit. It emphasized particularly the work of food production and food conservation, and bore the announcement of the county's rank as first in Indiana in prompt organization for patriotic service.



# U. S. Food Administration for Indiana

## Official Regulations and Penalties Imposed

B. F. Ransom, an Indianapolis attorney, has been made state director of United States food clubs among the colored population. He is appointing leaders in the colored communities of the State. His first appointment was Mrs. Emma Duval, 1217 Harlan street, Indianapolis, as city president.

Farmers who are selling their wheat at less than the guaranteed price on account of embargoes due to the lack of shipping facilities are asked to have patience. Prospects are good for an improved railroad situation within a few weeks.

For convenience in the 80-20 sales of wheat flour and substitutes, the Food Administration authorizes the sale of six pounds of substitutes with each 24½ pounds of wheat flour. This eliminates fractional considerations in the 4 to 1 ratio.

"Cash and carry" stores will be permitted a 5 cents per pound profit on butter; "credit and delivery" stores, 6 cents. An exhaustive inquiry is being made into the butter situation with a view to eliminating profiteering. The government's requisition of 25,000,000 pounds of stored butter is not regarded as sufficient justification for the sharp advances that have been made in prices during the past month.

Manufacturers of evaporated and condensed milk, alimentary pastes and table salt have agreed to standardize containers and restrict them to fixed quantities, in an effort to save tin. The change becomes effective upon the consumption of present supplies.

Housekeepers are urged to avail themselves of the glass and other substitutes for tin in canning and preserving. Salting and drying also are advocated for the sake of releasing to the federal government's requirements the metal needed for the business of winning the war. Commercial users of tin, including packers of tomatoes, beans, fruit, etc., have been forced to stringent regulations in their demands for cans.

Bessire & Company, Indianapolis wholesale bakers' supply house, admitted violating the food regulations in taking an excessive margin of profit and requested permission to pay \$1,000 to the Red Cross. The privilege was granted and the firm promised stricter compliance with the regulations.

Holders of sugar certificates may use them only during the month of issue. Outstanding certificates are void after October 15th.

Emma Marsh, wife of a federal employe at Jeffersonville, bought 79 pounds of sugar for a family of four and was permitted to pay the Red Cross \$25 as a penalty; Gus F. Richards purchased 16 pounds at one time and was allowed to pay the Red Cross \$15. John S. McDonald, federal food administrator for Floyd County, handled both cases.

The food administration has announced a policy of co-operation with representatives of the dairy interests in supporting a reasonable level for butter prices. It is stated in a telegram from Washington that following a conference with leading dairymen, including members of the agricultural advisory board, that to prevent a collapse in the butter market, following the present apparent shortage due to Government purchases, which is said also to have stimulated margarine consumption to a point where permanent injury is threatened the dairy interests, the further purchases by the Government will be the means of supporting the market. In the meantime the official inquiry into the present high prices for butter will be

continued with a view to eliminating a condition which the dairy interests regard as perilous, for the reason that ultimately it must mean a sharp decline of prices, a greatly reduced consumption of butter, and a permanent loss of market to the margarine trade. The food administration's chief interest is in maintaining the dairy herds which are essential to a proper feeding of the infant population of the United States and the allies engaged in the war against Germany and Austria.

The United States Food Administration is opposed to a general advance in the price of roasted coffee, to consumers. It will permit, however, where necessary, on bulk roasted coffee, an advance in price sufficient to insure roasters an amount equal in cents per pound to their pre-war profits. Owing to the elimination of the expense of packing and the saving also of time required for this handling, it is assumed that no advance is warranted. A full statement, satisfactory to the food administrator will be required where in any particular case the roaster proposes to advance his prices.

## U. S. Food Clubs

### Home Division

The U. S. Food Clubs will soon have an excellent opportunity to demonstrate their efficiency and prove their value as a war organization. A new home card is being prepared in Washington for distribution to all the homes in the country. In Indiana this distribution will be handled entirely by the U. S. Food Clubs. The county presidents have already been notified so that they may have their forces ready for prompt action as soon as the cards are printed. The township and club presidents should also be on the alert so that there may be no hitch. A home card should go into every home whether the home is represented in a Food Club or not. Washington's plan names the week of October 28th to November 2d, as the time in which this nation-wide distribution should take place. This is the first really big job that has been put up to the Food Clubs. Both Dr. Barnard in Indianapolis and Mr. Hoover in Washington will be interested in seeing whether or not the Food Clubs are equal to their task. Be ready.

Requests have been received from several county presidents for a list of the county presidents of the State. To meet this demand the following list is published. Through this column the clubs are to be introduced to each other and the Food Club spirit developed. After this month in all probability the various numbers of the monthly program will be published. Details of this plan will be sent to the clubs in the program which will be sent out the last of October. In the meantime watch this space for the Food Club news:

County	County President	Address
Adams	Mary E. Artman	Decatur, Ind.
Allen	Mrs. A. E. Fauve	Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Bartholomew	Mrs. Franz Best	Columbus, Ind.
Benton	Miss Ollie Pleasant	Boswell, Ind.
Blackford	Mrs. C. Ritter	Hartford City, Ind.
Boone	Mrs. Lillian M. Comley	Lebanon, Ind.
Brown	Mrs. Ada W. Shulz	Nashville, Ind.
Carroll	Miss Lillian Blythe	Delphi, Ind.
Cass	Mrs. Marion Swadener	Logansport, Ind.
Clark	Mrs. Martha H. Crum	Charlestown, Ind.
Clay	Mrs. Eugene Wardlaw	Brazil, Ind.
Clinton	Mrs. Viola H. McClearrock	Frankfort, Ind.
Crawford	Mrs. Tarris Brown	English, Ind.
Daviess	Mrs. Ezra Mattingly	Washington, Ind.
Dearborn	Mrs. Louise R. Burkam	Lawrenceburg, Ind.
Decatur	Miss Kate Emmert	Greensburg, Ind.
Dekalb	Miss Edna Davis	Auburn, Ind.
Delaware	Miss Genevieve Hanna	Muncie, Ind.
Dubois	Miss Genevieve Williams	Huntington, Ind.

County	County President	Address
Elkhart	Mrs. W. E. Bowman	Elkhart, Ind.
Fayette	Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree	Connersville, Ind.
Floyd	Mrs. Wm. J. Receuver	New Albany, Ind.
Fountain	Mrs. John R. Martin	Newtown, Ind.
Franklin	Mrs. Louis Federman	Brookville, Ind.
Fulton	Mrs. Perry Heath	Rochester, Ind.
Gibson	Dr. O. T. Brazelton	Princeton, Ind.
Grant	Mrs. Geo. A. Southall	Marion, Ind.
Greene	Mrs. Chas. E. Combs	Bloomfield, Ind.
Hamilton	Miss Dale Heylmann	Noblesville, Ind.
Hancock	Mrs. Geo. Cooper	Greenfield, Ind.
Harrison	Mrs. Verna Wright	Corydon, Ind.
Hendricks	Mrs. Mary Christie	Danville, Ind.
Henry	Mrs. O. W. McGeath	New Castle, Ind.
Howard	Mrs. Howard S. Cottey	Kokomo, Ind.
Huntington	Miss Flora E. Purviance	Huntington, Ind.
Jackson	Mrs. E. P. Elsner	Seymour, Ind.
Jasper	Mrs. I. F. Meader	Rensselaer, Ind.
Jay	Miss Mary E. Bolin	Portland, Ind.
Jefferson	Mrs. R. W. Clements	Madison, Ind.
Jennings	Stella A. Harman	North Vernon, Ind.
Johnson	Miss Susannah Ott	Franklin, Ind.
Knox	Margaret C. Holland	Vincennes, Ind.
Kosciusko	Mrs. E. N. Cook	Warsaw, Ind.
Lagrange	Mrs. Neva R. Feller	Lagrange, Ind.
Lake	Mrs. N. D. Soper	Cedar Lake, Ind.
Laporte	Mrs. E. G. Small	Laporte, R. R.
Lawrence	Mrs. J. Herschel Moore	Bedford, Ind.
Madison	Mrs. Margaret Leachman	Anderson, Ind.
Marion	Mrs. Irene V. Webb	Indianapolis, Ind.
Marshall	Mrs. E. N. Cook	Plymouth, Ind.
Martin	Mrs. Mary E. Reynolds	Loogootee, Ind.
Miami	Mrs. Jessie H. West	Peru, Ind.
Monroe	District, Mrs. L. A. Winslow	Bloomington, R. E. 12; city, Mrs. S. P. Reed, Bloomington, Ind.
Montgomery	Mrs. S. C. Rowland	Crawfordsville, Ind.
Morgan	Mrs. E. C. Shireman	Martinsville, Ind.
Newton	Mrs. S. S. Davis	Kentland, Ind.
Noble	Mrs. W. G. Roberts	Kendallville, Ind.
Ohio	Ellen C. Stewart	Rising Sun, Ind.
Owen	Mrs. Harry Stevenson	Spencer, Ind.
Parke	Mrs. Rufus Dooley	Rockville, Ind.
Perry	Mrs. E. J. Stich	Cannelton, Ind.
Pike	Edna Bell	Petersburg, Ind.
Porter	Mrs. W. H. Gardner	Valparaiso, Ind.
Posey	Mrs. Jas. H. Blackburn	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Pulaski	Miss Esther Friday	Medaryville, Ind.
Putnam	Mrs. Jos. Brothers	Greencastle, Ind.
Randolph	Mrs. L. Ella Clark	Winchester, Ind.
Ripley	Mrs. Laura Row Nelson	Osgood, Ind.
Rush	Mrs. H. B. Armstrong	Rushville, Ind.
R. R. 2.	Scott	Mrs. Florence M. Hubbard
Scott	Mrs. Florence M. Hubbard	Scottsburg, Ind.
Spencer	Mrs. J. J. Rimstidt	Rockport, Ind.
St. Joseph	Miss Ada A. Hillier	South Bend, Ind.
Steuben	Mrs. G. J. Creel	Angola, Ind.
Sullivan	Mrs. F. M. Cunningham	Sullivan, Ind.
Switzerland	Mrs. E. P. Downey	Vevay, Ind.
Tippecanoe	Mr. C. H. Leeson	Stockwell, Ind.
Tipton	Mrs. G. G. Davis	Tipton, Ind.
Union	Mrs. T. P. Donahue	Liberty, Ind.
Vanderburgh	Mrs. Jas. Piatt	Evansville, Ind.
Vermillion	Mrs. Emma Harvey	Newport, Ind.
Vigo	Mrs. G. W. McCosh	Terre Haute, Ind.
Wabash	Mrs. Eva H. Ridenour	Wabash, Ind.
Warren	Mrs. Clair Haun	Williamsport, Ind.
Warrick	Mrs. Lewis Taylor	Newburgh, Ind.
Washington	Mrs. H. C. Hobbs	Salem, Ind.
Wayne	Miss Elsie Marshall	Richmond, Ind.
Wells	Mrs. Abram Simmons	Bluffton, Ind.
White	Mrs. Olivet Scipio	Chalmers, R. R. 1.
Whitley	Mrs. A. E. Hancock	Columbia City, Ind.



OCT 15

The Fourth Liberty Loan will be a magnificent success if your fellow-citizens put into the subscriptions the same spirit that your soldiers put into battle.

—MARSHAL FOCH.



# Indiana Bulletin

OF

WAR ACTIVITIES AND FOOD REGULATIONS



Volume II

STATE CAPITOL, INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 11, 1918

Number 9

## Support Promised Child Welfare Work

**Council Hears Dr. Piexotte, Rev. Brown  
and Mrs. Carlisle on Year's  
Program.**

Announcement was made by Chairman M. E. Foley, at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense October 8th, of the appointment of Judge Joseph G. Ibach as chairman of the Committee on Public Policy, and of Judge Will M. Sparks as chairman of the Legal Committee. Judge Ibach succeeds the late Charles W. Fairbanks, and Judge Sparks takes the place of Frank C. Dailey, who resigned from the council.

The council heard Dr. Maximilian P. E. Grossmann of New York explain the purposes of the organization known as the American Friends of German Democracy. Dr. Grossmann was to have toured Indiana under the auspices of the Indiana State Council of Defense, explaining his organization and enlisting members both from among those of German ancestry and of American birth interested in the liberation of the German people from the yoke of autocratic militarism, but because of the order of the Board of Health against public gatherings abandoned the plan.

Dr. A. C. Brown of Anderson described to the council his lecture, which has for its object the conservation of the physical and moral health of the American boy, whom he described as the country's most precious asset. His suggestions were referred to a special committee consisting of Dr. Charles P. Emerson, the Rev. Allen B. Philpott and Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle.

Dr. Jessie Piexotte of the Child Welfare Bureau of the United States Department of Labor described to the council the work that has been done over the country during the child-saving campaign. She urged a continuation of the support given this effort, the first toward reconstruction undertaken by the federal government.

Mrs. Carlisle told the council that between forty-five and fifty of the counties had reported the result of their child welfare work. She said figures tabulated by the Woman's Section showed that 94,861 children were weighed and measured by the county organizations during the year. She told of the plan adopted at the meeting of the Indiana State Conference of Charities and Corrections, at Evansville, whereby each county is to follow up the work thus started, with a view to realizing permanent benefits.

The council through Chairman Foley assured Dr. Piexotte and Mrs. Carlisle that it would continue in its support of the welfare movement.

Charles Fox reported some progress in his effort to effect a settlement of the differences between organized coal miners and former clay workers, who, having once been strikebreakers, had sought reinstatement into the good graces of the unionized men by paying a \$50 fine for the privilege of returning to work in the mines of Clay County. Mr. Fox said some of the miners individually refused to work alongside the former clay workers, but that pressure is being brought to bear which may serve to relieve the situation and permit of a realization of increased coal production by the men who had been thrown out of employment when the clay products plants closed down as a war measure.

Chairmen of council committees were informed

### Duty of County Councils.

County Councils of Defense are expected to extend to the local representative of the Merchants' Economy Committee the same measure of support in reference to the Christmas buying program as have been given the federal food and fuel administrators. Particularly is this support to be expected in making it known to all the people how much of the success of this patriotic movement depends upon universal co-operation as between merchant and shopper.

The Indiana State Council of Defense, acting on the direction of the Federal War Industries Board, has authorized the Merchants' Economy Committee to promulgate for the guidance of patriotic distributors a program of strict conservation in reference to what heretofore has been a wasteful congestion just prior to Christmas. This has been done. The program involves the elimination of the usually necessary increases in store help; it cuts off the hours of store service, thus saving light and fuel; it saves for other patriotic work the man and woman power usually dissipated by thoughtless eleventh-hour buying; and by instigating advertising during October and November enlarges the opportunities for the newspapers and for the public generally to be of greater service to the community. In return for the merchants' willingness to do without extra help and eliminate the longer hours for doing business, the councils should urge all patriotic people to do their Christmas buying during October and November; to buy sensible gifts with a reasonable allowance for toys; to ask for no delivery or other service that can be performed by the buyer without discomfort; to avoid charge and approval orders; to consign mail and express packages early, and maintain cheerfulness, patience and the assurance that it is all intended for the single purpose of helping to win the war.

that Chairman Foley will shortly request that they prepare statements of the work done, for publication in the Indiana Year Book, the official publication of the State reports, due about January 1st.

The report of the Committee on Proposed Construction, which appears elsewhere in this Bulletin, was read and approved. On motion of J. L. Keach, the action of the chairman during the interim in approving other proposed construction was approved.

### 3,000 Stenographers Needed.

Fifty thousand posters and printed bulletins have been prepared and distributed by the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor in connection with the drive to provide the qualified women stenographers and typists now urgently needed for war work in Washington.

At least 3,000 more stenographers are needed to handle efficiently the mass of war business passing through the national capital. Every effort is now being made by the Government Housing Bureau, the Employment Service and local welfare organizations to insure comfortable living accommodations in Washington for this number of additional war workers.

## Red Cross Chapters To Fight Influenza

**Local Committees Named at Suggestion  
of Division Manager to Help  
Stop Epidemic.**

To assure the maximum amount of Red Cross assistance to civilian populations that have been or may be stricken with the epidemic of influenza, Division Manager B. F. Bourne of Lake Division Red Cross headquarters organized a special Committee on Influenza, composed of his department heads, with James L. Fieser, division director of civilian relief, as chairman.

This is in addition to the work the division departments of military relief and nursing have been doing for the past week to meet emergencies in camps and cantonments in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

Mr. Fieser communicated with the 362 chapters in the division, instructing each to hasten the organization of a local Committee on Influenza. These chapters were urged to take immediate inventory of local conditions and resources and to make fullest use of their own resources before calling for outside assistance. Mr. Fieser's communication explained the relationship of the Red Cross with State Boards of Health with regard to this epidemic.

Chapters are to report to their local health officers what supplies and nursing personnel the chapter can furnish for local use at chapter expense. When the combined resources of the local health authorities and the local Red Cross chapter are insufficient to meet the local need, the local health officer is to appeal to his State Board of Health. When the State Board of Health can not meet his need, it may appeal to the Federal Public Health Service for needed nursing personnel, and to the manager of the Lake Division for needed supplies.

The Lake Division nursing department has instructions to refer all civilian requests for nursing personnel for any source except the Federal Public Health Service to the State Board of Health concerned.

Chapters are also informed that their local stores of supplies suitable for emergency hospital use may be used locally for that purpose during this epidemic, if so requested by the local health officer.

The special action taken at division headquarters to prepare for possible epidemic among civilians did not deter in any way the continuance of assistance to the military camps, where the epidemic is exacting heaviest toll.

### Pull Together.

America's safety, America's ideals, America's rights are at stake. Democracy and liberty throughout the world depend upon America's valor, America's strength, America's fighting power. We can win and save the world from despotism and bondage only if we pull together. We cannot pull apart without ditching the train. Let us go forward with unshakable purpose to do our part superlatively. Then we shall save America, restore peace to a distracted world and gain for ourselves the coveted distinction and just reward of patriotic service nobly done.—William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads.



## Patriotism in Indiana

**Adams County.**—Food conservation in Adams County has received decided impetus under the leadership of Mrs. Mary E. Artman, secretary of the defense council and county president of the United States food clubs. The county now has thirteen clubs. St. Mary's Township was the first to organize, and recently this organization held a two days' cooking demonstration. The city of Decatur has seven clubs which are doing splendid work. Monroe and Kirkland townships each have a club, while Washington Township has three clubs under the presidency of Mrs. C. B. Poling.

**Fayette County.**—Every assistance has been given Fayette County farmers in securing help for sowing fall wheat by the county defense council and labor bureau. Both organizations have sounded this ringing appeal: that the wheat must be sown, that the full acreage may be attained, and that nothing must be permitted to lessen the total. The growing of a great wheat crop next year is the greatest single service Fayette County at home can do toward the winning of the war.

**Henry County.**—The October meeting of the county council of defense was largely given over to a discussion of labor conditions, and means of relieving the situation throughout the county. The action of the superintendent of schools in granting permission to high school pupils for leave of absence to assist in sowing wheat was indorsed by the council, and recommendation was made that school principals throughout the county follow this order; in some sections the school authorities have refused this permission, but the action of the council is expected to make it clear that this work is of such importance that the boys should be given the opportunity to aid the government in this way. . . . Another matter under discussion was the heavy withdrawal of war savings accounts. The withdrawal practice has been growing steadily, and while sales continue good, yet the total amount invested with the government is not what it should be. The emergency committee of the defense council has been called upon to devise means to stop this practice. . . . One of the most generous responses to the recent call for clothing for the needy in France and Belgium came from Stony Creek Township. Two automobiles and one trailer heavily laden with bundles and bales of good used clothing, amounting to more than a ton, were delivered to the headquarters of the county council of defense.

**Huntington County.**—The Huntington County Council of Defense is co-operating with the faculty of Huntington college in its plan to establish a military training unit in the county. Over the signature of the council a statement has been issued suggesting that every Huntington county young man avail himself of this opportunity. The letter of the council follows: "It is the desire of the government that all young men, especially those about the age of eighteen, avail themselves of opportunities to take military instructions. The Huntington County Council of Defense recommends very strongly to all young men that they carry out the wishes of the government in this matter. At Huntington we have special facilities in this line for young men, as the Huntington college has established such a course and is now enrolling young men whether students at the college or not. Any one enrolling need not enroll in the school for the other courses, as the military training has no connection with the other courses. Military training will be during the hours 4 to 6 every day, except Sundays. The college and all its facilities have been offered to the War Department for instructions in military training and the college makes no charge whatever for the course."

**Lake County.**—The attention of the county authorities has been called to a number of instances lately where Greeks have been sending varying amounts of money back to Greece. In ordinary times the matter would be of no special moment, but when right on the eve of the Fourth Liberty Loan Christian Stathakopoulos of Indiana Harbor wired \$1,800 to the First National Bank of Athens to be placed to his credit the authorities decided to look into the matter and "ascertain why some of this money is not being put in Liberty Bonds to substantially support the government under whose flag these small fortunes have been made."

**Laporte County.**—The first instance of women in large numbers doing field work was probably furnished by Hudson Township, when ten "farmerettes" harvested the corn on a ten-acre farm owned by W. J. Smith, who reports the work was successfully and satisfactorily done. The farmerettes were young married women living in an around New Carlisle, and all are members of the Delta Theta Phi, who have undertaken to secure funds for destitute Belgian children.

**Sullivan County.**—The war mothers of Sullivan served a dinner in the court house to the Blue Jacket Band, fifty in number, when they visited the city in the interest of the Liberty Loan. . . . A county honor roll for all the soldiers and sailors in the service will be dedicated in a few weeks. It will be placed in the court house grounds.

**Tippecanoe County.**—The addition of several new members to the county defense council has been formally approved by Judge Caldwell of the circuit court, and this organization in its present form constitutes probably the largest personnel of any of the county councils. Present membership includes Thomas Bauer, chairman; J. O. Beck, Rev. C. H. Leeson, R. B. Sample, Mrs. Charles B. Stuart, J. T. Westfall, O. W. Campbell, C. V. Peterson, Mrs. C. Q. Erisman, W. V. Stuart, C. M. Murdock, Walter J. Ball,

Henry Marshall, Ralph Mayerstein, James Rae, John Wagner, H. B. Overesch, Henry Rosenthal, William C. Mitchell, Thomas J. Kemple and Otis Crane.

**Vanderburgh County.**—A committee composed of George S. Clifford, chairman of the county council of defense, President Hulseman of the Evansville Real Estate Board, and M. S. Sonntag are visiting all applications for the erection of houses. The committee will work in accordance with the government's plans governing building during the period of the war.

**Vigo County.**—From county funds \$600 has been appropriated to the county council of defense, to be divided equally between the fuel and food administrators to cover the expenses of their particular departments.

**White County.**—White county now has a regiment of liberty guards. Twelve companies, grouped in three battalions, are thoroughly organized and drilling under commissioned officers. The regimental commander is Colonel Lon E. Nelson, and officers in charge of battalions, in order, are: Major Orval Harrington, Major Edward Davis and Major Ira Maxwell. H. L. Miller of Monticello has organized a regimental band, which will be a feature of the review to be held by the guards some time this month.

## Red Cross Activities

Only one parcel will be accepted by the Shipping Department through the American Red Cross for each soldier overseas. Each soldier will be provided with one Christmas parcel label, which he will forward to the person in the United States from whom he wishes to receive his Christmas package. The packages that do not bear this label will not be accepted by Red Cross chapters and branches for delivery to postoffice authorities. Labels that are lost will not be duplicated.

Christmas parcels must be placed in cardboard boxes which are to be provided to holders of soldiers' labels by the American Red Cross. These boxes may be obtained from Red Cross chapters and branches after November 1.

Information given out at Lake Division headquarters was to the effect that a sufficient number of boxes to take care of all labels sent back to the States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky would reach division headquarters for forwarding to chapters on or about October 25. Chapters have been ordered to place their requisition for boxes on or before that date.

Christmas parcels receiving stations are to be opened some time after November 1 in every city, town and village in the division. The parcels must be turned over to the Red Cross for shipment not later than November 15. Senders of the parcels will have to pay the postage, the Red Cross part in the plan being simply to provide the box, inspect its contents and co-operate with the Postoffice Department in getting the boxes promptly forwarded.

Instructions and materials for conducting a survey of the nursing resources of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky have been forwarded to all Red Cross chapters in these three States by Mrs. Alfred Brewster of Cleveland, whose appointment as director of the nursing survey in the Lake Division has just been announced by Division Manager B. F. Bourne.

The survey in the Lake Division States is part of a nation-wide undertaking on the part of the Red Cross to list the country's nursing personnel, a step made imperative by the greatly increased military program of the government.

The request for the survey comes from the surgeon general of the army with the approval of the secretary of war. Its importance is indicated by the fact that approximately 60 per cent of the 25,000 nurses requested in 1918 by the surgeon general have been supplied, and by the determination of the government and Red Cross that the health of the civilian population not be allowed to suffer unduly by enrolling so large a number of eligible nurses for military duty.

Seven classes of nursing personnel are to be listed—by a house-to-house canvass if necessary—by chapter committees in charge of the survey. These classes are:

1. Graduate nurses, both registered and non-registered.
2. Pupil nurses now receiving training in hospital training schools.

3. Undergraduate nurses who have had at least six months' training, but who have not completed their courses as graduate nurses.

4. Trained attendants who have been graduated from institutions giving trained attendants' courses.

5. Practical nurses who have in various ways equipped themselves for nursing service.

6. Midwives.

7. Women who have taken Red Cross courses.

Local chapter committees in charge of the survey are to be comprised of chapter chairmen, representatives of local nursing committees, Red Cross nurses, physicians, hospital officers, members of the Board of Health, representatives of organized charities and chambers of commerce, and druggists.

Registration stations are to be opened not only in chapter cities and towns, but in every branch and auxiliary town and village.

Lake Division Red Cross Department of Nursing announces that sixty-one Indiana nurses applied to the Red Cross for enrollment during September. Indianapolis outdistanced all cities in the State by furnishing applications from twenty-six nurses. Vincennes' contribution was nineteen, South Bend 11, Fort Wayne five.

The monthly report from Lake Division warehouse, American Red Cross, 342 Massachusetts avenue, Indianapolis, shows that in the month of September the women of Indiana knitted 35,492 pairs of soldiers' socks and 13,520 sweaters. The total of Red Cross articles received at the warehouse for the month is 399,480, all of which represents the handiwork of Hoosier women. The Red Cross shops over the State contributed 277,750 surgical dressings, 22,492 hospital garments, 5,899 hospital supplies, and 34,793 garments for the refugees of France, Belgium and Italy.

## Healthy Mothers and Healthy Babies

Mrs. Max West's weekly article for mothers on The Care of Babies and Little Children.

Of the 100,000 babies who die every year in this country before they are a year old, nearly half die during their first month of life. In many tiny bodies the flame of life burns so feebly at birth that it is soon snuffed out, because mothers were ill or overworked or underfed during the momentous months before their babies were born. That is why the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor and the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense urge that as a part of the children's year campaign to save 100,000 babies, proper instruction and care be made available for all mothers during the critical months before their babies come.

That mothers themselves realize that the care of the baby must start before the baby is born is shown by their eagerness to avail themselves of information concerning the hygiene of maternity. The demand for the pamphlet on Prenatal Care, published by the children's bureau, is steadily increasing. In California, excerpts from that pamphlet as well as from the children's bureau pamphlet on infant care have been translated into Japanese for the benefit of the Japanese mothers of the Pacific coast. The prenatal centers that have been established during children's year in many towns throughout the country are eagerly sought by mothers who desire advice on how to make child bearing safe for themselves and for their children.

At least 15,000 mothers are lost to the United States each year from causes—most of them preventable—that are connected with child bearing. They die because they have not known how to protect themselves during pregnancy or because the surgeon is not within reach at the time of confinement or because the doctor or midwife who attends them is careless or ignorant. Many other mothers who survive in spite of improper care are left in a weakened condition, incapable of properly looking after the needs of their families.

This loss, coupled with the loss of thousands of babies, is one that no country can afford to



ignore. In England, after four years of war, prenatal care for mothers has greatly increased. Only recently the king has put his signature to a bill that provides government aid for medical and nursing care for mothers and babies. A similar bill, destined to help the mothers of the United States—especially those in rural districts—has been presented in our own Congress.

What may be accomplished by making available for mothers advice and proper care is shown by the record of one prenatal center in the city of Philadelphia. Not one death in childbirth has occurred in three years among the mothers attending the center, and not a case of eclampsia (convulsions of pregnancy). Out of 99 full-time birth, 94 were living at the end of the first month. All but two were breast-fed.

In New York the milk committee has been in touch with more than 3,000 mothers. Only 5 of these mothers lost their lives from causes connected with childbirth and only 86 babies died in the first month of life. These figures show a reduction of 69 per cent in the death rate for mothers and of 28 per cent in the death rate for babies among the supervised cases as compared with the figures for New York in general. One of the largest insurance companies of the country has in the past few years been trying the experiment of sending a nurse to expectant mothers among its policy holders. In 1916 these nurses visited more than 7,000 cases, and the deaths in childbirth among the company's policy holders decreased from 70.1 per thousand in 1911 to 62.6 in 1916—a decrease of 10.7 per cent.

The provision of such care for all mothers would prevent a great waste to our country—a waste that makes itself felt not only in mothers and babies that actually die, but in invalid women and puny children destined for a lifetime of ill-health and inefficiency.

## The Official Facts On War Food Prices

By Harvey O'Higgins, Associate Chairman,  
Committee on Public Information.

Figures compiled by the Food Administration show that the farmer, going to market this summer to sell his produce, got \$1.27 for every dollar that he received last summer; and the housewife, going to market to buy her supplies, paid 87 cents for every dollar that she paid last summer.

The difference has been saved out of the profits of the middleman.

For instance, the price of flour in the spring of 1917 was \$16.75 a barrel wholesale in Minneapolis. This spring it was \$9.80 a barrel. The difference between the selling price of a farmer's wheat and the selling price of the flour that was made from that wheat was \$5.68 in May, 1917. In May, 1918, it was only 64 cents.

These reductions have been made despite the fact that we have taken out of our markets enough food to save our allies in Europe from famine. We have shipped 120 million bushels of wheat instead of the 20 million bushels that we thought would be our limit. We have exported 87 million pounds of beef a month instead of only 2 million pounds. And instead of only 50 million pounds of pork a month, we have shipped as much as 308 million pounds.

In a campaign to prevent profiteering and food wastage, the Food Administration in ten months imposed some 815 penalties on wholesale and retail dealers, commission men, millers, canners, bakers, cold storage companies, brokers, grocers, restaurant men, and so forth. About 150 companies and individuals have been ordered to abstain from business in licensed commodities either permanently or for stated periods. The others have been regulated by fines or minor penalties. In many more cases, the desired result has been obtained by means of warnings. And besides this work of the Washington headquarters, the federal food administrators in their respective States have disposed of a vast number of cases on their own authority.

There is still profiteering going on, and against it the government is making a broad campaign, but shortage of shipping has become one of the

great causes of the high cost of living, and that difficulty can only be overcome by building ships.

The price of bananas has increased because half the banana boats have been taken as army transports. There is a huge crop of sugar in Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii, but there are not ships enough to move it. Ocean freight rates on rice and tea and tapioca from China, India and the straits settlements have become very high. On tea, for instance, the rate has risen from one cent to five cents a pound.

We used to import great quantities of hides from China, and we bring a tanning extract, called quelbracho, from South America. Ocean freight rates on hides have increased 500 per cent and on quelbracho 600 per cent. Our farmers use nitrate of soda from Chili for fertilizer. The rate on it has increased from \$5 to \$30 a ton. Equal increases have helped to raise the price of jute and hemp, rubber, tin and wool.

Those are part of the inevitable hardships of war. The gradual defeat of the submarine campaign and the gradual suppression of profiteering are working together to reduce food prices. Both take time. But in both success seems assured.

## What Germany Aimed At

When the tide of war was flooding, German militarists revealed the true objects for which they started this war. In contrast to the avowed willingness to "negotiate" upon the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson, the following declaration by Count Roon, member of the Prussian upper house, and a Pan-German, is interesting:

Germany is entitled to the following terms because of its strength, and until they are realized there should be no armistice:

Annexation of Belgium. Annexation of the entire Flanders coast, including Calais. Annexation of the Briey and Longwy basins and the Toul, Belfort and Verdun regions eastward.

Restitution to Germany of all her colonies, including Kiaochow.

Great Britain must cede to Germany such naval bases and coaling stations as Germany designates.

Great Britain must give Gibraltar to Spain, cede its war fleet to Germany, give Egypt and the Suez Canal to Turkey.

Greece must be re-established under former King Constantine, with frontiers as before the war.

Austria and Bulgaria will divide Serbia and Montenegro.

Great Britain, France and the United States must pay all of Germany's war costs, the indemnity being a minimum of \$45,000,000,000.

They must also agree to deliver raw materials immediately.

France and Belgium must remain occupied at their expense until these conditions are carried out.

## Apostles of Economy.

The Council of National Defense has indorsed the work of the county and city home demonstration agents, the most direct teachers of food conservation and preservation, and conservation in clothing, according to word received October 4th by Miss Lella Gaddis of Purdue University, State leader of the thirty-five Indiana home demonstration agents.

"Get the home demonstration agents to talk to the people at meetings arranged by the county or community councils and tell them how to economize and how to keep well," reads a letter from the national to State councils. The council also recommends that the State and county councils get back to the home demonstration agents in instructing food conservation clubs, as the home demonstration agents are qualified for this work better perhaps than anyone in the county.

"They are not only experts in cooking, but have the latest word from the Food Administration and the United States Department of Agriculture concerning food regulations and the best methods of carrying them out."

## Official Uniform of Reserve Is Approved

City and County Directors Advised of  
Action of War Industries Board  
in this Connection.

City and county directors of the United States Boys' Working Reserve have been notified that the national uniform of the reserve has been adopted and will be immediately available for purchase.

"The War Industries Board and the Quartermaster's Department have also approved the use of the material for these uniforms. If the War Department is to give military training below the S. A. T. C., we have been assured that this uniform will be officially recognized by them," it is announced by Isaac D. Straus, director of the reserve in Indiana.

"The Sigmund-Eisner Company of Red Bank, N. J., have been made the official outfitters for all uniforms of the Boys' Working Reserve. The price for the entire outfit is \$9.75, the wool outfit to be furnished at \$19.75. Prices subject to change after May, 1919. The complete outfit can be obtained at the nearest agency of the Sigmund-Eisner Company, but only upon official requisition signed by the federal state director and countersigned by the local reserve officer.

"It is hoped that each reserve officer will consider himself as a government inspector to see that uniforms are made according to specification.

"In order to be eligible to join the reserve and to wear the uniform a school boy must be sixteen years of age on or before June 1, 1919; a boy not in school must be sixteen years old at the time of his enrollment.

"This is an official uniform, and it rests with reserve officers to protect it and to keep the ideas for which it stands constantly before the boys themselves and the people of their respective communities."

## Notice to Public Schools.

On account of the order of the State Board of Health to close schools, in an effort to prevent the spread of influenza, the census of live stock on Indiana farms will not be taken until later. No definite time has been fixed, but Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator, expresses the opinion that it may be during the month of November. In the meantime the printed matter has been distributed and instructions have gone forward, so that the work may proceed uniformly throughout the State, when the word is given. It is requested that nothing be done in the way of preparing even a partial census, in order that the entire task may be performed without risk of confusion or omission.

## Fourth Loan Facts.

\$6,000,000,000 for nation.  
Seventh District's quota, \$870,000,000.  
Redeemed October 15, 1938.  
Repayment in gold.  
Exempt from ordinary federal, State and municipal taxes.  
Liberal provisions as to excess and war profits taxes.

Bonds will be dated October 24, 1918. The first coupon will be paid April 15, 1919.

Payment may be made in full by October 24, 1918.

Payment may be made in the following installments:

Upon subscription .....	10%
November 21st .....	20%
December 19th .....	20%
January 16th .....	20%
January 30th .....	30%

These bonds non-convertible.



# INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

and

United States Food Administration  
for Indiana

## The Council of Defense.

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EDWARD F. WARFEL - - - - - Editor

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of patriotic information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the Federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation and its prosecution of the war with Germany, particularly as pertains to the production and conservation of food.



Vol. II INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 9

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

Fatalities among Indiana soldiers, taken from War Department reports for week ending October 5th:

### September 30:

Private Orville Lowe, Boonville.  
Private Ralph E. Rodocker, Colfax.  
Private Audison H. Brobst, Elwood.  
Lieutenant C. J. McGrew, Evansville.  
Private Robert Emmett Brazil, New Albany.  
Private Fred Coz, Princeton.

### October 1:

Private John Thomas Prather, Indianapolis.  
Private Frank Saladino, Gary.  
Private Glen Butch, Indianapolis.  
Private Earl C. Ireland, Attica.

### October 2:

Private Harvey C. Lewis, Delphi.  
Private John T. Miller, Bicknell.  
Private Guy L. Trueblood, Terre Haute.  
Private Eugenie Cabrini, Mishawaka.  
Private Ralph Waldo Roberts, Eaton.  
Private Homer Lee, Indianapolis.  
Private Everett F. Burdette, Evansville.  
Private Walter E. Drissler, South Bend.  
Private Clarence R. Wolfe, Pools.  
Private Grover King, Terre Haute.  
Private Lee Ross Porter, Angola.  
Corporal Glenn N. Shipley, Alexandria.

### October 3:

Corporal Ralph A. Wertz, Edinburg.  
Sergeant John M. Skidmore, Indianapolis.  
Private Homer L. Nikirk, Bloomington.  
Private Ray W. Stevens, Corydon.  
Private Giovanni Petetrocci, Elwood.  
Private Chris. Marlowe Herbig, Indianapolis.

Private Roy H. Bailey, Liberty.  
Private Gleason Johnson, Mineral.

### October 4:

Corporal Ray A. Stroman, Topeka.  
Private Harold Wingert, Crawfordsville.  
Private John E. Hunt, Laporte.  
Private Charles Lasley, Greencastle.  
Private Nicholas Hagis, South Bend.

### October 5:

Private Clarence H. Bigler, DePauw.  
Private Joseph Krak, Gary.  
Private Charles L. Gard, Garrett.  
Private Jacob Golub, Rochester.

## Attention, County Councils

General Bulletin No. 200.

October 3, 1918.

### To County Councils of Defense:

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance requests the assistance of the State Councils of Defense in its efforts to stamp out frauds in connection with claims for allotments and allowances under the war risk insurance act. Where persons not entitled to relief nevertheless receive either allotments or allowances, their tendency is to drift into idleness and delinquency, their example corrupts the morale of the community, and obviously their frauds waste the war funds of the government.

The commonest cases of improper allotments are those paid to women fraudulently represented as being wives of soldiers or sailors. The commonest cases of improper allowances are those paid to relatives not actually in need of government assistance.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance is rapidly developing an extensive organization to perform the delicate task of investigating all allotments and allowances. It is looking to the State Councils of Defense to report to it for investigation all such cases as come to the alert attention of the members of these extensive organizations.

No wholesale campaign will be undertaken by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, nor should any general investigation be started by the county councils. The official attitude should be that allotments and allowances, all being based upon statements of soldiers or sailors, or affidavits of citizens, are presumptively correct. It is entirely in accord with the policy of the government and the intent of the law for soldiers' or sailors' families who need assistance to receive it. There is great danger that a too vigorous search for fraud will spread into a general attack upon the generous system of government relief, with an inevitable result of depression of both civilian and military morale. It might easily lead soldiers and sailors to feel that their families were the recipients of a grudging charity that bestowed its benefits only upon those who in exchange gave up their self-respect and became objects of suspicion and investigation. No such stigma must attach to the receipt by the families of our fighters of payments from the government for which these men are risking their lives.

The members of the county council organization are active in all communities of the State and perform work that brings them into intimate contact with the people. In various branches of this work, especially in the solicitation of funds, the giving of legal advice to soldiers, sailors and their families, and the assistance of boards of instruction, allegations or direct information as to undeserved allotments and allowances are likely to come to their notice.

You are requested to arrange to report all such cases to the State Council. The procedure for this should be as follows:

Report in typewriting the name and address of the person to whom an undeserved payment has been made; the name, address and reputation in the community of the informant; and in full detail the alleged nature of the violation of the law and the evidence upon which it is based.

Take every precaution to prevent any intimation getting abroad that the case is being thus reported, for the reasons given above and in order that no possible injustice may be done to persons

who are the subject of neighborhood hearsay, but who are actually legitimate recipients of the government payments.

Make no general investigations, nor any investigations at all, except on the specific assignment of a case by the State Council.

Please note that you are not expected to investigate upon your own initiative, but only to report suspicious cases. It will often happen that the person reported is either not in receipt of government relief or has already been investigated.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## How the Mighty Have Fallen!

### Before.

Remember that you are the chosen people! The spirit of the Lord has descended upon me because I am the German Emperor!

I am the instrument of the Almighty. I am His sword, His agent. Woe and death to those who do not believe in my mission! Woe and death to the cowards!

Let them perish, all the enemies of the German people! God demands their destruction; God, who by my mouth bids you to do His will.—Kaiser Wilhelm to victorious armies of the East.

### After.

For months past the enemy with enormous exertions and almost without pause in the fighting has stormed against your lines. In weeks of the struggle, often without repose, you have had to persevere and resist a numerically far superior enemy. Therein lies the greatness of the task that has been set for you and which you are fulfilling. Troops of all the German States are doing their part and are heroically defending the fatherland on foreign soil. Hard is the task.

The hour is grave, but trusting in your strength and in God's precious help, we feel ourselves to be strong enough to defend our beloved fatherland.—Kaiser Wilhelm to the defeated armies of the West.

## Committee on Construction

At its meeting October 8th, the Indiana State Council of Defense adopted the following report of the Committee on Proposed Construction:

### To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

Your Committee on Proposed Construction reports as follows:

1. In the matter of the application of Maurice Winn for a permit to construct a stock barn on his farm in Lucerne, Cass County, to cost \$3,500, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the Cass County Council of Defense favoring the construction be confirmed.
2. In the matter of the application of Graves-Wood Auto Company for a permit to construct an addition to garage and workroom in New Albany, estimated to cost \$4,500, the Floyd County Council of Defense having made no recommendation in the premises, the committee recommends that the application be disapproved.
3. In the matter of the application of the Louisville Cement Company for a permit to construct a warehouse at Milltown, Crawford County, estimated to cost \$4,000, the committee recommends that the recommendations of the Crawford County Council of Defense favoring construction be confirmed.
4. In the matter of the application of the Dodge Manufacturing Company for a permit to construct a structural runway for a crane at Mishawaka, estimated to cost \$9,000, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the St. Joseph County Council of Defense approving construction be confirmed. The committee, however, calls attention to the fact that this construction probably does not fall within the class of non-war construction, and does not therefore require action by either the county or the State council, but should go directly to the War Facilities Division of the War Industries Board, Samuel P.



Bush, director. The committee recommends action as stated merely to economize time.

5. In the matter of the application of Henry E. Iseman for a permit to construct a two-story, four-apartment flat building at South Bend, estimated to cost \$10,500, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the St. Joseph County Council of Defense favoring construction be confirmed.

6. In the matter of the application of T. M. Weaver, trustee of Perry Township, Clay County, for a permit to construct a high school building at Cory, estimated to cost \$31,500, it appearing from the recommendations of the Clay County Council of Defense that the building was partially constructed prior to the recent action of the War Industries Board, evidenced by Circular No. 21, the committee finds that no action is required by the State council.

7. In the matter of the application of Carl Hildebrand for a permit to construct a one-story dwelling at Burrows, estimated to cost \$1,800 to \$2,000, the committee finds, it appearing from the affidavits that the work was under construction prior to the recent action of the War Industries Board, evidenced by Circular No. 21, that action by the State council is not required.

8. In the matter of the application of George T. Durham for a permit to construct a dwelling house on a 260-acre farm in Madison Township, Montgomery County, estimated to cost \$2,000, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the Montgomery County Council of Defense favoring construction be confirmed.

9. In the matter of the application of the Fred Eckert Packing Company for a permit to construct an extension to their packing plant at Fort Wayne, estimated to cost \$2,500, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the Allen County Council of Defense favoring construction be confirmed.

10. In the matter of the application of the George R. Carter Company for a permit to construct a factory building at Connorsville, estimated to cost \$18,000 to \$20,000, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the Fayette County Council of Defense favoring construction be confirmed. The committee calls attention to the fact that this construction apparently does not require action by the county council or the State council, but should go directly to the War Facilities Division of the War Industries Board, Samuel P. Bush, director. The committee recommends action as stated merely to economize time.

11. In the matter of the application of G. W. B. Sink for a permit to construct a wagon and machine shed on a farm near Burrows in Carroll County, estimated to cost \$200, the committee finds that, this being farm construction costing less than \$1,000, no action by the county council or State council is necessary.

12. In the matter of the survey of construction of a Masonic lodge hall at Milford, Decatur County, estimated to cost \$10,798, the committee finds that, the construction having progressed to an advanced stage before the action of the War Industries Board evidenced by Circular No. 21, no action is required on the part of either the county or State council.

13. In the matter of the application of Frank Hamilton for a permit to construct a four-room farm dwelling house in Decatur County, estimated to cost \$1,170, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the Decatur County Council of Defense favoring construction be confirmed.

14. In the matter of a survey of a farm residence building in Decatur County, by Mrs. Leander Logan, estimated to cost \$3,500, the committee finds that the work had proceeded to an advanced stage before the recent action of the War Industries Board evidenced by Circular No. 21, and that no action on the part of either the county or State council is required.

15. In the matter of the application of John W. Lee for a permit to construct a barn on a farm in Decatur County, estimated to cost \$2,000 to \$2,500, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the Decatur County Council of Defense favoring construction be confirmed.

16. In the matter of the application of Mary Agnew for a permit to construct a farm dwelling house on a farm in Union Township, Montgomery County, estimated to cost \$2,000, the committee finds that the construction was begun prior to the

recent action of the War Industries Board evidenced by Circular No. 21, and that no action by either the county or State council is required.

17. In the matter of the application of Clinton M. Florey for a permit to construct a stock shelter in Fountain County, estimated to cost \$300, the committee finds that, the cost of construction being less than \$1,000, no action is necessary by either the county or State council.

18. In the matter of the application of T. G. McKnight for a permit to construct a stock barn in Richland Township, Fountain County, estimated to cost \$2,500, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the Fountain County Council of Defense favoring construction be confirmed.

19. In the matter of the application of Omer Hamblen for a permit to construct a tile roof on a new house already constructed in Converse, Miami County, estimated to cost \$775, the committee finds that construction had progressed to an advanced stage prior to the recent action of the War Industries Board evidenced by Circular No. 21, and that no action by either the county or State council is necessary.

20. In the matter of the application of the city of Whiting for a permit to construct a sewage pumping station, estimated to cost \$108,482, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the Lake County Council of Defense be confirmed.

21. In the matter of the application of Rollo C. Speer for a permit to construct a community house at East Hammond, Lake County, estimated to cost \$16,000, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the Lake County Council of Defense be confirmed.

22. In the matter of the application of Rollo C. Speer for a permit to construct a community house at Indiana Harbor, Lake County, estimated to cost \$16,000, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the Lake County Council of Defense be confirmed.

23. In the matter of the application of the Steel Car Forge Company for a permit to construct a factory building at Hammond in Lake County, estimated to cost \$9,500, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the Lake County Council of Defense approving construction be confirmed. The committee, however, calls attention to the fact that the construction probably does not fall within the class of the Non-War Facilities Board.

24. In the matter of the application of the Steel Car Forge Company for a permit to construct two buildings for women employees at Hammond in Lake County, estimated to cost \$8,500, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the Lake County Council of Defense approving construction be confirmed. The committee, however, calls attention to the fact that the construction probably does not fall within the class of the Non-War Facilities Board.

25. In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of St. Joseph County for a permit to make additions to and reconstruct a part of the St. Joseph County Tuberculosis Hospital, estimated to cost \$87,000, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the St. Joseph County Council of Defense favoring construction be confirmed.

26. In the matter of the application of the Nordyke & Marmon Company for a permit to construct an addition to boiler house at Indianapolis, estimated to cost \$10,000, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the Marion County Council of Defense favoring the construction be confirmed.

27. In the matter of the application of Butler College for a permit to construct a barracks, mess hall and bath house in Marion County, at an estimated cost of \$20,000, the committee recommends that the recommendation of the Marion County Council of Defense favoring the construction be confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Keach, the action of the chairman in approving the following matters was approved by the council:

Date	County	City	Nature of Construction	Cost
10-1	Adams	Decatur	Construct farm building for Edwin F. Miller	\$1,000
10-7	Boone	Zionsville	Construct public school	3,500
10-7	Huntington	Bippus	Construct grain elevator by G. Gandy & Company	25,000
10-7	Clinton		Construct county asylum	90,000

## Counties Pledging Acreage of Wheat

Reports Being Received by State Leader Show Gain of 53,655 in Nine Counties.

Results of the wheat campaign from county wheat leaders and county agricultural agents are coming in this week, reports D. S. Myer, State leader of the wheat campaign. At present nine counties have reported, showing an increase of 53,655 acres, which is approximately the increase asked for by the federal government.

Miami County was asked to sow 48,010 acres, and reports 54,375, or an increase of 12,000 acres. Marshall County, in a district which suffered severely from smut, reports that 20,000 bushels of seed were treated to prevent this disease.

The nine counties average 2,211 bushels of inspected seed sown, with 341 more tons of fertilizer used than last year, and with 4,481 bushels of seed treated for smut.

Indications are that the State will more than sow her quota of wheat, and in addition greater care than ever before has been given to the seed bed preparation and to the use of fertilizers and to good seed.

### Select Seed for Two Years.

Instead of enough seed for next year only, select enough for two years, is the suggestion from Governor Goodrich to the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation. A good crop, the first essential of which is good seed, means greater returns for the preparation of the ground, planting, cultivation and harvesting.

"The best farmer will not make seed-gathering a merely incidental operation connected with harvesting or shucking, but will devote his whole attention to selecting the best ears as they grow in the field under conditions with which the crops have to contend. By thus using a few hours this fall he will save the labor of many men all next season."

### To Arrest Influenza.

In view of the spreading epidemic of influenza, Lake Division Red Cross headquarters has sent to all its chapters in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky a list of precautionary rules for the avoidance and lessening of the intensity of the epidemic.

"It is felt that proper publicity on ways to prevent colds and gripe will do much to prevent the spread of the epidemic and incidentally greatly reduce the necessity of moving Red Cross nurses from one community to another except in extreme situations," says a letter from Division Manager B. F. Bourne to all chapters in this territory.

Rules and suggestions being sent to chapters were prepared by Dr. Wm. R. Lincoln, Lake Division medical advisor. They are as follows:

1. All colds, however slight, should be treated as possible attacks of influenza. Patients affected by colds should stay at home and sterilize discharges from the nose and throat.
2. Avoid feeling or spreading of the disease.
3. Avoid crowds.
4. Regulate bodily functions and keep them so.
5. Avoid the breath or expelled secretions from people suffering from colds.
6. Wash out the nose and throat two or three times daily by a nasal spray or douche and by a gargle with a "normal salt solution" (one-half teaspoonful salt to one glass (eight ounces) clean water).
7. All those in attendance on patients with influenza should wear masks such as are provided by the Red Cross Nursing Bureau.
8. Clothing should be warm and dry, food simple and easily digested. Drink water freely.



## Letter from Governor Goodrich

To the Members of United States Food Clubs:

When the United States accepted Germany's insolent challenge to battle for civilization no State in the Union responded more wholeheartedly than did Indiana. There was no argument or discussion. Indiana without question stood for a straightforward, aggressive war until the issue should be settled beyond a doubt. After eighteen months we, the citizens of Indiana, have no need to feel ashamed, but we may well be proud of the record our State has made. Our boys at the front have conducted themselves as true Hoosiers of whom we are all proud. The citizens of Indiana at home have stood solidly back of the fighters in every possible way. No task has been too large for our people, no effort too great. The only question asked has been, "Will it help win the war?" When that question has been answered in the affirmative, the movement to which it referred has been accomplished gloriously.

This same question was considered before the organization of United States Food Clubs was undertaken by the Indiana Division of the United States Food Administration. Would such an organization help win the war? Undoubtedly, yes. Those who have supported the food club movement have shown that they appreciated the unlimited opportunities for patriotic service offered by this organization. They have understood that unless the people of America willingly accepted government guidance in the handling of our staple foods the war would be lost before we could ever make our weight felt. I extend to you, the members of the United States Food Clubs, my heartiest congratulations on the good work you are doing. Your part, if you but grasp it, is a large one in helping shatter the gigantic machine so painstakingly planned by the Teutonic powers for the subjugation of the world.

Sincerely yours,  
JAMES P. GOODRICH,  
Governor.

## Woman's Section

Union County sends a remarkably fine report of Red Cross work done in that county, the surgical dressings totalling 9,077 for the county, with a great number of socks and sweaters.

Jefferson County reports that all but one of its ten townships have registered children under six years and mailed the cards to Washington. This county is to have a public health nurse. The State Anti-Tuberculosis Society sent them a nurse for two weeks, and she became so interested in the city's need that she promised them a district nurse soon. Defective children have been reported, and a number are to be sent to the Fort Wayne School for the Feeble-minded as vacancies occur there. The committee is very enthusiastic over the weighing and measuring campaign. Attention is called to the fact that, contrary to the general impression, the children on the farms have, as a rule, measured up to the standard.

Mrs. A. T. Cox of Indianapolis, who was named by Governor James P. Goodrich to represent the women of Indiana on the advisory committee of the United States Employment Service, attended the recent conference in Washington, where the enlarged program of the service, anticipatory of the war needs, were explained and discussed. It was announced that the women members would have full voting power on the committee and that in addition two women will be added to each of the community war labor boards. One of the chief duties of these women will be to see to it

that no woman is allowed to take work for which she is not fitted physically, or to accept any employment under conditions not suitable for her.

The report of the women of Decatur County is so fine that it deserves to be set forth in full.

Woman's Section organized August 4, 1917.

Number of women registered at last registration .....	2,249
Number babies examined .....	1,689
Amount collected by women for Liberty Loan .....	\$213,950.00
Amount collected by women and children for W. S. S. campaign .....	\$3,194.39
Number speeches made by Fourteen-Minute Women .....	51
Number food and canning demonstrations .....	23
Approximate number in attendance .....	634
Number of talks and conferences with clubs .....	26
Attendance .....	698
Number cook books and leaflets distributed .....	9,242
Number of home and vacant lot gardens .....	2,500
Number books sent to soldiers and sailors .....	1,140
Number magazines sent to soldiers and sailors .....	100
Number food clubs .....	47

Tipton County reports that all child welfare work was completed by June 6th and the cards forwarded to Washington. This county is also trying to establish a public health nurse. The drive was felt to be of unusual benefit to the county, and it is hoped that it will be the means of establishing medical inspection in the schools. The most interesting part of this report is the statement that the response of those called on to help in the child welfare drive was wonderfully gratifying. "Not one of the helpers refused," writes the chairman. "All worked arduously and gladly."

Apples may be kept in the storage room in the basement of the dwelling, in outdoor storage cellars, and in banks or pits. Conditions suitable for the keeping of potatoes answer fairly well for apples. Under some conditions it will be an advantage to store part of the crop in the cellar and the late-keeping varieties suitable for spring use in outdoor banks or pits.

## Women Are Not Using Substitutes, She Says

"Women of the United States are not doing all they can in the matter of using cereal substitutes, judging from my observations and reports that come to me from over the country," says Ida C. B. Allen, national authority on home economics, author and lecturer for the United States Food Administration, now on a speaking tour. "From points as widely separated as Michigan and Vermont I learn that flours of grains other than wheat are being fed to chickens or hogs and not baked into bread as Mr. Hoover contemplates. If you cannot make good bread with the substitutes, you owe it to yourself, your country and our allies to buy your bread, for the baker must use the substitutes, and experience has shown that he can make a fine, palatable loaf with them."

"There are, in round numbers, ten billion pounds of bread baked annually in the United States. Of this, twenty per cent must be substitute. I have reports of cities where as much as eighty per cent of the substitutes were being wasted. But suppose only half of the women misapply them, and that these only misapply half of their supply, we still have the appalling figure of five hundred millions of pounds of flour wasted, enough to supply bread to an army of two million men for almost a year. This wastage operates to increase the cost of mill feeds, which is one of the reasons why milk is higher all over the United States than it ever has been before. If you can't bake properly, buy; it is more patriotic."

## Indiana Wheat Growers Certain of a Fair Price

In order to clear up the confusion that exists in some quarters relative to the possibility of the guaranteed price for wheat being revised downward after a survey next spring, the federal food administrator for Indiana, Dr. Harry E. Barnard, authorizes the publication of the following memorandum, promulgated by President Wilson, which makes clear the purpose of the government to maintain a minimum of \$2.26 for No. 1 wheat at the Chicago market:

In issuing today the government's guaranty of the same price for the 1919 wheat crop that was guaranteed for the 1918 crop, I wish it to be understood that in the spring of 1919 I will appoint a disinterested commission, who will secure for me the facts by that time disclosed as to the increased cost of farm labor and supplies, using the three-year prewar average prices of wheat, of labor, and of supply costs as a basis, and that from this information I shall determine whether there should be an increase in price above the present level, and, if so, what advance in order to maintain for the farmer a good return. Should it then appear that an increase is deserved over the present guaranty, however, it will be applied only to those who have by next harvest already marketed their 1918 wheat.

It is the desire and intention of all departments of the administration to give to the wheat grower a fair and stimulative return in order that the present acreage in wheat may be maintained.

I find a great conflict of opinion among various sections of the country as to the price that should be named as a minimum guaranty. It must be obvious to all, however, that the factors which will make for increased or decreased cost of production of next year's harvest cannot be determined until the near approach to the harvest.

In giving a guaranteed price for wheat one year in advance (the only industry guaranteed by the government) there is involved a considerable national risk. If there should be peace or increased shipping available before the middle of 1920, Europe will naturally supply itself from the large stores of much cheaper wheat now in the southern hemisphere, and therefore the government is undertaking a risk which might in such an event result in a national loss of as much as \$500,000,000 through an unsalable surplus; or, in any event, in maintaining a high level of price to our own people for a long period subsequent to freedom in the world's markets.

Despite this, the desirability of assuring a supply to the world of prime breadstuffs by insuring the farmer against the fluctuations in prices that would result from the uncertainties of the present situation and from the speculation those uncertainties entail seems to me to make the continuation of the guarantee for another year desirable. On the other hand, it is clear that before increasing this liability by large sums with the risks set forth above, and before increasing the burden of the consumer, the matter should be subjected to searching inquiry at the appropriate time—the time when the pertinent facts will be known.

I feel confident that with this preliminary fixed guarantee, and with the assurance that justice will in any event be done to the grower, he will continue the fine patriotic effort by which he has served the country hitherto, that the government will have acted prudently, and that the consumer will be satisfied that his interests are not unduly sacrificed, but just and exhaustive consideration given to every element of the matter at the proper time.

Soft drink manufacturers will be permitted a 50 per cent sugar supply, as compared with their 1917 consumption, after November 1. The Food Administration intends to conserve materials used in the bottling business other than sugar, and will limit the latter very radically.



## Helps in the Conservation of Foods

This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration, and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.

### USING THE LEGUMES IN PLACE OF MEAT.

The Food Administration says that "the allied civilians and armies, the American armies, the Belgian relief and certain neutrals who are dependent upon the United States will require 2,600,000 tons of meats and fats during the year beginning July 1st." There will be no food rationing in this country so long as the people continue to conserve as in the past, nor will it be necessary, Mr. Hoover hopes, to resort to meatless or wheatless days.

Meat is classed as a protein food and is used principally in the body for building and repairing tissue, and is therefore of great importance as a food. In leaving meat out of the day's menu some other food belonging to the protein group must be substituted. The legumes, namely, dried beans, dried peas, lentils, soy beans, cow peas and peanuts, contain protein and may be used in place of meat in meatless meals.

There are certain general rules that should be followed in cooking legumes:

1. All legumes should be thoroughly cooked. If boiled in hard water a small amount of soda should be added to the water—about one-fourth teaspoonful of soda to one quart of water.

2. The dried legumes are soaked usually eight to ten hours before cooking, so that they may absorb their original content of moisture and thereby save time in cooking. The water in which they are cooked contains some mineral matter and should not be thrown out unless it has a bitter taste, which makes this necessary.

3. Removing the skins from the dried legumes makes them more easily digested. This can be done in the case of soups where the pulp is extracted by running them through a sieve or ricer. Dried lima beans can be peeled after boiling if necessary.

4. Dried legumes have a flat taste that should be overcome by combining with highly flavored foods, such as onions or tomatoes or pork, or by seasonings of various kinds, such as molasses.

The following recipes have been tested out in the home economics laboratories at Purdue University and have been found good.

#### Baked Bean Croquettes:

One cup baked bean pulp.  
One teaspoonful onion juice.  
Two tablespoonfuls flour.  
One-half cup milk.

Salt and pepper to taste. Make a paste of the fat and flour. Heat the milk to scalding point and thicken with the paste by placing the paste on the end of a spoon and stirring until thoroughly mixed in the milk. Cook twenty minutes in a double boiler. Combine this with the beans, to which the seasoning and onion juice has been added. Let stand for two or three hours, then shape as for croquettes. Roll in bread crumbs, then in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs again. Place them in deep fat and cook until nicely browned. Tomato sauce may be served with these croquettes.

#### Tomato Sauce:

One cup tomato juice.  
Two tablespoonfuls flour.  
One slice onion.  
One tablespoonful fat.

Salt and pepper to taste. Boil the tomato juice and onion for five minutes. Mix the flour and fat to a paste and place on the end of a spoon. Stir into the tomato juice and boil for five minutes.

#### Bean or Pea Timbales:

One can peas, or  
Two cups cooked beans.  
Two beaten eggs.  
Two tablespoonfuls melted butter.  
Two-thirds teaspoonful salt.  
One-eighth teaspoonful pepper.

Mash the beans or peas and add the other ingredients. Turn into buttered moulds, set in a pan of water, cover with oil paper and bake until firm. These may be served with tomato sauce.

#### Lentil Meat Loaf:

One-half pound round steak.  
Three-fourths cup dried lentils.  
One egg.  
One-fourth cup milk.  
Four tablespoonfuls fat.  
One-fourth cup peanuts.  
One-fourth cup bread crumbs.  
One-half onion.

Soak the lentils over night. Then boil in water until lentils are tender. Drain. Grind the meat and peanuts, and add to the lentils. Add other ingredients. Cover with bread crumbs and bake. This may be served with tomato sauce.

#### Peanut Roast:

One and one-half cups bread crumbs.  
One and one-half cups shelled peanuts.  
Four teaspoonfuls baking powder.  
One egg.  
Milk.  
Salt and pepper.

Soak the crumbs in milk until well softened. Mix with other ingredients. Place in baking dish in oven for forty-five minutes. Serve with tomato sauce.

#### Baked Cow Peas and Cheese:

One tablespoonful butter.  
One tablespoonful chopped onion.  
One tablespoonful chopped green pepper.  
Two cups cooked cow peas.  
One-half cup grated cheese.

Pass the cow peas through a ricer to remove the skins. Mix the pulp with the cheese. Sauté the onion in the butter and add to the cheese and peas. Form into a loaf and bake in a moderate oven until the loaf is heated through thoroughly.

#### Stewed Lentils:

One cup lentils.  
One-fourth pound bacon.  
One-fourth cup vinegar.  
One-half medium-sized onion.

Wash the lentils and soak over night. Drain. Cover with fresh water, add bacon and onion, and boil until lentils are tender. Drain, reserving one cup of the liquid. Thicken this liquid with two tablespoonfuls of flour that has been browned, and boil five minutes. Add the vinegar and reheat the lentils in this sauce. Season with salt and pepper.

#### Soy Beans or Cow Peas:

Soy beans or cow peas can be substituted in any of these recipes. They require a very long period of soaking—twenty-four hours being better than ten or twelve hours. They must be boiled for four to six hours before becoming tender. In baking, a longer time is required than for ordinary beans.

## The Hog Is a Food-Producing Machine.

The hog should be considered as a machine for turning foodstuffs into pork. The more quickly this result can be accomplished the more profitable it is for the owner. It is a common belief that if the grain fed to hogs on pasture is limited, more forage will be eaten and cheaper gains produced. This belief is not substantiated by the feeding tests that have been conducted at several agricultural experiment stations. A full feed of grain to hogs on good pasture not only produces the most rapid gains, but usually gives the most profitable results. When account is taken of the saving of labor and the reducing of loss from disease by marketing animals at seven to nine months of age instead of keeping them for a year or more, the advantage is almost always with the more rapid growth. The self-feeder system which permits hogs to eat grain at will either in pastures or dry lots is becoming more and more popular in the corn-belt States, and there seems to be no valid reason why self-feeders should not prove equally successful in all parts of the country.

—Weekly News Letter.

## Jack Frost Is Coming—Prepare for His Visit

If you have been puzzled about how to store your war garden products so as to insure them most effectively against decay, the following suggestions will help:

The cellar is the best place for potatoes, beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips and salsify, but they should be protected from dry air and furnace heat. To provide this protection a storage room should be made and both sides of the partition covered with felt paper. The material in the cellar floor is important. If it is cement occasional moistening of the sand covering the vegetables is desirable. An earth floor is usually damp enough to make this unnecessary, but if the floor is very damp it is better to provide a slatted floor about two inches from the earth. Excessively damp air can be reduced through ventilation.

A few hooks in the ceiling of the storeroom will be found useful, also some built-in bins. A load of builder's sand to cover roots like carrots and beets and a few slat boxes and old bags—and you are ready to store any time.

What vegetables will you store in your cellar? Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips and salsify are the best for such a place. Squash, pumpkin and onions should be stored in the attic. Cabbage is better stored outside in a straw-lined, well ventilated pit. As the weather grows colder add more coverings of straw and earth.

Potatoes should be dug, left in the ground a short time and then stored in a dark place. The ideal temperature is 33 degrees to 35 degrees F.

Celery may be kept outside in trenches or inside in boxes with the roots covered with soil. When kept inside, it is important to keep the roots moist and the leaves dry. Take up the celery before it is injured by frost. Darkness is desirable. In outside storage, trenches are made about the depth of the celery and a foot to sixteen inches wide. The trenches should be made on a side hill or a well-drained spot. Stand the plants upright in the trench and leave until the leaves are touched by an early frost. This reduces their moisture content. Then cover with leaves. One end of the trench should be left open in order to get at the celery as it is required for use. When brought into the house place in cold water to bring out the frost. It will then freshen up.

Beets, turnips, carrots may be stored like potatoes, but keep in better condition if they are covered with sand. Conditions of the place of storage and of the roots themselves should determine whether to use the sand dry or slightly moist. If they start to shrink, moisten the sand.

Parsnips and salsify may be left in the ground. Freezing does not hurt.

When boxes are used a little damp sand should be placed in the bottom of the boxes, then alternate layers of vegetables and sand. When piled on the floor a covering with sand is generally sufficient. In drying beets the tops should be twisted off and not cut off with a knife, as this will cause "bleeding," loss of color and very often decay.

Onions before being stored in the attic should be dry and thoroughly well cured outside. Dampness causes decay. They will keep well in slat boxes or shallow trays.

Squash and pumpkin require a slightly warmer temperature. Placed in barrels or boxes and packed in straw or excelsior and in a part of the cellar near to the furnace, they may keep for some time. They should be carefully handled so as to avoid bruising. Sort over frequently for spoiled ones. Others may be laid out separately and placed in the attic as a temperature of about 50 degrees is better for them.

One of the best and most recent methods of ripening green tomatoes in the late autumn is to wrap each vegetable in paper and place in a closed box or drawer located in a warm room. Another method is to pull the vine before any signs of injury from frost and suspend from the ceiling of a warm room or the cellar. In some cases, if conditions are suitable, the fruit will go on ripening until Christmas. A dark place is preferable with a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees.



# U. S. Food Administration for Indiana

## Official Regulations and Penalties Imposed

Bulletin No. 177.

October 3, 1918.

## MILLING DIVISION.

Rule M. S. 20. (As amended September 20, 1918.)

## Custom and Exchange Grinding.

The wheat miller who receives wheat from farmers' wagons and grinds such wheat on a toll basis, or exchanges such wheat for flour and feed, shall charge not to exceed thirty-five cents per bushel for each sixty pounds of cleaned wheat so received, and on such basis he shall return to the farmer flour and feed in accordance with the following schedule:

Test weight of wheat per bushel.	Number lbs. flour returnable.	Number lbs. hard wheat feed returnable.	Number lbs. soft wheat feed returnable.
58 lbs. or heavier.	44 lbs.	15 lbs.	14 lbs.
57 lbs.	43½ lbs.	15½ lbs.	14½ lbs.
56 lbs.	42½ lbs.	16½ lbs.	15½ lbs.
55 lbs.	42 lbs.	17 lbs.	16 lbs.
54 lbs.	41½ lbs.	17½ lbs.	16½ lbs.
53 lbs.	40½ lbs.	18½ lbs.	17½ lbs.
52 lbs.	39½ lbs.	19½ lbs.	18½ lbs.
51 lbs.	39 lbs.	20 lbs.	19 lbs.

## Millers Shall Continue Custom and Exchange Grinding.

The wheat miller who prior to July 1, 1918, had customarily ground wheat for farmers on a toll or exchange basis shall continue to operate upon such a basis when the farmer offers wheat, grown on his own farm, to the mill for grinding or exchange, and where the farmer takes in exchange flour of the character made from his own wheat.

Note 1. Nothing in the above rule prevents a farmer selling some portion of his wheat to the miller at an agreed price and using the purchase price to cancel the charge per bushel made for milling.

Note 2. Size of Exchange Transactions. There is no limitation on the quantity of wheat that may be exchanged if the substitute rules are complied with, and if the farmer does not take more than a permitted supply for his household or establishment.

Note 3. Where the flour or feed given in exchange is in mill packages, an additional charge may be made to cover the cost of the sacks.

Note 4. This rule applies only to mills in actual operation and does not cover exchange operations by elevators or feed dealers.

Note 5. Mills cannot accept any part of the flour or feed as payment or part payment of the milling charge of thirty-five cents.

## Wheat Mill Feed to Be Sold for Certain Purposes Only.

Wheat mill feed shall not be sold for any other purpose than the feeding of dairy cattle, poultry, or of pigs under three months old, young calves under three months old, or the preparation of a weekly bran mash for work animals.

## Retailer Must Require a Pledge.

Before selling wheat mill feeds to the consumer, the retailer must require a pledge in the following form:

"In order to assist the Food Administration in the equitable distribution of wheat mill feeds, I hereby undertake on honor not to use wheat mill feeds for any other purpose than the feeding of dairy cattle, poultry, young pigs or young calves, or the preparation of a weekly bran mash for work animals. I will not feed any more wheat mill feeds than is customarily fed to such animals, and I further agree not to have at any one time more than a sixty-day supply of wheat feeds on hand.

(Signed)....."

Note.—The above pledge when signed must be kept on file by the retailer. It will not be neces-

sary to secure the pledge on each sale, but the dealer must see that each customer is pledged.

## Certification.

Certification by the consumer, when purchasing wheat flour, that he has on hands, has contracted for, or will purchase the necessary amount of substitutes is not permitted. The substitute requirement is so reasonable that it is no hardship to purchase substitutes when purchasing flour. The only modification of this regulation that is permitted is where the purchaser takes corn to the mill and has it ground into meal suitable for human consumption. When it is desired to use corn thus ground as a substitute, the miller must furnish the customer with the following statement:

## Certificate to Be Made by Individuals Having Corn Ground Into Meal for Wheat Substitute.

This is to certify that I.....  
(Name of miller)

ground for.....  
(Name of customer)

on.....  
(Date of grinding)

.....pounds of cornmeal, and it is in condition to be used for human consumption.

Signed.....  
Address.....

I,....., hereby certify that there has been delivered to me on the above certificate by.....  
(Name of dealer)

at.....  
(Address)

.....pounds of wheat flour.

I further certify that the amount of meal which I have certified as substitute will not be sold, loaned or delivered to anyone else, nor will I permit such meal to be used for any purpose except human consumption in my household or establishment. I also state that I desire to co-operate with the government in winning the war, and hereby pledge myself to cut down the use of flour in my household or establishment in every possible way and to use a pound of wheat flour substitutes for every four pounds of wheat flour used.

Signed.....  
Address.....

(This certificate to be filed weekly with county federal food administrator, to be forwarded to United States Food Administration, Indianapolis.)

## Memoranda.

Retailers are no longer required to keep a record of flour and substitute sales.

Retailers cannot sell pure wheat flour except on the 80/20 basis, but are not required to furnish a statement that they have the required amount of substitutes on hand when purchasing flour.

Substitutes must be sold concurrently with sale of flour to consumers, including public eating places, clubs and institutions, whether they hold baker's license or not.

Edible corn starch actually purchased by dealers on or before September 16th may be sold to bakers and used by bakers as a substitute.

All flour contracts must provide for delivery within thirty days.

No dealer shall have in store, or contract for an amount of wheat flour in excess of his reasonable requirements for sixty days.

Flour may not be advertised in a manner calculated to increase its consumption. It is permissible for dealers to keep the name of their flour brand before the public.

County administrators are requested to enforce the general regulations and to make no rules for their county without first submitting them to the State Food Administration for approval. We desire to have the regulations uniform throughout the State.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. BARNARD,

Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

CARL W. SIMS,

Chief Milling Division.

The United States Food Administration has not announced any definite margins of profit for wholesalers on corn sugars, but reasonable profit rule should govern as to margins.

Beet sugar growers should have a higher price for their product, based upon prevailing sugar quotations, the Food Administration believes. The administration will endeavor to secure a fair price for beets in order to maintain production.

Enlarged demands from General Pershing for material, resulting from the progress of the American and allied forces on the western front in France, has necessitated the temporary withdrawal of many ships from the grain-carrying trade. This has caused a corresponding curtailment of shipments from interior points and has filled the seaboard warehouses and terminal elevators, checking the entire grain movement, yet the Food Administration is positively announcing that there is no occasion for farmers accepting less than the guaranteed price of wheat. They are urged to have patience, as the situation is expected to clear up in a short time.

Green straw stacks are proof of wasteful thrashing. Where stacks have started to turn green it is an indication that the wheat, which should have gone to the flour barrel, is sprouting and has been wasted. County food administrators are requested to report all green stacks in their jurisdiction in order that the "slacker" machine may be located and repaired before it is responsible for still greater waste. Many farmers have reported their great satisfaction at the saving effected by the execution of the program of the Grain Thrashing Division, which called for improved machinery and greater care to prevent wasted grain in the wagons and about the separators.

Official announcement has been made of the continuing policy of the Food Administration to support a \$15.50 per hundredweight for hogs in packers' droves at the Chicago market. The packers have agreed to stand by the policy which is intended to guarantee pork producers of a fair return, corn and feed prices considered.

Fair price lists have been reported from thirty-three counties, and the organization is being perfected in other counties of the State. On eight staples the variation has been from fifty per cent in the retail prices of milk—from ten cents to fifteen cents; to a twenty per cent difference in the prices of a sixteen-ounce loaf of bread, which range from eight to ten cents. In other instances there were variations, usually explained by difference in freight rates. The fair price publication is the method adopted by the Food Administration to indicate to the consumer about what should be paid for staples, which may be the subject of profiteering in unlicensed retail stores.

There will be published October 14th a new official card for the regulation of public eating houses. The new regulations will differ from the old ones in that many are to be mandatory and will be enforced through sources of supply. In the meantime every county administrator has been asked to nominate an active hotel and restaurant chairman to assist in the enforcement of the regulations.

## Sale of Powdered Sugar.

Wholesale and retail dealers have been instructed that powdered sugar may not be sold except for commercial manufacturing purposes and for commercial baking. Its sale for domestic consumption and to retailers for distribution among domestic consumers is prohibited. The foregoing becomes effective October 10, 1918, but federal food administrators may permit wholesale and retail dealers to dispose of stocks then on hand if satisfied they were purchased in good faith.



The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued, which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.



# Indiana Bulletin

OF

## WAR ACTIVITIES AND FOOD REGULATIONS



Volume II

STATE CAPITOL, INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 18, 1918

Number 10

### Problems to Follow In Wake of Epidemic

General Deterioration of Health Likely  
as an Aftermath of In-  
fluenza.

A resolution asking employers to set aside four hours of the morning of election day for the convenience of their employes in casting their ballots, was presented to the Indiana State Council of Defense at its regular meeting October 15th by E. M. Stewart, Adolph Fritz, Frank Aukenbach, Charles E. McKee, John E. Smith and William Landgraf. The resolution was referred to the Labor Committee, headed by Charles Fox, and the Employers' Co-operation Committee, of which Frank Wampler is chairman.

L. H. Wright, who was delegated to ascertain the progress being made on the Pendleton pike and the Fort Benjamin Harrison road, reported that assurances of adequate car service for transporting materials had been secured, and that there is every reason to believe that these roads will be completed within twenty days.

A communication from John Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asking that the council use its offices in securing the withdrawal from the state of the motion picture "The Birth of a Nation," which is declared prejudicial and unfair, and likely to incite race feeling, was referred to the Publicity Committee's Motion Picture Film Division, George Ade, chairman.

The following resolution, presented by George Harney of the Protection Committee, was adopted by the council:

October 15, 1918.

WHEREAS, There was organized under the Woman's Section of the State Council of Defense of Indiana "The Indiana Motor Corps," officers in which organization were commissioned by the Governor;

WHEREAS, It was deemed advisable on the part of the Indiana Motor Corps to transfer its activities and become a part of the American Red Cross Society, and such transfer is in the process of being effected;

WHEREAS, There was donated by Mr. Harry Stutz, of this city, one ambulance for the use of the Motor Corps of Indiana;

Now the Indiana State Council of Defense hereby releases the use of said ambulance, insofar as it may have rights to the use of the same, to the Indiana Motor Corps, until the first day of April, 1919, following which and at which time the Woman's Section of the Indiana State Council of Defense proposes to use said ambulance for demonstration and educational work. The said ambulance is accepted by the Red Cross Society and the Indiana Motor Corps in full understanding of this provision.

Dr. Charles P. Emerson informed the council that a meeting of the Medical Section, of which he is chairman, had been called to undertake a more effective coordination of the administration of affairs pertaining to the profession and that of nursing, in connection with the epidemic of influenza now prevalent. Dr. Emerson said calls are being received by the section from many sources to an extent that threatens serious consequences in the state. He said Indiana has been "hardest hit" of all the states, and that although

### Home Card Week Later.

On account of the nation-wide epidemic of influenza, Home Card week, planned by the United States Food administration for the week of October 27th, has been postponed until the week of December 1st. This will make available for distributing the food cards in addition to the Food club membership, the services of the schools, churches and other patriotic auxiliaries.

the number of new cases apparently is declining, the long continued deterioration of the public health as a consequence makes it certain that the possible aftermath justifies the greatest concern. "The public must understand that influenza is a disease of crowds," Dr. Emerson said, in explanation of the preventive measures that have been taken in the large cities. He added that mortality from the epidemic had been 4 per cent, and from pneumonia, which has followed in its wake, has been from 19 to 33 per cent. "It is one of the most destructive diseases we have ever had in this country," concluded Dr. Emerson.

The report of the Committee on Proposed Construction, which included an unusually large number of matters, was approved by the council. In this connection the chairman stated that apparently the policy of the War Industries Board at Washington is to eliminate entirely, if possible, all kinds of construction during the period of the war. Arthur W. Brady, chairman of this committee, will attend a conference with the board, in order that its policy may be made more effective in Indiana, in Washington October 17th.

On motion of Will G. Irwin, the council approved solicitation for funds in Indiana by the society known as The Fatherless Children of France.

### Increase in Food Prices During Year

Figures Show Actual Decreases or No Added  
Cost for Commodities in Some  
Places.

The Food Administration has received inquiries from many quarters as to the actual increase in cost of food during the past year. These increases have been greatly over-estimated by laying too much emphasis on special cases. The attached table is a computation of the national food bill for each three months, beginning with the second quarter of 1917, down to the second quarter of 1918. It is based on taking the total food consumed by the nation, divided into items of breadstuffs, vegetables, meat, dairy products, etc., at the average wholesale price for the quarter, and thus arriving at what the nation as a whole actually expended. The figures show that during the last twelve months there has been an increase in the national food bill per quarter from \$2,563,600,904 to \$2,693,751,871, or 3½ per cent. While this is the whole nation's expenditure at the wholesale prices and thus clearly indicates the national trend, it does not follow that there are no local variations. In those sections where there has been a great local increase in population there has been a disturbance of distribution and prices have increased to a larger per cent. On the other hand, there are corresponding sections of the community where actual decreases or no increase have taken place. The cost of rent, clothing, transportation and other

(Continued on Page 6)

### The Plain Duties Ahead of Us!

With the hearty approval and the unqualified endorsement of Governor James P. Goodrich, the Indiana State Council of Defense says to the people of Indiana that until the war is brought to a successful conclusion there can be no division of sentiment regarding the plain duties ahead of us. The State Council backs up President Wilson's message of October 14th in reply to Germany's peace proffer. It is the evident will of our people that we shall not discuss terms of compromise with violent criminals who are still intent upon crime. We ask the people of Indiana to be guided in their judgments at this time by the opinions of our trusted soldiers who are at close quarters with the enemy, by the unanimous expressions of our best military experts and by the deliberate pronouncements of our most prudent statesmen. Be guided by them and do not be misled by the plausible promises of those who break their promises.

Let the verdict of the American people be that peace can not come until all the evil forces we combat are made helpless. The enemy of civilization must not be allowed to appeal to the laws which he is trying to destroy. Let us not be duped into believing that peace can come before the just objects of the war have been accomplished. To think or act in peaceful mood at present is friendly help to the enemy and discouragement to all of our forces organized to win the war.

The State Council of Defense joins with the people of Indiana in declaring that the war spirit, which now carries us to victory, is not to be chilled and destroyed by deceptive and carefully-timed peace propositions.

To secure the only peace under which the world can live in safety, we must drive on, with no let-up of speed or energy or stubborn determination. There must be no slowing down of war activities. It is more than ever important that the Fourth Liberty Loan shall be fully subscribed.

The State Council of Defense calls upon the County Councils and all of the Community Councils to support the Liberty Loan with the utmost zeal and continue all other war activities with hard and earnest persistence. The kind of peace that we and our Allies must secure, in justice to the millions who have died, will not come soon if we relax our efforts. A desperate foe, even at bay, will not be overcome by half-hearted opposition. Throw in every reserve force that will help to win the war and win it speedily. Also remember that the agents of justice and not the criminals still at large must dictate the final verdict.

Indianapolis, October 15, 1918.

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## Patriotism in Indiana

Adams County.—The county commissioners of Adams County established a precedent when they took action in the case of Adam Bieberstine, superintendent of the Bieberstine macadam road, in Hartford Township. The unpatriotic actions of Bieberstine and his refusal to buy Liberty Bonds brought a protest from the chairman of the county council of defense to the board of commissioners, who promptly removed Bieberstine as road superintendent and appointed a patriotic American to fill the vacancy.

Clay County.—On the afternoon of October 5th, residents of Brazil were treated to a surprise when National avenue for two blocks was cleared for a parade of twelve decorated automobiles filled with loyal women of Jackson Township, who brought their pillows, numbering 263, to the Red Cross headquarters. The machines were decorated with flags and bunting and signs bearing the club names. . . . Mrs. Louis McNutt, chairman of the township food clubs in Jackson Township, has accomplished much in organizing that community for various kinds of war work. With a number of assistants to help her, Mrs. McNutt canvassed the entire township in an effort to interest each individual family in the important work of food conservation, and so great has been the response that the people are now thoroughly alive to this phase of war work, and are eager to do their full part. Jackson Township now has ten organized food clubs.

Elkhart County.—W. C. Peters, secretary of the county council of defense, has established a record as city chairman in the Goshen Liberty Loan drive. Subscriptions total \$450,000, with no initial payment under 10 per cent, and many of the sales showing a full 100 per cent payment. Mr. Peters attributes this excellent showing to an intelligent handling of the direct assessment plan.

Fayette County.—Fayette County has a roll of dishonor on which will be written the names of all unpatriotic citizens acting as intentional obstructionists of the war program. The county council of defense was reluctant to give its O. K. to this step, but the strength of public opinion and the pronounced lagging of the Fourth Liberty Loan induced the council to give its approval to the move. A black tablet will be erected on the court house lawn, with the words "Fayette County's Roll of Dishonor" written in glaring letters, and on this tablet will be inscribed in red letters the name of any proven anti-American within the county boundaries. No name will be inscribed there without first giving full warning to the person accused, but where warnings do not avail, the name of the disloyal citizen will be written on the tablet as a mark of lasting dishonor. Public spirited citizens realize that any real American would rather not leave such a disgraceful heritage.

Floyd County.—Miss Edith Butler Gwin and Samuel E. Simonson have been appointed by Judge John M. Paris, of the Floyd County circuit court, to fill vacancies on the county council of defense, occasioned by the resignation of Mrs. J. Frederick Kurfess and John L. Scott, both of whom have been removed from the county.

Porter County.—County Agent S. B. Sink reports Porter County already over the top with an increase in wheat acreage of about 25 per cent, and this in the face of the greatest labor shortage that has ever confronted the farmer. Porter County was asked for an increase of 4,000 acres, and topped this figure by at least 2,000 acres.

Shelby County.—The call of the county council of defense and the Red Cross for the collection of clothing for the French and Belgians met a generous response in Shelby County. At the close of the drive sixteen large boxes were ready for shipment. Among the articles listed were 200 coats for women, 100 coats for men, 125 men's suits, 150 women's suits and 20 sweaters, besides an immense quantity of underwear, stockings, shoes, caps, shawls, etc. One large box contained nothing but tiny baby apparel, soft and fine enough to bring joy to the heart of the mother as well as comfort to the baby. Conditions across the water are understood here, and the appeal quickly brought forth offers of time as well as cars for transportation. One loyal citizen loaned his wareroom. The newspapers gave their labor and generous space for advertisements; boxes, nails and twine were contributed, and the citizens of the county feel they have done their utmost to relieve some of the destitution among our deserving allies.

St. Joseph County.—An arch of triumph and memorial tablet commemorating the sacrifice of the heroes of this war who have gone from St. Joseph County will probably be erected at the east entrance of the county court house if plans of the Woman's Dining Club of South Bend materialize. County commissioners have given their consent, provided the funds are raised by popular subscription. At the next meeting of the club a definite program in support of this public-spirited movement will be mapped out. . . . Mrs. K. C. DeRhodes has issued notice that all who wish to send Christmas gifts to Indiana sailor boys should bring them to the women's section of the council of defense, on the fourth floor of the Oliver hotel annex in South Bend, before October 22d. The gifts preferred are cretonne comfort bags 10 x 18 inches, knitted socks and mittens, small towels, wash cloths, roll toilet kits, stationery, fountain pens, cash donations and home-made and hard candies.

Union County.—A summary of the year's work of the women's section of the Union County Council of Defense illustrates the value of concerted and well directed effort.

The record shows 3,000 women registered for war service; 325 babies registered and examined; 150 speeches by the fourteen-minute women; a thousand cookbooks and leaflets distributed; 475 books sent to soldiers and sailors, and eight nurses enrolled in the student nurses' reserve. In addition, 90 food clubs have been organized, and the women of the county have over-subscribed their quota of the Fourth Liberty Loan by 20 per cent.

Vigo County.—Mrs. M. C. Hamill, chairman of the committee on Christmas parcels, has secured a centrally located storeroom on the main street of Terre Haute, where this work will be handled. . . . Some of the members of the motor corps are taking advantage of the instructions at Rose Poly training camp, where a special course is being given in motor car construction, operation and repairs.

## Red Cross Activities

Christmas parcels for the fighting men will not be accepted by the postal authorities for mailing after November 20.

The following are the regulations to be observed in sending parcels to sailors in home waters and abroad:

Packages forwarded by parcel post for men in the Navy must comply with the postal regulations and should be enclosed in substantial boxes with hinged or screw top covers to facilitate opening and inspecting.

All boxes shipped by express are limited to twenty pounds in weight, should measure not more than two cubic feet in volume, be of wood, well strapped and have hinged or screw top.

All mail matter should be addressed as now prescribed by the postal regulations. All express packages should be forwarded in care of Supply Officer, Fleet Supply Base, 29th street and Third avenue, South Brooklyn, N. Y.

No perishable food product other than those enclosed in cans or glass jars should be packed in parcel post or express shipments.

All packages must be plainly marked with the name and address of the sender together with a notation indicating the nature of the contents, such as "Christmas box" or "Christmas present."

The Supply Officer at New York will cause each express package to be opened and carefully examined to see that nothing of an explosive or other dangerous character is forwarded.

On account of the epidemic of influenza, annual meetings and elections of Red Cross chapters in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be postponed from October 23 to November 20, if chapters carry out the recommendation to this effect sent them by Division Manager, B. F. Bourne.

In another communication to chapters Mr. Bourne says: "Your committee on influenza should prepare a list of all women in your jurisdiction who have had nursing experience. This should include those who have taken a course in first aid, home care of the sick or similar educational courses. This list is especially necessary in communities in which colleges or other collecting points for any number of people are located. The local resources should then be at the service of such institutions. This will help save delay and will probably save lives."

In Indiana, Red Cross Home Service Workers dealt with 2,974 families during September through the chapter Home Service Sections. \$6,205.17—to be exact—was expended in loans and needed aid to families of soldiers and sailors. Members of 1,059 families came or wrote for needed information to straighten out war-time difficulties. In 2,020 instances it was possible to render definite assistance. This report, just issued by James L. Fieser, director, Department of Civilian Relief, Lake Division, mentions also the need for trained Home Service workers. Efforts to supply this need are being made through Home Service Institutes held in various cities. The Indianapolis Institute, which opened September 16, is attended by eighteen students.

Red Cross work in Russia, Siberia, the Balkans and the Near East goes on vigorously, according to the report contained in the latest statement issued by the War Council of the American

Red Cross concerning the use made of the War Fund.

For relief work in Russia, \$2,807,919 has been spent to provide milk for the babies, relief for refugees and destitute families of soldiers, for railway employees at the northern terminus of the Murmansk railroad and for returned Russian prisoners and for medical and surgical supplies and motor ambulances.

In Siberia, \$4,273,200 has been spent for warm winter clothing for refugees and soldiers, to establish a hospital and to carry on general refugee relief work.

For food, clothing, medical supplies and administration expenses in Roumania \$2,676,369 was spent between September, 1917, and March, 1918.

Seed and agricultural implements, food and clothing for prisoners in Siberia and for refugees, a hospital at Voden, a dental contingent to serve the Serbian army required \$1,244,197 for work in Siberia. An additional \$50,000 was given to the Serbian Red Cross.

In Greece there is a great deal of suffering due to the mobilization of troops, so a Red Cross commission sailed last month to administer an appropriation of \$375,000 made for this purpose.

An aggregate of \$3,000,000 was contributed to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. Much work is also being done in the camps of Armenian refugees at Port Said and Jaffa, and elsewhere.

Red Cross work rooms will not be closed on account of the epidemic of influenza unless so ordered by local boards of health, according to instructions sent to all Lake Division chapters. These instructions, signed by James L. Fieser, chairman of the division committee on influenza, says "The question has arisen as to whether or not the Red Cross work rooms should close where the influenza epidemic is severe. While the final answer should rest with your local Board of Health, it must be remembered that the Red Cross work rooms is an essential war enterprise and must be kept producing wherever possible. Instruct your workers to send home any one who has a cold or is not feeling well. Keep work rooms well ventilated. Comply with Board of Health regulations."

## Protecting Children from Illness

Mrs. Max West's weekly article for mothers on The Care of Babies and Little Children.

The Children's Year campaign to save 100,000 babies is demonstrating the wisdom of the proverbial "ounce of prevention" as a means of protecting children from disease. The Weighing and Measuring Test has revealed to many parents that a child, while apparently not sick, may still be suffering from some latent illness or defect which is likely to affect his health in after life. "Well-baby clinics" where mothers may obtain advice on how to feed and care for their children in order to keep them well report that more mothers are bringing well children to them for advice. Many of the communities that are working to save their quota of the infant lives that are to be saved during Children's Year report the establishment of new baby clinics.

Every mother, of course, desires to protect her child from illness, and now, when every ounce of human strength as well as every available dollar is needed to win the war, it is particularly necessary to keep children well. A mother who keeps her children well can save not only the stress of illness upon the children, but the time of a doctor and perhaps a nurse, and the expense in fees, drugs, special food and extra service which serious illness entails.

And the prevention of illness among children generally requires no more than the intelligent application of simple rules of health. To suggest to mothers ways of conserving health and preventing disease, the Federal Government has published a number of helpful bulletins. Among these are bulletins of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor on the care of the child. Of these, "Prenatal Care" shows the prospective mother how to apply the simple rules of



hygiene to her own case; "Infant Care" sets forth the plain rules of health for the baby, and "Child Care" describes the care of older children. Any mother in the United States may have these three bulletins if she will write and ask for them.

A recent publication of the U. S. Public Health Service on "Prevention of Disease and Care of the Sick," by W. G. Stimpson, M. D., also should be in the hands of every mother engaged in the work of keeping her family in good health. This bulletin gives a very clear statement of the practical means by which families may avoid needless illness. It should prove particularly valuable to mothers in rural districts. One chapter deals with the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases, and the care of patients suffering from them. Great care is necessary, with contagious disease in the house, to prevent its spread to every member of the family. To many mothers, such painstaking care will seem hard perhaps, and even unnecessary. "Children's diseases" especially, are too often regarded as a necessary evil, to be "got over with" as soon as possible. Yet such diseases—measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and other common illnesses of childhood—often have disastrous after-effects that result in permanent ill-health.

Until every mother accepts her share of the responsibility for keeping disease under strict control and is willing to aid the health authorities in carrying out the necessary quarantine our country must bear the drain of these epidemics of contagious disease which now sweep through almost every community in the United States at some season of the year, leaving behind them a trail of death and ill-health. "The health of the child is the power of the Nation." The most important war-work mothers can do is to rear strong men and women to carry on the work of the future.

## America Again Drawn To Home of Discoverer

After Lapse of 426 Years Two Nations Make  
Common Cause Against the Enemy of  
World Freedom.

Italy gave to the world the discoverer of this great country. America now gives the land of Columbus food and fighting men to aid in the common battle against arrogance and autocracy.

During the 426 years which marks the lapse of time between the discovery of America and the sailing of the first transport of American soldiers for the European battlefields, many changes have been recorded by history for these countries. Italy has her Mazzini and her Garibaldi, America her Washington and Lincoln.

But today we find these two countries drawn together to fight a common foe, a foe that threatens the future not only of the allied nations but of all civilization.

The courageous rally of the Italian army after temporary disaster will always stand as one of the dramatic incidents in the history of the world. The other allies, has become wars and extensions had to summon all her moral and physical resources to keep in the fight. She needed the aid of the enforcement.

How keenly she appreciated it when it came and how quickly she has responded to it is shown in the following words of welcome to our boys: "A cause which by force of its ideals has succeeded in drawing to itself the aid of so great a people cannot fail to triumph."

"We shall triumph! We shall conquer!" is Italy's rejuvenated resolve.

America's responsibility in fostering and maintaining this resolve does not end with the sending of her soldiers. There is the further responsibility of sharing her food with Italy.

Contrast for a moment the following food conditions:

America is being asked just now to confine her beef consumption to the lighter cuts of beef; otherwise there are no special meat restrictions.

A weekly meat report in a Milan paper during July reads: "Meat is so scarce that it will either have to be limited to sick people or be sold but two days in the week. There is a great scarcity of pork."

In Genoa the new meat regulations as published in July contain the following items:

"The quantity is limited to 100 grm. (This is about three and one-half ounces.)

"The butcher must write down all meat sold daily, as well as the number of the meat card or license, and the name of the buyer.

"The Turin meat ration is 200 grm. (about seven ounces) per person per week as decreed by the mayor. Offal will be subject to rationing, and requires meat coupons, the same as meat."

Take the sugar situation. Italy's sugar ration is but one pound per person per month, just half our own. The Corriere d'Italia of July 6 says: "The total lack of sugar in Viterbo continues. Only a very small quantity is allotted to the city. Even hospitals and sick people have none."

The use of sugar beets for any industrial purpose other than the manufacture of sugar is forbidden.

Nowhere is the need of sugar as a fuel and energy-giving food greater than among the Italian soldiers, where the war is being carried on in the cold of the hazardous Alpine regions.

The menus of all public eating places in Italy are sharply censored and regulated. A stamped copy of the bill of fare must be posted conspicuously in the restaurant, and the prices charged for food must not exceed those posted. It is also forbidden to serve any dish which does not appear upon the bill of fare.

America has already sent her fighters to the Italian front. The American people must now save food in order to share with these and with the soldiers and civilians of that country of Columbus.

## My War Creed.

By Thomas F. Moran.

I

I believe that all men are created free and equal, and have an inalienable right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

I believe in the ultimate self-determination of all nations, both small and large, without the dictation of any outside power whatever, whether benevolent or sinister.

I believe that the ultimate sovereignty in all government should rightfully rest with the people themselves and not with hereditary royal houses.

I believe in government with "the consent of the governed," and not subject to the whim or the caprice of any man or "super-man."

I believe that the STATE is a human agency designed to SERVE the people, not to OPPRESS them.

I prefer self-government to the "divine right of kings," culture to KULTUR, and civilization to scientific savagery.

(To Be Continued.)

## Huns Pay \$2,000 For Dutch Horses

According to the U. S. Government reports from Holland, the German government is paying from \$500 to \$2,000 per head for sound horses, and \$200 to \$300 for lame ones. Even at this price, the Huns have bought so many that the Netherlands government has been compelled to call a halt on exportation to avoid a serious horse shortage at home. In Sweden the Hun military commission paid an average of 3,400 crowns, or \$1,740.21 in good American dollars for 250 horses and only objected because more could not be obtained at this price.

It was suggested that the Germans intended using them to make a speedier exit from Belgium and try to outrun the allied cavalymen, who are at their heels. Whether or not this is the case, the horse shortage and consequent high prices will present an excellent opportunity to Indiana farmers and all others who have some horses for sale after the war. They will be at a premium then as now.

## Blood Drawn There— We Bleed Also

By E. T. Meredith in THE NATION'S BUSINESS.

In England and France I have seen things which I wish could be burned into the conscience of every business man in the United States. I have seen factories in ruins, office buildings blown to bits, commercial districts, miles in extent, lying deserted and silent, grass growing in the streets like places of the dead—everything that years, perhaps hundreds of years of patient industry had built up and passed on as a heritage from father to son—all vanished.

We in America have known nothing like this. We can know nothing like it. Thanks to our allies, these experiences will be kept from us. That factory of yours in New England, that mine of your neighbor's in Michigan, that farm I own in Iowa—they are being protected today by the untold sacrifices of the soldiers, the business men, the women of England and France.

Why then should we complain? Why should we protest that our business is ruined? Why should we bewail lessened profits, cavil at high prices, inconveniences, hard conditions? Why should we rage at the disaster that overtakes our business?

Our business! Let me tell you something more of what "our business" means in England and France—as I have seen it. I talked with business executives, past their prime, men so old and weary that they would be glad to stop a bit and rest before they die. Yet they carry on. They, like those famed old legionaries of France, "have no time to die." They battle with conditions which in a month, a week, a day, may sweep everything out of existence. I saw a great ship-builder, a fine old Briton, at his work—all three of his sons gone. At his side stood the grandfather, now in his eightieth year, doing what he could. I talked to a barber—the sole survivor of four brothers. I was chauffeured by a one-time British capitalist—it was his own car—and one of his legs, a soldier's reward, was made in the United States!

These business men overseas, our allies, are war weary. The strain is great, the enemy strong. Bitter is their lot. But do they protest? Do they despair? No! Grimly they carry on. Again and again they send their sons to the battle front. Their daughters—they see them rise at six in the morning to search the casualty lists for the name of a brother or sweetheart, then depart for a long day's work in factory, field or office. They themselves—even their nights are not given them for rest. When evening comes they report for special duties. In the British capital 30,000 of them—bankers, lawyers, lords and sirs, the shopkeepers of London, men too old, too crippled, too sick to serve at the front—police the darkened city streets.

I was in London when sons of these men gave their lives to plug up the neck of Zeebrugge harbor. I felt then, as I know now, that by their heroic deed they defended not only the Thames and the coast of Kent, but the harbors of Boston, New York, Charleston. Those lads over there stand on guard before our mills, our stores, our homes. Their spirit—their will to win at any cost—is emulated by their business elders at home.

Our business? Our profits? Our lives? Good God, will we ever open our eyes to see the truth? Can we ever repay the debt we owe? The time has come for us, the commercial men of this country, to relieve our French and British allies overseas of their appalling burden. Their soldiers are now our soldiers, as truly as if they wore our uniform; and our boys are theirs. Business over there, too, is American business. It is fighting the battle that will save us, along with the people of England and France, from destruction. A British or French plant wiped out is an American plant wiped out. A French town bombed is an American town bombed. Blood drawn there—we bleed also. We are one allied people in this fight. And united we stand—on both sides of the sea!

Don't let up; keep on saving food.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense  
and  
United States Food Administration  
for Indiana

## The Council of Defense.

HON. JAMES P. GOODRICH, Governor  
MICHAEL E. FOLEY, Chairman  
JOHN V. WILSON, Secretary

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J. L. KEACH	

## United States Food Administration.

DR. HARRY E. BARNARD	Administrator
C. V. STAINSBY	Assistant to Administrator
CARL SIMS	Milling Division
ALEX. TAGGART	Baking Division
J. E. LARGER	Sugar Division
I. L. MILLER	County Administrators
MYER HELLER	Merchant Representative
G. K. JOHNSON	Retail Grocers
GEO. W. JUNE	Hotels and Restaurants
H. E. BISHOP	Licensing
DON HEROLD	Educational Director

EDWARD F. WARFEL Editor

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of patriotic information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the Federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation and its prosecution of the war with Germany, particularly as pertains to the production and conservation of food.



Vol. II INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 10

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

Fatalities among Indiana soldiers, taken from War Department reports for week ending October 12th:

## October 7:

Private John W. Deerin, New Salem.  
John R. Johnson, New Ross.  
Private Ruby Barnes, Ladoga.  
Private Otis E. Pierson, Lizton.  
Serg. John W. Smalley, Summitville.  
Private B. R. Spencer, Columbus.  
Private Clarence A. Keeth, Paoli.  
Lieut. Kenneth V. Elliott, Sheridan.  
Private Wilbert D. Macer, Evansville.

## October 8:

Private Walter C. Niebuhr, Richmond.  
Private Harry A. Leslie, Seymour.  
Private Dale Shiveley, Indianapolis.

## October 9:

Corporal Isaac Elwood Holloway, Marion.  
Private Orel Dean, Indianapolis.  
Private Trueman Melvin, Indianapolis.  
Private Henry W. Richardson, New Albany.  
Private Charles M. Robison, Vincennes.  
Private Francis E. Michaels, Connersville.  
Private Mike J. Becker, Delphi.

## October 10:

Lieut. Elmer E. Rothenberger, LaFayette.  
Private Albert Britzenhofe, Ft. Wayne.  
Private Arthur F. Tharpe, Kokomo.  
Private Oviel E. Greenlee, Bedford.

## October 11:

Private Grover Shadix, Rockport.  
Serg. Chelmer C. Eley, Berne.  
Private Elmer Weise, Indianapolis.

Private Bentley Mauck, Corydon.  
Corporal Wm. L. Hubner, Laporte.  
Private Thomas V. Thomas, New Lisbon.

## October 12:

Private Hobart S. Bailey, Lawrenceburg.  
Private Glen G. Wagner, Richmond.

## Speakers' Bureau

## Report of the Speakers' Bureau, Indiana State Council of Defense, for August, 1918.

## Financial.

Paid by Indiana University, Extension Division.

## Salaries:

Mr. Cavanaugh	\$175.00
Miss Evans	67.50
Miss Siegel	69.00

Total paid by Indiana University	\$311.50
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Paid by Indiana State Council of Defense.

Salary—telephone operator and office boy, prorated among all departments	\$10.00
Postage	18.00
Telephone and telegraph	30.44
Stationery, printing and supplies	17.97
	76.41

Traveling expenses as follows:

Captain J. B. Brasseur	\$42.42
W. W. Black	2.28
Claypool Hotel—	
Martha Nelson McCan	\$41.15
Chief Justice White	8.50
Captain Brasseur	7.90—57.55
Major Jules Bellot	15.90
Washington Hotel—	
Private Harry Novak	12.15
	130.25

## Credits.

Check received—Broadway M. E. Church	\$5.00
Check received—Delaware County	6.00
	11.00

Total paid by State Council Defense \$195.66

## Speaking Activities.

Total number dates filled	172
Teachers' Institutes	33
Speakers' supplies for institutes	41
Total number speakers	45
Number places more than one speaker supplied	13

## Out of State Speakers Used.

Captain J. B. Brasseur; Belgian; obtained through Belgian consul.  
Dr. T. E. T. Staton; Canadian.  
Major Jules Bellot; French; Committee on Public Information.  
Chief Justice S. Harrison White of Colorado; Committee on Public Information.  
Dr. E. C. Perisho, President Agricultural College, North Dakota.  
Congressman Johnson, State of Washington.  
Captain Walter Kilroy Harris; Australian; British Army; Committee on Public Information.  
Private Thos. C. Henry; Canadian.  
Lieutenant Robert Renard; French; Committee on Public Information.  
Dr. Lyman P. Powell, New York; League to Enforce Peace.  
Major L. Gordon Sanford; Australian; British Army; Committee on Public Information.  
Lieutenant Bruno Roselli; Italian; Committee on Public Information.  
Private John A. Scott; Canadian; Committee on Public Information.  
Bishop McConnell.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. CAVANAUGH,  
Acting Director, Speakers' Bureau.

For September, 1918.

## Financial.

Paid by Indiana University.

## Salaries:

Mr. Cavanaugh (half time)	\$87.50
Miss Evans	73.67
Miss Siegel	73.67

Total paid by Indiana University..\$234.84

Paid by Indiana State Council of Defense.

Salary—office boy and telephone operator, prorated among all departments	\$10.00
Telephone for July and August	49.48
Telegrams	31.84

Traveling expense of speakers as follows:

Private John A. Scott	\$9.41
Chas. Zubelin	43.67
Harrison White	12.00
Captain J. B. Brasseur	22.34
Dr. Lyman P. Powell	60.75
	148.17

Total paid by State Council Defense \$289.49

## Speaking Activities.

Miscellaneous dates	125
Teachers' institutes	23
Number speeches made (estimated)	150

## Out of State Speakers Used.

Private John A. Scott; Canadian.  
Dr. Lyman P. Powell; sent by League to Enforce Peace.  
Major L. Gordon Sanford; sent by Committee on Public Information.  
Captain Walter Kilroy Harris; British; Committee on Public Information.  
Dr. E. C. Perisho, President North Dakota Agricultural College.  
Lieutenant Bruno Roselli; Italian; Committee on Public Information.  
Lieutenant Geo. M. Sauvage; French; Committee on Public Information.  
Captain E. Lucas Guest; British; Committee on Public Information.  
Private George Montegut; French.  
Hon. J. J. Lentz of Ohio; Committee on Public Information.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. CAVANAUGH,  
Acting Director of the Speakers' Bureau.

Attention,  
County Councils

## General Bulletin No. 202.

October 11, 1918.

To Chairmen County Councils of Defense:

Enclosed is a letter instructing the Merchants' Economy Committee, the State Council of Dealers are bringing in its district chairmen certain Many of the coding the response of the mercantile the the provisions of the agreement regarding Christmas shopping entered into by the War Industries Board and representatives of the merchants of the nation.

It is very important that every merchant in the state comply fully with the provisions of that agreement, and you are urged to take an active interest in this matter and to co-operate with the district chairmen of the Merchants' Economy Committee in bringing all merchants into line and securing the information requested.

The terms of the agreement mentioned above are set out in our General Bulletin No. 197.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

October 11, 1918.

W. E. BALCH, Secretary,  
Merchants' Economy Committee,  
News Building,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:

The State Council of Defense has pledged every merchant of Indiana to full compliance with the provisions of the agreement regarding the Christ-



mas season entered into by the War Industries Board and representatives of merchants of the nation.

We are sure that every merchant in Indiana is informed regarding these provisions and is making every effort to comply therewith. In order, however, that the record in this matter may be kept complete for future reference to Washington, you are requested to instruct your district chairman to:

1. Report to you, for transmittal to us, the names of all merchants who refuse to comply with the provisions of the agreement, and

2. Secure from all merchants within their district a list of all employees on their payrolls on October 15, on November 15 and on December 24.

A copy of this letter is being sent today to chairmen of the County Councils of Defense, and they are instructed to co-operate with your district chairmen in securing this information.

Very truly yours,

JOHN VAJEN WILSON,  
Secretary.

General Bulletin No. 203.

October 11, 1918.

#### To County Councils of Defense:

We enclose copy of a letter just received from the War Industries Board regarding the delivery of material by dealers for repairs and extensions where the cost does not exceed \$2,500.

Will you kindly assume the responsibility of bringing this letter to the attention of the dealers in building material in your county?

We suggest that, if the dealers are reluctant to deliver material merely on the word of the purchasers that the construction they contemplate comes within this exception, you require such purchasers to make application in the regular form to you for a permit, investigate the facts set out in such application, and furnish the applicants a letter which may be used by them to assure the dealers that the facts as stated are true.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

#### WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

WASHINGTON.

B. M. BARUCH, In reply  
Chairman. refer to D. R. M.

File 2238. October 9, 1918.

From: Non War Construction Section, Priorities Division.

To: M. E. Foley, Chairman, Indiana State Council of Defense, Indianapolis, Ind.

Subject: Delivery of material for repairs and extension where cost does not exceed \$2,500. Reference your letter of September 26th.

(1) I quote below letter of October 7th from Richard L. Humphrey, Chief, Building Material Section, War Industries Board, which is self-explanatory. You may make such use of this as necessary to accomplish what you want.

"In reference to the communication from Mr. M. E. Foley of the Indiana State Council of Defense, which I am returning herewith, I beg to advise you that all dealers have been instructed to furnish materials for repairs and extensions whose cost does not exceed \$2,500, and there should be no difficulty, therefore, in securing the needed material."

D. R. MCLENNAN,  
Chief, Non War Construction Section.

General Bulletin No. 204, referring to the pronouncement appearing on Page 1 of this number of the Bulletin, addresses County Councils of Defense as follows:

"Enclosed is a statement, issued by the State Council of Defense at its regular meeting today, warning the people of Indiana not to be misled by the present German peace campaign. Will you please assume the responsibility of bringing this statement to the attention of all persons in your county through the public press and your township councils? It is vitally important that there be no relaxation in war work and in the present efforts in regard to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

"STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE."

Be proud to be a food saver. Be content with a PATRIOT'S PLENTY and discontented with a SLACKER'S SUPERFLUITY.

## Submarines and Sugar

# DON'T DRINK SHIPS!



U. S. Food Administration.

Are you shocked to see the lady drinking ships? You drink ships every time you use sugar unnecessarily, in a beverage.

Seventy-five per cent. of the sugar used in this country has to be brought here in ships. Every possible ship is needed for the transportation of troops and supplies to the other side.

Eliminate sugar as a luxury, and you release many ships for war purposes.

Teach your appetite to remember this—  
DON'T DRINK SHIPS.

Successful convoy of our troop ships has meant much to all of us. But Americans must not overlook the fact that Germany has now another plan in mind. If she cannot get our boys, she will use every effort to sink the supply ships carrying food. And food from America is vital to success.

In every sinking we must realize the double loss of ship and supplies. Our answer to that loss must always be in terms of more ships, more supplies.

This means briefly that the food must be ready, piled on the docks to be pushed across as fast as losses occur. It means that we must eat perishables to save staples for this continuous shipping. It means that we must produce food intensively, that all who are in no other work should be on the farms.

It means that we must be sending as few ships as possible out after supplies for ourselves and this is where sugar comes in. We can do with less imported sugar. We have other foods which we can grow at home. Deflection of ships to Java or the Argentine will subtract from the eagle's answer to the submarine.

## U. S. Boys' Working Reserve

High schools of the state have been requested to nominate a suitable member of the reserve to become publicity agent for its activities during the school year. High school publications should be requested to devote special attention to this important activity, and the local newspapers will cheerfully accord space in their high school columns for any messages that are of interest and benefit to the reserve.

The adoption of a standard uniform for members of the reserve, putting the organization on a semi-military basis, is expected to add much to its popularity and significance, especially in the agricultural communities, where the worth of the reserve has been demonstrated.

The Department of Labor has received a report on the work of 144 high school boys, members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve in Sioux Falls, S. D., which indicates that these boys earned during the past summer \$23,702. A normal boy under normal conditions will produce in food value twice the amount of his wages. A conservative estimate places the value of the food added to the country's store by these boys at something over \$47,000.

It is proposed that a record of four months' continuous service in the same occupation and under the same management will be a requisite for a bronze service badge. Farm craft lessons in high schools are advocated by the national director, and the speeding up of classroom work to enable boys who may be available to engage in farm work during the planting season, when their services are most imperatively needed. Credits

for successful and satisfactory farm work are urged for the consideration of the educational authorities.

National Director William E. Hall of the United States Boys' Working Reserve has received the following cablegram from General J. J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American forces fighting in France:

"The achievements of the Boys' Working Reserve during the past year are beyond praise. The American Expeditionary Forces thank one and all for the support which you are giving us. "PERSHING."

Over a quarter of a million American boys enrolled in the reserve this year have done wonderful work upon the farms of the country. Every boy of reserve age should be in the uniform of the organization and feel that he is one of the gallant army deserving the thanks of General Pershing and the men in the trenches "over there."

Figures have been compiled showing that approximately 83 per cent of the boys who enrolled in the reserve in Indiana last year are in school this year. In Indiana 3,835 boys are reported to have worked five months on farms, producing, according to the estimate of an agricultural specialist, an average of \$1,000 worth of foodstuffs each, or adding \$3,835,000 to the potential wealth of the state, aside from patriotic considerations.

With the increased demands for foodstuffs, the reduction in available manpower and the obligations of this country to prevent the starvation of the world during the next two years, the place of the Boys' Reserve is one of magnified responsibility in the American war organization. The Indiana organization must arouse itself to the size of the task and be prepared to "go to it."



## Woman's Section

The Whitley County Motor Corps has done good work during the month. They report the use of thirty-six cars with a mileage of 657 miles and time spent as thirty-five hours. They have commenced the military drills and will take up first aid and motor mechanics in the near future. There are now about fifty members in the county, with three branches.

Splendid reports from the Education Committee of Fayette County should prove suggestive to the rest of the State. This is one of the most important committees in the section. The Fayette County Committee, under Miss Torr, in addition to daily discussion in the schools of facts concerning the great war, and the use of the Literary Digest as a text in English and History classes, has given some excellent entertainments. One of the Girls' Literary Clubs in the Connersville High School recently gave a patriotic program, consisting of a play entitled "The Girls Over Here," and ending with patriotic songs. A small admission fee was charged, the proceeds to be used to buy stars for the service flag, which the same club presented to the High School last year. This same program was presented before the Federation of Clubs October 12. All the High School Literary Clubs are having programs of a patriotic nature. The Boys' Debating and Science Club discusses war topics. All pupils, from the Fifth Grade to High School Seniors, wrote a composition on the Fourth Liberty Loan.

The Child Welfare Committee of Fayette County, under Miss Stoops, is engaged in taking the weights and measurements of all the school children. All of them are being subjected to the ear, eye, nose and throat test, and they all also are having their teeth examined. Glasses have been bought for five. Under this department, one mother was brought into the Juvenile Court for neglect of her children.

From the Fayette County Motor Corps, six applicants have responded to the call for women ambulance drivers for France, and are now awaiting further orders.

The work of the Publicity Committee of Washington County is to be especially commended. Local papers are provided with full accounts of the work of the Woman's Section and the weekly News Letter sent out from the State office is printed each week in the Salem Democrat.

Food clubs have been organized in Washington County and reported, meetings held regularly, and interest growing.

### Duffy vs. School Board.

After hearing evidence and testimony from both sides of the controversy between Frank W. Duffy and the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners, on Tuesday October 15th, the Indiana State Council of Defense adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, the Indiana State Council of Defense has conducted a public hearing of the charges filed against the Board of School Commissioners of Indianapolis, Indiana, chiefly concerning an alleged discrimination against vocational education in the public schools, and has listened to testimony and arguments relative to the same:

Resolved, that the State Council recognizes the good faith of all parties connected with the controversy, but must decide that no facts established properly come within the province of the State Council of Defense. The Council has no reason to doubt the statement made by the Board that it is not indifferent to the merits of vocational training, but legal restrictions and the necessity of financial retrenchment have compelled it to withhold from vocational education a support which it would otherwise be disposed to give. The charge of disloyalty against the school commissioners and their employees was not sustained

and, upon reconsideration was not seriously pressed. It is the sense of the State Council of Defense that the entire subject of vocational education should be taken up by the state director of vocational education and the school authorities of Indianapolis, with a view to the removal of the legal and other restrictions which now hamper this important department of our educational system.

## War Books Recently Received by the State Library

(Any of the books mentioned below may be borrowed for a short time from the Indiana State Library by any citizen of the State. Persons living in towns where there is a public library should apply through the librarian. Those living on rural routes or in towns having no public library may obtain blanks for registration from the State Library on request. The only expense is that of transportation.)

Brown, H.—The A. E. F.

Well-written account of the first American force in France, their ideas and adventures.

Dawson, C.—Out to Win.

The story of American achievement in France told by the author of "The Glory of the Trenches."

Kahn, O. H.—Right Above Race.

Mr. Kahn is a German-born American, but he is none the less a good American. Part of the book is addressed to Germans, or Americans of German origin.

Osborn, E. B.—The Muse in Arms.

A collection of war poems, differing from other anthologies, in that the poems are written by British soldiers and sailors who are serving or have served in the field.

Redier, A.—Comrades in Courage.

Written by a French lieutenant. One of the reflective books of the war, giving spiritual reactions rather than a story of personal adventure.

Waddington, M. K.—My War Diary.

Covers about the first eighteen months of the war. The author has been a resident of France for a long time and her account of conditions is made more interesting because of her understanding of the French people.

Every bit of food unwisely bought, wastefully cooked, or carelessly eaten is that much taken from the Allied table.

## The Fair Price List

In your paper is a Fair Price List for your vicinity? Are you reading it, noting what it says, making use of it in the right way? For it is your friend if you will use it.

It gives you in very concise form the latest food news—what vegetables and fruits are abundant in the markets and which are scarce. It tells you every day what the retailer pays for his materials and what he should expect you to pay.

Note is made that the fair prices given on the list cover those to be charged by both "cash and carry" and "credit and delivery" retailers, since the first named should sell near the lowest figure given.

But the Fair Price List is a daily friend—it cannot help you if you consult it only once a month when the bills come in. It must go with you when you go to market and be your ever present adviser if it is to live up to its best possibilities. If your dealer refuses to sell to you at the prices quoted on that list, you should at once report the fact to your local Food Administrator.

Surely anything which helps you to deal with your grocer on a perfectly fair and square basis is a thing to be taken advantage of. Use the Fair Price List.

## Increase in Food Prices During Year

(Continued from Page 1)

items of living have advanced several times as much as the aggregate increase in the cost of foodstuffs. There has been more than a 35 per cent increase in prices paid to the farmer, but also a reduction of speculation and profiteering and narrowed margins between farmers and wholesale prices under food regulations.

### THE NATION'S FOOD BILL.

	2nd Quarter, 1917	3rd Quarter, 1917
	Total Cost in Dollars	Total Cost in Dollars
Breadstuffs .....	\$314,906,916	\$393,732,314
Vegetables .....	\$30,709,747	162,884,830
Sugar .....	200,674,863	205,527,931
Fruits .....	78,861,166	71,290,290
Oils and nuts .....	62,302,765	58,304,496
Fish .....	26,140,445	26,326,618
Meats .....	764,832,651	777,235,981
Poultry and eggs .....	221,856,895	226,038,728
Dairy products .....	578,665,687	584,068,678

Totals ..... \$2,563,600,904 \$2,473,853,405

	4th Quarter, 1917	1st Quarter, 1918
	Total Cost in Dollars	Total Cost in Dollars
Breadstuffs .....	\$348,554,753	\$351,952,618
Vegetables .....	136,899,989	143,179,060
Sugar .....	210,439,397	190,016,407
Fruits .....	70,506,614	75,067,007
Oils and nuts .....	68,495,873	72,652,456
Fish .....	33,133,947	40,631,802
Meats .....	878,708,620	838,387,663
Poultry and eggs .....	266,600,892	304,216,881
Dairy products .....	641,510,693	676,389,410

Totals ..... \$2,654,751,258 \$2,692,483,304

	2nd Quarter, 1918	Per cent inc. or dec. over 2nd Quar. 1917
	Total Cost in Dollars	
Breadstuffs .....	\$349,628,238	+ 9.3
Vegetables .....	123,903,476	- 63.1
Sugar .....	188,723,860	- 7.4
Fruits .....	108,881,429	+ 80.5
Oils and nuts .....	61,964,541	+ 54.3
Fish .....	24,732,401	- 6.9
Meats .....	938,789,266	+ 20.8
Poultry and eggs .....	282,577,561	+ 16.5
Dairy products .....	619,553,054	+ 6.3

Totals ..... \$2,693,761,871 \$26,591.9

## A Gas Masque

Oyez! Oyez! Clubs, fraternities and dramatic societies!

Lend your wits!

Our troops need millions of gas masks, and your government is calling for fruit pits and nut shells to convert into carbon. Can you help furnish carbon for masks to protect our men from the deadly mustard gas of the Hun?

Here is your cue. Why not arrange a gay masque done in the Elizabethan style—admission a measure of nut shells or fruit pits? Call it "A Gas Masque" and let the town crier advertise it so loudly that every fruit pit and nut shell will be turned in. For such a masque fruits and nuts and the season give the setting. A quarrel between the Perishables (Peaches, Nutty Nuts, etc.) and the Staples (Wheat, Meat, Fat, Sugar) suggest the argument. Perishables, claiming unjust discriminations at the hands of War Industries, and Shipping Boards, and the Food Administrations, lay their case before Jupiter. He is impressed with the beauty of the Fruits and the wit of the Nuts, but knows only too well that the Sons of Mars fight on meat and bread. In the midst of the Olympian clamor Mercury arrives with an imperative call for nutshells and pits, and the Fruits and Nuts are vindicated as War Essentials.

For the arrangement of masques and harvest festivals consult Master William Shakespeare's "Tempest" and "As You Like It." This is only a suggestion to start your wits working. The subject naturally lends itself to masques, harvest festivals, rustic dances and pageants.

Remember that only the pits of peaches, prunes, plums, apricots, olives, cherries, dates, and the shells of Brazil nuts, walnuts, butternuts and hickory nuts are wanted by the government for gas mask material.



## Deferred Classes for Skilled Farm Hands

### Maurice Douglass Plans Survey to Prevent Stripping State of Food Producers.

Steps were taken, to obtain deferred classification for more skilled farm hands of draft age, at a conference of county agents in the State House, October 9th, called by Maurice Douglass of Flat Rock, Agricultural Adviser of the Third District Exemption Board. It was decided to make surveys in each county to determine how many men are needed for farm operations, and who should not be left to uphold the second line of defense. The county agents were asked by Mr. Douglass to make the surveys in co-operation with the County Councils of Defense, Better Farming Associations, and Drafted Men's Organizations. Results of the surveys will form the basis for his recommendations to the district board.

Under this new plan, if a surplus of skilled farm hands exists in one county they will be sent to another county where there is a shortage. Although a man does not claim exemption on agricultural grounds, and the facts show that he is best fitted to remain on the farm, Mr. Douglass will recommend that he be exempted.

Those attending the conference, besides Mr. Douglas, were G. W. Rosencrans, Assistant County Agent Leader; Lucius B. Swift, Chairman of the Third District Exemption Board; W. Q. Fitch, Assistant Secretary of the State Food Committee; P. J. Lux, a Shelby County farmer; and the following county agents: R. M. Gilbert, Indianapolis; R. G. East, Shelbyville; C. E. McClure, Lebanon; C. C. Madison; R. S. Fouts, Greencastle; B. B. Adams, Rockville; G. A. Ellis, Franklin; P. D. Brown, Greensburg; E. L. Shoemaker, Versailles; M. E. Cromer, Greenfield; and H. B. Randolph, Noblesville.

## Following Foch's Example

Do you ever stop to think that you in your kitchen have been an important factor in making possible this wonderful advance of the allies on the western front? You have sent the soldiers the wheat, meat, fats and sugar, without which of a certainty they must have been forced to witness the triumphant march of the Hun through the streets of Paris.

The food you sent them not only put new strength into the allied soldiers but new courage into their hearts. It was a visible symbol of your loyalty to their cause.

Now, with the help of our boys, they are pushing the gray horde back and back and back. Each day sees more ground recovered. But we must never forget in our absorbing delight in watching our lines swing ever nearer to the boundaries of Germany that we have a tremendously important work to do here. Every step of progress they make over there depends on the progress we make over here. The more steadily the allies advance the more steadily we must send them food.

We must also follow the wise example of Foch and be always prepared for an emergency. The only safe way to meet success is to be prepared for disaster. This is the philosophy of the greatest general in the world. If Foch thinks it worth while to take such care and pains to be prepared for any emergency, surely we cannot fail to do our part by conserving food more rigorously than ever before, so that reserves may be built up against famine.

To do this the housewife must take the following rules as notches by which to measure her kitchen patriotism:

No bread should be made at home without at least 20 per cent of substitute flour. All bakers are conforming to this rule. It is wrong if the housewife does not.

Corn bread should still be a frequent visitor to every table.

Have meat only once a day and preferably less

frequently. Learn to make the delightful dishes that originate from left-over scraps of meat. Buy the cheaper and lighter cuts in preference to the heavier ones, and use such by-products as liver, kidney, sweetbreads and tripe.

Use all fats sparingly.

Every effort should be made to conserve sugar. Don't put the sugar bowl on the table. Use sirups and honey in cooking as much as possible.

## A Pious Profiteer

A dear old lady who thought she was patriotic, always took a little white candy box into the hotel dining-room. She did not seem like a person who would eat candy for breakfast. One day we saw what it was. It was her own private sugar supply from home, which she made her family send her.

She added some to the amount the hotel allowed for her cereal and her coffee, and sprinkled her fruit with it.

We counted carefully one day, and figured that she was using twelve teaspoonfuls a day—four times her allowance. That would be eight pounds a month, instead of two pounds.

One morning we read to her a story in the paper about a man who was trying to make the government pay him \$16,000 for his house that was worth only \$4,000. Our old lady was scandalized and said:

"I'd like to see all those horrid profiteers put into jail."

She was a profiteer herself. She was selfishly breaking the rules of the Food Administration; she was actually stealing sugar by taking someone else's share!

If she had stopped to think she could have seen that if everyone quadrupled his sugar rations, the American per capita annual allowance of 24 pounds would go up to 96 pounds a year—higher than the largest amounts we in the United States used to consume in our days of plenty before the war.

Every time you are tempted to double your portion of sugar; to fail to mix substitutes with your wheat flour; or to waste food of any kind, ask yourself this question: Would it be the best thing for the nation if everyone did what I am doing now?

What other answer is there than a loud, emphatic NO?

## The Gas Mask Drive.

(APOLOGIES TO KIPLING.)

"What makes you save your olive stones?" the Thoughtless Waster cried.

"The Government has asked for them," the Patriot replied.

"I don't see what it wants of them," the Thoughtless Waster cried.

"It wants the carbon that they make," the Patriot replied.

"So we're gathering up the cherry pits, the peach stones and the shell

Of walnuts and Brazil nuts and of hickory nuts as well.

And the youngsters hunt for butternuts in every dale and dell

To furnish the materials for carbon."

"What do they want the carbon for?" the Thoughtless Waster cried.

"To manufacture gas masks," the Patriot replied.

"And a carbon respirator in a gas mask over there

Will save our boys from gas attacks. Come on and do your share!

"We dare not waste one single stone—let's give them all they ask!

It takes two hundred peach pits to equip a single mask.

And they've given you and me and everybody else the task

Of furnishing materials for carbon."

"Victory means more to those who earn their bread in the sweat of their brow than any other class."—Lloyd George.

## U. S. Food Clubs

Home Division

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA.

(C. V. STAINSBY.)

America's contribution to the progress of the war includes more than men, food, money and munitions. Our entry into the war guaranteed these things just as the entry of any other nation with similar resources would have guaranteed them. But we have added another element, at least as potent as any one of those previously mentioned. We have infused a spirit of good cheer into the forces of civilization by the manner in which as individuals we have taken up the struggle.

An officer in the National Army recently said: "Our privates have a way of grinning when they salute that shows a higher morale than a dozen ordinary salutes." German war reports have spoken in wonderment of the enthusiasm and good nature of the American fighters. Irvin Cobb comments on the same characteristic of our soldiers: "Always our fellows are smiling. They smile when they enter the trenches, they smile when they charge, and when they return for rest from the heat of battle, still they smile."

There is a close and direct connection between the Yank's smile and his success in battle. Every ounce of energy he possesses is conserved for his one great task—beating the Hun. He wastes neither time nor strength in worrying or quibbling. Personal inconvenience, hardship and danger are mere incidentals, and are swallowed up in the one big, actuating idea. Difficulties are met without complaint as being part of the natural order of the day. The soldier is interested in the struggle in which he is engaged. His big-hearted, whole-souled nature overrides incidental obstacles and presses on to the ultimate victory—and he smiles.

There is another side to the story. Plainly it is this: Do we meet the trifling inconveniences that are ours with the same cheerful smile as that which our boys are wearing in the inferno of death in Europe? The American soldier smiles in the face of a deluge of German bullets, a wave of German gas, a period in the front line trenches. Do we smile when asked to reduce our consumption of sugar, mix substitutes with our flour, use vegetable oils instead of animal fats?

In a recent speech on America's spirit in the war, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur quotes France and England as saying to Germany: "The nation that has sent the type of men that America has sent to France will never go back on them or on the soldiers and people fighting with them. Europe knows that we will stand back of our soldiers. More than that, she expects us to do it with the same irrepressible good nature that they manifest. Europe is judging the spirit of America by the spirit of America's soldiers. They are establishing a reputation which we are expected to measure up to. The manner in which we support every war activity is as important as the support itself. Let quibbling and complaining adjourn. If our hearts are in the war, we will accept all the necessary restrictions and observe all government requests as we press on toward victory—with a smile."

Loyal Americans are eating at a common table with 120,000,000 Allies.

If we save sugar by spoonfuls we can send it by shipfuls to "our boys."

## Indiana Again to Fore.

The War Garden Association of Marion, Ind., claims the championship of North America on the strength of its report to the National War Garden commission, showing 14,000 gardens in a population of 27,000, or a little over one garden to every two people. The claim is contested by St. Cloud, Minn., which reports 2,500 gardens in a population of 16,000. According to the commission's records, 5,285,000 home food producing plots were planted this year.



# U. S. Food Administration for Indiana

## Official Regulations and Penalties Imposed

Shooting matches or turkey raffles are inconsistent with the policy of the food administration. Any game of chance or skill that may result in food getting into the hands of persons who do not have any genuine need for same except for purposes of trade is considered a wasteful practice.

Indiana millers may well prepare for the manufacture of Victory flour. They have reasonable assurances that the revenue tax will be removed as an inducement for the production of the Victory mixture of 80 per cent wheat and 20 per cent substitutes. It is expected the demand from housewives for ready mixed flour will grow. The food administration has decreed that this mixture will stand in the United States so long as it is necessary that our European Allies are forced to a similar formula in order to make the available wheat supply go round.

The Hughes Lumber and Grain Company of Brooklyn, Ind., was found to have been guilty of irregular practices in the handling of grain and as a consequence its license was revoked. It will not be permitted to engage in any business involving food, for the remaining period of the war.

Andrew Kleckner, of Plymouth, was found by George Vinnall, federal food administrator, to have hoarded 73 1-2 pounds of sugar, unlawfully. The sugar was seized and Kleckner will be permitted to pay a penalty to the Red Cross.

Mrs. Arch Wolfington, who with her husband owns 120 acres of Pike county land, and bought no Liberty bonds or saving stamps were found to have purchased sugar unlawfully and they will be permitted to contribute to the Red Cross as a penalty.

There is still enough sugar in Indiana to meet the canning requirements and housewives are to be encouraged to can all they can without sugar, but to can even if sugar is needed. The sugar distributor estimates that there is a very considerable supply of "invisible sugar"—that which has been secreted irregularly by Indiana housewives.

The food administration's policy to support an increased price for sugar beets applies only to 1919 and 1920 crops. The 1918 crop price was fixed by agreement last spring. An effort is being made to induce an unusually large acreage of beets for next year's sugar requirements.

## For Public Eating Houses

New general orders have been issued by the United States Food Administration, governing the operations of all public eating places (hotels, restaurants, dining cars, steamships, clubs, and other places where food is sold to be consumed on the premises), effective October 21st, 1918. Failure to conform to any of these orders will be regarded as a wasteful practice forbidden by Section 4 of the Food Control Act of August 10, 1917.

General Order 1. No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served any bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat flour substitutes, nor shall it serve or permit to be served more than 2 ounces of this bread, known as Victory Bread, or if no Victory Bread is served, more than 4 ounces of other breads (such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc). Sandwiches or bread served at boarding camps, and rye bread containing 50 per cent or more of pure rye flour, are excepted.

General Order 2. No public eating-place shall

serve or permit to be served bread or toast as a garniture or under meat.

General Order 3. No public eating-place shall allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course is served.

General Order 4. No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served to one patron at any one meal more than one kind of meat. For the purpose of this rule meat shall be considered as including beef, mutton, pork, poultry and any by-products thereof.

General Order 5. No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served any bacon as a garniture.

General Order 6. No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served to any person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of butter.

General Order 7. No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served to any person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of Cheddar, commonly called American cheese.

General Order 8. No public eating-place shall use or permit the use of the sugar bowl on the table or lunch counter. Nor shall any public eating-place serve sugar or permit it to be served unless the guest so requests and in no event shall the amount served to any one person at any one meal exceed one teaspoonful or its equivalent.

General Order 9. No public eating-place shall use or permit the use of an amount of sugar in excess of two pounds for every ninety meals served, including all uses of sugar on the table and in cooking, excepting such sugar as may be allotted by the Federal Food Administrators to hotels holding a bakery license. No sugar allotted for this special baking purpose shall be used for any other purpose.

General Order 10. No public eating-place shall burn any food or permit and food to be burned and all waste shall be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats.

General Order 11. No public eating-place shall display or permit to be displayed food on its premises in any such manner as may cause its deterioration so that it can not be used for human consumption.

General Order 12. No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served what is known as double cream or cream de luxe; and in any event, no cream containing over 20 per cent of butter fat shall be served.

The Hotel Division of the Federal food administration in Indiana calls attention to requests that accompany the orders. These requests must receive as full observation as are the orders, or it will be necessary to incorporate them in the list of requirements.

Request No. 1. Trim and save all coarse fats from meat before cooking. Munition and soap manufacturers need waste fats. Make soap.

Request No. 2. Eliminate icing made with cane or beet sugar, from all cakes.

Request No. 3. Hotels and restaurants must economize in the use of coffee by every possible care.

Request No. 4. Avoid the service of cheese with cooked dishes, such as macaroni, Welsh rarebits, etc., when American cheese is used in the preparation.

Request No. 5. Suppers, teas, lunches and banquets are looked upon with disfavor by the Food Administration. They are considered unnecessary and unpatriotic.

Request No. 6. Use local and seasonable supplies.

The United States Food Administration appeals three times daily to the individual responsibility of 105,000,000 intelligent people to continue the greatest voluntary effort at food control ever made by a nation.

America must literally feed the world during the war and at the same time prepare to rebuild the world's food supplies when victory brings peace.

## Church Suppers.

Church suppers can be very good things from a food conservation standpoint. Perhaps the least waste of food is accomplished by the cafeteria system where each helps himself to the food which he desires. By this time most people are pretty well trained not to take things which they will not eat. These menus come from the United States Food Administration and may be helpful.

Baked Beans and Brown Bread  
Escalloped Potatoes au Gratin  
Barley or Oatmeal Muffins  
Cabbage Salad  
Apple Sauce  
Ice Cream  
(Other sweeteners than sugar)  
Cake  
(Victory flour)

Sliced Cold Meat  
Creamed Potatoes  
Cornmeal Spoon Bread  
Buttered Carrots  
String Bean Pickles  
Floating Island Custard

Potato and Meat Pie  
Green Peas or Baked Tomatoes  
Victory Bread and Butter  
Cabbage and Pepper Salad  
Baked Pears, Oatmeal Cookies

## Put Leaves on Gardens.

Leaves of all sorts should be saved this fall and not burned as is usually the custom. They make excellent fertilizer for gardens and flower beds and older gardeners use them every fall. The leaves not only enrich the soil but give to it a fine, loose texture which is ideal for plant growth. Garden soils of the rawest and poorest conditions will show much improvement next spring if a quantity of leaves is spaded in this fall.

When the leaves are raked this fall, they should be spread on the ground or put in a pile with manure. This will form a compost of the richest kind after the leaves have rotted. This compost is spread thinly in the rows when planting spring crops. Leaves along the street should be raked up and used by gardeners in the neighborhood.

We must send the Allies and our own forces overseas 50 per cent more food this year than we sent them last year. To do this we must eat no more at home than is necessary for health and strength.

We carried the 1918 objectives—wheat, meat, fat and sugar—and now we are settling down to a steady push all along the line.

## Indiana Leads in Wheat Increase.

Indiana has set the pace for other States again in the matter of wheat production for the last year, according to the report of George C. Bryant, federal crop reporter for this State. The yield last year was 33,392,000 bushels, and this year 54,999,000 bushels, representing an increase of 64 per cent. This was due to the 25 per cent increase in acreage and better methods, and favorable season. The increase for the rest of the States is 33 per cent, just half that shown by Indiana.

Indications are that the State will go over the top again this fall with the increased acreage, from 10 to 17 per cent, which the government has asked. The campaign for a greater wheat acreage, waged under the direction of the State Food Committee, has met with response in nearly every county.





# Indiana Bulletin

OF

WAR ACTIVITIES AND FOOD REGULATIONS



Volume II

STATE CAPITOL, INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 25, 1918

Numbr 11

## War Council Sends Report to Chapters

Annual Message of Work Done During Past Year on Occasion of 3,854 Meetings.

The 3,854 chapters of the Red Cross held their annual meetings October 23 to elect officers and make reports. To be read at all these meetings throughout the United States, the Red Cross War Council has sent the following annual message covering the work of the Red Cross for the past year:

*To the Chapters of the American Red Cross:*

The War Council sends greetings to the chapters of the American Red Cross on the occasion of their annual meetings of 1918.

With these greetings go congratulations on the great work of the chapters during the past year and, above all things, on the wonderful spirit of sacrifice and patriotism which has pervaded that work.

The strength of the Red Cross rests upon its chapters. They are its bone and sinew. They supply its funds, they supply its men and women, they supply its enthusiasm. Let us, then, review together the Red Cross story of the past year.

Some idea of the size to which your Red Cross family has grown may be gathered from the following facts:

On May 1, 1917, just before the appointment of the War Council, the American Red Cross had 486,194 members working through 562 chapters.

On July 31, 1918, the organization numbered 20,648,103 annual members, besides 8,000,000 members of the Junior Red Cross—a total enrollment of over one-fourth the population of the United States.

These members now carry on their Red Cross work through 3,854 chapters, which divide themselves into some 30,000 branches and auxiliaries.

Since the beginning of the war, you of the chapters have co-operated with the War Council in conducting two war fund drives and one membership drive, in addition to the campaign on behalf of the Junior Red Cross.

The total actual collections to date from the first war fund have amounted to more than \$115,000,000. The subscriptions to the second war fund amounted to upwards of \$176,000,000.

From membership dues the collections have amounted to approximately \$24,500,000.

To the foregoing must be added that very large contribution of materials and time given by the millions of women throughout the country in surgical dressings, in knitted articles, in hospital and refugee garments, in canteen work, and the other activities the chapters have been called upon to perform.

It is estimated that approximately 8,000,000 women are engaged in canteen work and the production of relief supplies through the chapters.

For the period up to July 1, 1918, American Red Cross chapters through their workrooms had produced:

490,120 refugee garments,  
7,123,621 hospital supplies,  
10,786,489 hospital garments,  
10,134,501 knitted articles,  
192,748,107 surgical dressings.

A total of 221,282,838 articles—of an estimated value of at least \$44,000,000.

These articles were largely the product of women's hands, and, by the same token, infinitely more precious than could have been the output of factories or machines. These articles going to the operating rooms of the hospitals, to homeless or needy refugees, and carrying comfort to our own boys in the field, convey a message of love from the women of this country entirely distinct from the great money value attaching to their handiwork.

By the terms under which the first Red Cross war fund was raised, the chapters were entitled to retain 25 per cent of the amount collected, in order to defray local expenses, to carry on their home service work, to purchase materials to be utilized in chapter production, and otherwise to meet the numerous calls made upon them. The chapters were thus entitled to retain nearly \$29,000,000. As a matter of fact, their actual retentions amounted to only about \$22,000,000.

Out of collections from annual memberships, the chapters have retained about \$11,000,000.

From this total sum, therefore, of \$33,000,000 retained by the chapters, they have met all the oftentimes very heavy local demands upon them, and in addition have provided for use by national headquarters products valued, as stated above, at upwards of \$44,000,000.

The chapters have in effect returned to the War Council not alone the \$33,000,000 retained out of the war fund and membership dues, but, in value of actual produce, an additional contribution of at least \$11,000,000.

It will thus be seen that during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the United States entered the war, the American people will have either paid in or pledged to the American Red Cross for its work of relief throughout the world, in money or in material values, a net total of at least \$325,000,000.

This outpouring of generosity in material things has been accompanied by a spontaneity in the giving, by an enthusiasm and a devotion in the doing, which, after all, are greater and bigger than could be anything measured in terms of time or dollars.

It has been because of this spirit, which has pervaded all American Red Cross effort in this war, that the aged governor of one of the stricken and battered provinces of France stated, not long since, that, though France had long known of America's greatness, strength and enterprise, it remained for the American Red Cross in this war to reveal America's heart.

In this country, at this moment, the workers of the Red Cross, through its chapters, are helping to add to the comfort and health of the millions of our soldiers in 102 camps and cantonments, as well as of those traveling on railroad trains or embarking on ships for duty overseas.

The Home Service of the Red Cross, with its now more than 40,000 workers, is extending its ministrations of sympathy and counsel each month to upwards of 100,000 families left behind by soldiers at the front—a number ever growing with the increase of our men under arms.

But, of course, the heart of the Red Cross and its money and attention always move toward and focus themselves in Europe, where the American Red Cross, as truly "the greatest mother in the world," is seeking to draw "a vast net of mercy through an ocean of unspeakable pain."

Nothing is withheld that can be given over there to supplement the efforts of our army and

(Continued on Page 7)

## Marked Shortages of Labor and Materials

Necessitate Curtailment of All Expenditures for Improvements, Brady Reports.

Following the adoption of the report of the Committee on Proposed Construction, A. W. Brady related his experiences in conference with the officers of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, at Washington, to the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, October 22.

Mr. Brady conveyed the information to the council that the division has evidence to prove the absolute necessity of curtailing where possible every expenditure for improvements. He said figures show a dearth of material and a lack of labor, "which present a situation that will be difficult to meet." The labor shortage is estimated at 130,000 skilled and 60,000 unskilled in plants engaged in war work, and estimates say it is likely to be between 1,000,000 and 1,200,000. Attention was called to the action of the educational officials of the city of New York, where a \$5,000,000 school building extension was deferred until the close of the war.

Mr. Brady said the division had approved of the Indiana State Council of Defense's indorsement of the Little Blue River and Scott County ditch drainage projects insofar as they will reclaim land that will be available for increased crop production next year. Beyond this point further authorization will be necessary, he said. Buildings under way may be continued.

"The division is making an effort," Mr. Brady concluded, "to avoid being unreasonable, but it is determined to prevent interference with the war program that isn't vitally necessary."

The council was informed by the chairman that the Christian Union College at Merom, Ind., had continued its building project until the close of the war.

The Council adopted a report from George Ade on the further display of the motion picture "The Birth of a Nation," and also a resolution felicitating the Fourth Liberty Loan organization on its success in Indiana. These appear elsewhere in the Bulletin.

After discussing a resolution which urged employers to extend four hours to employees for voting, on the approaching day, the council declined to adopt the recommendation made, and authorized the chairman to issue a proclamation calling attention to the state law which grants employees such period of time, if necessary, for voting, and urging that every citizen exercise his right to vote, and that employers co-operate with employees in securing to everyone protection in this right.

A number of reports indicating an effort on the part of the Connorsville Furniture Company to force the return to their service of all persons employed there at any time, who are not now engaged in "war work," was presented to the council by Charles Fox of the Labor Committee. On motion of J. L. Keach, Mr. Fox was authorized to take up the matter with the federal labor director for Indiana, L. C. Heusman, and report back to the council. The complaint was made also that unwarranted efforts are being made to induce Rushville workmen to leave their places to take work in the Connorsville plant.

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## Patriotism in Indiana

Adams County.—A defensive economic boycott was instituted against a well known Adams County farmer who refused to buy Liberty Bonds. He brought a wagon load of fine apples to Decatur, but his reputation had preceded him and he couldn't find a customer. . . . John Rohrer, a grocer of Berne, sold wheat flour without substitutes and as a penalty Food Administrator S. E. Hite ordered him to close his place of business for a month, or, if he preferred, to make a voluntary contribution of \$300 to the Red Cross.

Brown County.—Benjamin Douglas, county food administrator, has refused permits for sugar for making apple butter, a Brown County staple. He says a very satisfactory quality of apple butter can be made without sugar, and in view of the shortage patriotic people will modify their formula, if necessary, and make butter of apples without sugar.

Decatur County.—Miss Ida Wilhite, county food administrator, has planned a milk and cottage cheese campaign for the week beginning October 29th, to continue for several weeks. She will be assisted by Miss Miriam Bell, of Purdue University. They will demonstrate the various uses and food values of milk and especially of the importance of cottage cheese in a well balanced diet.

Elkhart County.—A new enterprise in the form of a monthly publication, "News from Home," will in the future be sent to the soldiers and sailors of Elkhart County whose addresses are furnished William H. Charnley of Goshen, secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare League. This league is composed of men of the southern exemption district No. 1, who, realizing how eager the boys in service are to receive news from home, decided to furnish this little paper as a connecting link between the boys and home and among the boys themselves. It is a happy thought, and will serve to keep the boys thoroughly in touch with home events.

Elkhart County.—Because Michigan sugar regulations were not promulgated as soon as those of Indiana, many Michigan citizens are alleged to have tried to secure sugar from across the state line. It is said a sugar famine exists in certain sections of Michigan and the Indiana border county food administrators have warned retailers that they must restrict their service to the established trade under prospective penalty of being deprived of a further sugar supply.

Jackson County.—County School Superintendent Harry B. Henderson and A. D. Cobb, county agricultural agent, have made all arrangements for a census of live stock in the county, when the food administration gives authorization for such proceeding. The printed forms have been distributed among the district schools and every section of the county will be covered by children residing thereon or by neighboring residents. It has been made clear that this census has no relation to the tax assessment reports and that it is essential for the success of the food administration's program to feed our armies and allies in Europe.

Marion County.—To give first aid to soldiers in emergency cases the Indianapolis Red Cross canteen has installed a tent and equipment, with two cots, at the Union Station. Mrs. Harry Griffith is in charge of the work. It is the plan of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company to build a room under the tracks, when the elevated work has progressed far enough, where canteen service will be carried on this winter. The room will house the outdoor booth used by the canteen squads during the summer. Winter uniforms will be provided the seventy-five young women who are doing canteen work. Members of the canteen corps must conform with Red Cross regulations by wearing horizon blue chambray aprons with white pique collars and cuffs.

Morgan County.—Morgan County had more rats and mice than it wanted, so it planned a "rat week." The purpose was to start a concerted attack on the rats and mice in the week previous to the storing of grain. The county agent advertised in the papers and enlisted the members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Reports are incomplete, but the county agent believes the number of rats had been greatly reduced and consequently a large quantity of grain has been saved. One boy reported that he killed 97 rats and 393 mice. Another killed 84 rats, a third 37, and a fourth 28.

Noble County.—County Food Administrator Case has ruled that corn flour is not an acceptable wheat flour substitute and that farmers who have been bringing in their corn expecting to have it ground into a substitute will be disappointed. He says corn flour will not keep and that farmers will be tempted to feed it to their hogs. It costs more, he says, to have corn ground into flour than it does to have it made into meal, but that corn shall not be considered a wheat flour substitute in any form.

Randolph County.—Mrs. Kyle S. Gard, of Winchester, Ind., president of United States Food Club No. 573, reports that members of her organization canned 9,396 quarts of vegetables, fruits, pickles, etc., 4,511 glasses of jelly and preserves and 740 pints of catsup—a record of which the organization is proud.

Vermillion County.—Many Hoosiers who have been in the habit of trading in Danville have been warned that they must buy their sugar at home. The State's allotment is made out on a per capita basis and on complaint from Illinois, notice is given that Indiana consumers must buy their sugar of Indiana distributors.

## Who Am I?

By Louis Varnum Woulfe.

I am the symbol of independence, righteousness and freedom; a product of the loom, an evolution of the handiwork of a woman, the outgrowth of an American need.

I am on the high seas, on the housetops, in the home, and dear to the heart of every citizen of the United States. But whether on land, fluttering to the breeze, or on sea, the safeguard of humanity, I ever awaken a love of country.

I have stood in times past, and will always stand, for deeds of heroism, for sacrifices of life, for perpetuating all that is highest and noblest in republican government.

I am the cause for preparedness, the source of national pride, and the emblem of a united people forever.

I will never cease to be just what men and women of patriotic thought and action make me—the standard of a mighty country, the banner that has inspired the greatest of songs and the best of prose and poetry.

To some I am Old Glory—the Star Spangled Banner. To others I am the Stars and Stripes—the Red, White and Blue. To everyone I am the guarantee of personal liberty everywhere—

I AM THE AMERICAN FLAG.

## Red Cross Activities

The National Nursing Committee has decided to enroll, provisionally for the period of the war, certain nurses who do not entirely fulfill conditions for enrollment with the Red Cross, it is announced by Miss Anna Gladwin, acting director, Lake Division, Department of Nursing.

Those who are to be provisionally enrolled are as follows:

1. Graduates of schools not accredited, but with recommendations from local Red Cross chapter.
2. Graduates of schools accredited, but with small daily average and recommended by the local chapter.
3. Graduates of special hospitals, such as tuberculosis and psychiatric, without general training.
4. Graduates of foreign schools, the standing of which is not known and from which it is difficult to secure information.

The surgeon general of the army has asked the Red Cross for 1,500 nurses' aids between the ages of 35 and 45 for immediate service overseas. These aids must be women who have taken courses in home care of the sick and who have had at least one month's practical hospital experience. They will be paid \$30 a month and receive board, room, etc., or be given an allowance to cover such expenses.

"Send your soldier a cheerful letter tonight and keep them going," is the subject of a new window card being issued by the Lake Division of the Red Cross for distribution by chapter Home Service Sections throughout Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

The card carries a reproduction of Charles Dana Gibson's drawing "No Letter." On the card it also says:

"If you can't write cheerful letters, talk things over with the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross; they will give you information and help."

## A Friendly Enemy—Sauerkraut

Lena, who had cooked for two generations of Johnsons, could certainly make sauerkraut. Crisp, white and to just the right degree briny, it would have tickled the palates of her ancestors in Saxony. It could not have been improved upon by her old grandmother, who had brought her to America fifty years before. Also it was one of

the prides of the Johnsons' menus—until some over-zealous patriot sniffed at the once popular dish and refused it. Besides, she told a neighbor, there must be something very queer about a family named Johnson that doted on such a German dish!

Then the young Johnsons rose up. "No more sauerkraut," said they. "Lena is using German propaganda on us."

So sauerkraut was interned as a dangerous alien enemy for a week.

Then Mrs. Johnson began to think it over. She looked up the origin of the dish. She read the suggestions of the Food Administration on the subject and the next evening announced her stand to the family.

"In the first place," she said, "I have found that, historically, sauerkraut is of Dutch origin rather than German. Also, I am firmly convinced that it is patriotic to eat it, and foolish not to. Cabbage is now fresh from the garden we have been cultivating all summer. It is exactly the kind of food that the Food Administration asks us to eat, because it is home-grown, perishable, and not one of the staples that we have to send abroad."

So the next day Lena began to make sauerkraut again. She first cut the heads of cabbage into long, fine shreds and put them into a big jar in layers, with salt sprinkled thickly between. She mashed each layer down with a hardwood weight.

After twenty days she took the jar out of the cellar, where she had put it because she wanted the temperature of about sixty degrees for it, and she saw that the process of curing was complete, because bubbles had ceased to rise at the edges of the jar.

That night the youngest Johnson helped himself to a generous portion of sauerkraut to eat with his cold meat, and said:

"Well, I guess old Lena and her sauerkraut are all right, after all. And besides, wasn't it silly to call cabbage German when it grows right in our own yard?"

## The Fourth Loan a Success

On motion of William M. Sparks, the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting October 22 adopted the following resolution:

Hoosier patriotism has gone through the crucible of another Liberty Loan campaign and has been found free from adulteration. Notwithstanding the unprecedented sum asked of our people by the United States Treasury as our proportion of the fourth bond distribution and the intervening difficulties, the state has rolled up a generous oversubscription, answering more eloquently than any recorded words, overtures for an inconclusive peace. In recognition of this splendid demonstration of love of country, of determined championship of our national ideals and recognition of our international duties, the Indiana State Council of Defense desires herewith to record its genuine appreciation of the noble spirit which made the performance an actuality.

WHEREAS, Such action attests the sincerity of purpose and the unflinching determination of the people of Indiana to support the cause of right as against might to the last measure of our reserves, as well as with the blood of our brave sons engaged in battle on land and sea; be it

Resolved, That the Indiana State Council of Defense does herewith express its most sincere thanks to those who have been more directly responsible for such splendid showing, and to the earnest men and women who have placed their means unreservedly at the disposal of the federal government; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be made a part of the permanent records of the council, and a copy forwarded to the State Liberty Loan Committees and to the press of the state.

The man who would like to burn coal because it is easier and handier, but who thinks enough of his country and the boys over there to shoulder his ax, brave the winter wind, and go out to cut wood in order to save coal, is helping to win the war.



## Greater Importance of Conserving Food

Each Advance of Armies Adds to National Obligation Without Increasing Supplies.

Because of the epidemic of influenza throughout the country, the United States Food Administration has postponed the opening of its new conservation campaign until December 1. The original plans contemplated the opening of this campaign October 27. The change was made imperative by health conditions and advised by the food administrators of the different states throughout the country. Because of the forbidding of gatherings of people on account of the epidemic, the aid of the churches, the schools, the four-minute speakers, libraries, lodges and gatherings of patriotic workers could not be secured for the strenuous campaign, in the planning of which they were an essential part. It is hoped that by December 1 necessity for quarantine conditions will have disappeared.

In this campaign the home card is to be placed in the twenty million kitchens throughout America to emphasize the need for continued and increased food conservation for the benefit of the stricken peoples of Europe, and as an inspiration to continuing the sacrifice which has enabled the allied nations to maintain the war and allowed the transportation of our own troops to France and their maintenance there.

The home card will be a direct personal message to each home, from the government at Washington, pointing out the part for every individual to render practical assistance three times a day in the winning of the war.

The Food Administration wishes again to emphasize the absolute necessity for increased conservation and the total elimination of waste in foods. This is a national war obligation that continually grows greater. With a crop production for 1918 having a nourishment value about the same as that of last year, our food obligations to the allied nations have increased 50 per cent as a minimum, and the willing assumption of this extra burden by our people makes it possible to provide ships for the continuous transportation and sustenance of our fighting men in Europe. Recent events abroad are justification of the program and should be effective inspiration to our patriotic people.

It should not be forgotten that with each advance of our armed forces abroad immediate necessity arises to make food provision for the people of the recovered territories. The coming of peace—if it should come soon—will not add one pound of food to the present supply, nor release us from our moral obligations to assist the allied nations. On the contrary, it would add materially to America's opportunity to assist humanity, as it would afford opportunity to get food to the hungry millions of Poland, Serbia, Roumania, Armenia and other peoples who cannot now be reached.

### "The Birth of a Nation"

At its meeting October 22 the Indiana State Council of Defense adopted the following report submitted by George Ade, chairman of the Publicity Committee:

To the Indiana State Council of Defense:

There has been referred to me a letter from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, requesting that this council give support to a proposed exclusion from the state, during the period of the war, of such motion picture plays as "The Birth of a Nation." The colored people, or rather their white advisers, contend that the picture play mentioned tends to engender and prolong racial hatreds. They believe it to be a disturbing and dividing influence at a time when there should be no bitterness between races, and they feel that the negroes, who have shown a full willingness to do their part in winning the war, should not be singled out for attack in any public exhibition of motion pictures.

I suggest to the State Council that it will be difficult and risky for us to define any kind of picture play which should be excluded from Indiana during the war. Of course, we are not in favor of arousing or accentuating race hatreds among our own people, but to lay down any rules of censorship which would apply in all cases seems to be a problem which we had better not try to solve.

The principal grievance of the colored people concerns "The Birth of a Nation," an enormously successful picture play, produced on a gigantic scale and dealing largely with the reconstruction period just following the Civil War. It is supposed to be an adaptation of Thomas Dixon's book "The Clansman," but does not follow it closely. It is extremely bitter in its treatment of several Northern statesmen, notably Thaddeus Stevens. The carpet-baggers are execrated and the Ku-Klux are depicted as chivalrous gentlemen. Mr. David Griffith, who produced the play, is an extremely able director of large, spectacular effects, and the pictures are among the best that have been made. In this play and also in another feature play called "Intolerance," he permitted his emotions and his prejudices and his overheated passion for extreme theatrical effects to supplant all sense of proportion and fairness. He is a Southerner and became so wrought up in his desire to justify his own section and right all wrongs done it that he overlooked the minor point of historical accuracy. This play, "The Birth of a Nation," is certainly a cruel attack on the negroes who wished to exercise the right of suffrage. It is equally harsh in its treatment of the Republican party as organized in the North during the reconstruction period. It might be advisable to make the Republicans a party to the protest. According to this play, all the perfect specimens of God's handiwork bear the Dixie trademark.

"The Birth of a Nation" is so partisan and sectional and hysterical that it never has been taken seriously by most persons, except as an example of good photography. It was produced fully six years ago and has been shown in large and small towns and probably has about run its course. The necessity of excluding it now is not apparent. I suggest that it would be proper for our chairman to assure the Association for the Advancement of Colored People that we are not in favor of picture plays which divide our people into racial groups during the war. If it can be shown that "The Birth of a Nation" is now being extensively exhibited or booked in Indiana, I think it would be proper for this council to confer with the Governor regarding the advisability of discouraging the exhibitions during the war. At the same time I do not think we should become excited and concern ourselves with an issue which is already in the past tense.

### Bread As a Convenience

Wheat is not so plentiful that bread can be used as a mere convenience or ornament to a dish. If there is the faintest belief that it is not necessary in the diet at any time, do not eat it. At meals where other starchy foods are served, bread is usually on the table just because it is traditional to put it there.

Whether we have victorious peace or war during the next year, a great reserve must be created. Do not let the ample wheat harvest of 1918 convince you that you can settle back and eat all the bread you want. A great many people have the habit of thoughtlessly eating up the bread that is on the table before the meal is served. Eating bread to them is just something to do till the meal comes. Remember that every piece of bread served is a part of a self-imposed bread ration. Eating "just for something to do" is wasting valuable food.

To eat corn bread and muffins is still a patriotic duty in America, although to many it has become a privilege. It is a part of our war program to use even a bit more corn meal and corn flour than we usually do, in addition to Victory Mixed Flours.

We sit with our associates in the war "at a common table". A careless use of the food meant for all is an aid to the enemy, an unforgivable failure to back up those who are fighting our battles.

## Modified Diet Aid To Physical Health

Food Administration's Assertion an Answer to Assertion as to Spread of Influenza.

The United States Food Administration authorizes the following, which constitutes a refutation of the assertion that a modified diet in a way has been responsible for a reduced physical resistance, thus making for a greater spread of the influenza epidemic among the American people:

"We are all cutting down our meals and eating smaller portions of the foods that must be saved. We are not doing this for better health, but in this case good health is one of the by-products of patriotism. It is true already that a better national health is coming as a result of our voluntary restrictions in diet in order to 'eat at a common table' with the allies.

It goes around in a circle—patriotism, less food, better health, more patriotism.

This cutting down of food is not going to make us thin and weak. Perhaps the majority of Americans have always eaten too much. Doing without rich desserts to save sugar will cure many cases of indigestion, as will also the giving up of frequent afternoon teas.

Cutting down on meat has had a beneficial effect on many people. It has meant fewer dull headaches and fewer diseases caused by a system overloaded with protein foods.

Get that patriotic feeling that for your country you must cut down your diet. Then naturally will come a new feeling of alertness and physical well-being, and you will find that you have enough new energy to be a better patriot and work harder in whatever you are doing to help bring about an early victory.

### Peace: A Child's Parable.

Once upon a time a burglar entered a house. He stole some money. The woman of the house heard a noise and got up to see what had caused it. The burglar shot her and escaped. The shot awakened the husband, and he pursued the burglar down the street. During his fight, the burglar emptied every chamber of his revolver shooting at the man, but missed him. Finally, the burglar was overtaken; and the men fought. They fought a long time, blow for blow. The burglar was getting the worst of it. He said to the man, "Look here, be sensible. What's the use of this fighting going on any longer? Let us have peace. You go your way and I'll go mine."

The man replied, "You stole into my house. You shot my wife. You've got my money in your pocket."

The burglar said, "Your wife should have kept out of my way. I won't give back the money. It's mine. It's in my possession. You can't take it from me. Therefore, what's the use of us beating each other up? Be sensible. Let us have peace between us."

The man swung a terrific blow over the burglar's heart, and the burglar fell dead.

Moral: If Germany can quit now and keep a tenth of what she has stolen, she has won the war. In dealing with moral idiots, the fist is mightier than philosophy.

MAX EHRMANN.

### More Conservation.

Survey of the food resources of 220,000,000 people fighting against Germany shows that to maintain enough supplies and necessary reserves to guard against disaster there must be conservation of wheat flour in all countries throughout the coming year. Patriotic Americans should use Victory mixed flour in baking; eat other cereals also, and save food in all ways.

It is impossible to over-produce any line of essential food.—U. S. Food Administration.



# INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

and

United States Food Administration  
for Indiana

## The Council of Defense.

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EDWARD F. WARFEL - - - - - Editor

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of patriotic information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the Federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation and its prosecution of the war with Germany, particularly as pertains to the production and conservation of food.



Vol. II INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 11

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

Fatalities among Indiana soldiers, taken from War Department reports for week ending October 19:

### October 14:

Private Frank R. Wonderly, Jonesboro.  
Sergeant McRoy Burch, Washington.  
Corporal Gladstone B. Newhouse, McCordsville.  
Private Clarence R. Booth, Lafayette.  
Corporal Louis C. Rupholdt, Goshen.  
Private Jess Holtz, Loogootee.  
Private Clarence B. English, Fort Wayne.  
Private Claude L. Fifer, Union City.  
Private John Klopfenstein, Berne.  
Private Clarence O. Benge, Akron.

### October 15:

Private Claude S. Booker, North Salem.  
Private William E. Huntsinger, Indianapolis.  
Lieutenant Arthur T. Johnston, Chesterton.  
Charles Edward Rice, Kendallville.  
Private George Luebker, Laporte.  
Private Maurice L. McDermatt, Loogootee.  
Private John Kool, Bicknell.

### October 16:

Private Albert J. Paul, Evansville.  
Private Firmin C. VanHolsbeck, Mishawaka.

### October 17:

Private Otto E. Scott, Galveston.  
Private Arthur W. Cadwallader, West Lebanon.  
Private Harold Maybaum, Ainsworth.  
Private George R. Goudy, Kokomo.  
Private James William R. Wall, Vincennes.  
Private Henry Klain, Clinton.

### October 18:

Private Edward Zeucher Sousley, North Liberty.

### October 19:

Private Louis L. Gagen, Anderson.  
Private Sim Anderson, Alexandria.  
Private Charles Edward Straker, Evansville.  
Private Harry H. Surrah, Culver.

## Speakers' Bureau

During the months of August and September, the Speakers' Bureau aided by the Speaking Division of the Committee of Public Information at Washington, supplied out-of-state speakers to fifty-three Indiana Teachers' Institute meetings. Representatives of the Belgian, French, British, Canadian and Italian armies were sent to Indiana by the Committee on Public Information which furnished ten of the eighteen out-of-state speakers used during these two months. Among the interesting men brought to the state during this time were:

Private John Scott, a Canadian soldier who spent two years in captivity in Germany, and Lieut. George M. Sauvage.

Major Jules Bellot and Lieut. Robert Renard, French officers who had taken active part in the terrible first months of the war, and witnessed the arrival of American forces.

Chief Justice S. Harrison White, of Colorado, and President Elwood C. Perisho of North Dakota State Agricultural University.

Lieutenant Bruno Roselli, Italian officer and attache of the Italian Embassy, who besides addressing teachers' institute meetings and other patriotic gatherings, was one of the speakers at the Indiana State Fair.

Captain Walter Kilroy Harris, an Australian author and lecturer, officer in the British Army, Major L. Gordon Sanford, and Captain E. Lucas Guest, British officers.

Hon. John J. Lentz of Ohio, formerly a member of Congress, whose trip to the battle front during the spring and early summer made his addresses interesting.

Private George Montegut, French poilu, who came to Indianapolis for residence after his wounds had caused his discharge from the French Army.

The only meetings now being held, since all public gatherings have been forbidden on account of the influenza epidemic, are in the factories, where the workmen gather at the lunch hour, or when the shifts are changing for brief talks by soldiers and other speakers. The Muncie factory meetings are being held regularly four days each week, in this way.

The Speakers' Bureau was in close co-operation with the Liberty Loan Speakers' Bureau, and supplied speakers for meetings during the first week in October when the epidemic made cancellations necessary. It expects to co-operate with the United War Workers in their coming campaign after the ban is lifted.

## France Looks to U. S.

Proof that the allied peoples look upon the United States as their saviour from starvation is shown by the fact that even upon the bread cards of France there is a message from the United States Food Administrator. The Ministre De L'Agriculture Et Du Ravitaillement—corresponding to our Food Administrator—recently asked the United States Food Administrator for a message which could be distributed to the people of France, and this now appears on their bread card issued by the European republic.

Mr. Hoover's message reads: "Every coupon in France is mute proof of the resolution of the French people to deprive themselves of everything to one issue—the winning of this war. To win now rests on the number of tons of men and munitions that America can ship in, and on the magnificent French army. And with this daily economy in food there will be enough ships—and there will be enough food to maintain health and strength.—HERBERT HOOVER."

## Food Production to Go on Indefinitely

No Difference if Peace Is Declared Tomorrow, Prof. Christie Informs State Workers.

"No difference if peace is declared tomorrow, the food production program for Indiana and for the entire United States must be carried out for at least two years," said Prof. G. I. Christie, assistant secretary of agriculture, speaking to the agricultural extension forces of Purdue University.

"For at least two years after the peace pact is signed, production of food in this country must be maintained at the height which it has attained. It will take that long for the stricken European countries to produce any appreciable amount of food in excess of the meager supply they are now producing," he said.

In speaking of demobilization which must follow the signing of a peace treaty, Prof. Christie urged that organization be perfected in every township and in every community in Indiana to get the soldiers to come back to their homes. He told of certain plans to get the men to settle cut-over timber sections, irrigated land, or other undeveloped country. "To let these men go there would be a distinct loss to Indiana and to other states from which they have come," said the speaker. "Their sisters, mothers, grandparents and others are working hard with the fathers now to take the place of these boys on the farms. If they are lost to the farms upon their return to America, they are lost to their families, their communities, towns and counties as well.

"Canada is preparing now for the return of her soldiers, and the country is being organized down to the smallest community to interest these men, who have had wonderful experiences and wide diversions overseas, in their own home country and town. We must do the same thing right here in Indiana."

A definite agricultural program for Indiana during the coming year was to have been shaped at the extension workers' conference, but because of the influenza situation the conference was called off. A definite program, however, will be formulated within the next week, following advice from the United States Department of Agriculture and conferences with representative farmers and stockmen from over the state.

## U. S. Employment Service

Men and women of the state who have had experience in making caskets or burial goods, not now engaged in such work, are asked to communicate at once with Federal Labor Director L. C. Huesman, State House, Indianapolis. They are needed to relieve the very acute situation that has resulted from the influenza epidemic. Cloth casket cabinet makers, hardwood close fitters, bench woodworkers, cutoff sawyers, rip sawyers, jointer men, gluers, shapers, finishers, cloth coverers and trimmers are needed for a most imperative public duty and should lose no time in making their whereabouts known. It is the duty of every patriotic worker to report immediately the facts to any such persons and appeal to them to get in touch with the state labor director at once.

## U. S. Boys' Working Reserve

National headquarters of the United States Boys' Working Reserve has announced that 7,000,000 pounds of sugar was saved for the country this season by members of the reserve.

Michigan farmers were on the point of plowing under their sugar beet crops on account of lack of labor when United States Boys' Working Reserve boys volunteered to go into the fields and save the harvest.

Clean up the home pantry before calling on the national pantry.



## Helps in the Conservation of Foods

This column is planned with the idea of giving help to housekeepers who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration, and is being conducted by the Home Economics Committee of the State Council of Defense.

### CREAM SOUPS.

As the cool days arrive the housekeeper's mind turns to cream soup as a useful dish with which to vary the luncheon or supper menu. Cream soups made of whole milk or skim milk are rich in food value and may constitute the main part of the menu. A cream soup served with a salad composed principally of green vegetables, with possibly a dessert added, constitutes a meal that should be satisfying.

Cream soups are composed usually of a white sauce flavored and perhaps thickened with vegetables. The white sauce may be made entirely of milk or part meat stock or water in which vegetables are cooked, thickened with corn starch or flour. Leftover vegetables may often be utilized—two or three kinds may be used in one soup provided they are well blended. Meat trimmings, bones and leftover bits of meat should find their way into the "soup kettle" as the stock thus produced may be used in many types of soup.

Soups should always be served in warmed dishes and it should not be allowed to stand after the soup is ready for the table.

Many of the following receipts were taken from the "Cook Book for Kitchen Patriots" prepared by the St. Joseph County Council of Defense.

#### Cream of Corn.

Heat 1 pint of corn with enough water to cover. Press through a puree strainer or vegetable press. Add enough milk to make 1 quart. Thicken with 1 tablespoon of flour. Season to taste. Serve very hot. A tablespoonful of whipped cream may be put in the bottom of the soup dish and the soup poured over it, which makes it extremely good.

#### Potato Soup.

- 3 potatoes.
- 1 quart milk.
- 2 slices onion.
- 3 tablespoons butter or substitute.
- 1 1-2 teaspoon salt.
- 2 tablespoons flour.
- 1-4 teaspoon celery salt.
- 1-8 teaspoon pepper. Few grains cayenne.
- 1 teaspoon chopped parsley.

Cook potatoes in boiling salted water; when soft, rub through a strainer. Scald milk with onion, remove onion, and add milk slowly to potatoes. Melt half the butter, add dry ingredients, stir until well mixed, then stir into boiling soup; cook one minute, strain, add remaining butter, and sprinkle with parsley.

#### Tomato Soup.

- 1-2 can tomatoes.
- 1 slice onion.
- 2 teaspoons sugar.
- 1-4 teaspoon soda.
- 1 quart milk.
- 4 tablespoons flour.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 1-8 teaspoon pepper.
- 4 tablespoons butter substitute.

Scald milk with onion, remove onion, and thicken milk with flour and butter cooked together as for white sauce. Cook tomatoes with sugar fifteen minutes, add soda and rub through a sieve; combine mixture and strain.

#### Celery Soup.

- 3 cups celery (in 1-2 inch pieces).
- 1 pint boiling water.
- 2 1-2 cups milk.
- 1 slice onion.
- 3 tablespoons butter or substitute.
- 1-4 cup flour.
- Salt and pepper.

Wash and scrape celery before cutting in pieces, cook in boiling water until soft, rub through a sieve. Scald milk with the onion, remove onion, and add milk to celery. Bind with butter and flour cooked together. Season with salt and pepper. Outer and old stalks of celery may be utilized for soups.

#### Pea Soup.

- 1 can peas.
- 2 teaspoons sugar.
- 1 pint cold water.
- 1 pint milk.
- 1 slice onion.
- 2 tablespoons butter or substitute.
- 2 tablespoons flour.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 1-8 teaspoon pepper.

Drain peas from their liquor, add sugar and cold water, and simmer twenty minutes. Rub through a sieve, reheat and thicken with butter and flour cooked together. Scald milk with onion, remove onion, add milk to pea mixture, season with salt and pepper.

#### Baked Bean Soup.

- 3 cups cold baked beans.
- 2 stalks celery.
- 2 slices onion.
- 3 pints water.
- 1 tablespoon chili sauce.
- 1 1-2 cup stewed and strained tomatoes.
- 2 tablespoons butter or substitute.
- 2 tablespoons flour. Salt and pepper.

Put the first four ingredients in sauce pan; simmer thirty minutes. Rub through a sieve, add tomato and chili sauce, season to taste with salt and pepper, and bind with the butter and flour cooked together.

#### Oatmeal and Tomato Soup.

- 1 1-2 cup tomatoes.
- 1 1-2 teaspoon sugar.
- 2 teaspoons salt.
- 5 cups water.
- 1 teaspoon chopped onion.
- 3-4 cup rolled oats.
- 1 bay leaf.

Boil all together for forty-five minutes and serve. Soup may be strained if desired but much food value is lost if this is done.

## Registered Men's Association Assists Seed Corn Survey

Every farmer of Whitley County has been interviewed on the question of seed corn and the proposed corn acreage for 1919, by the Registered Men's Association. The farmers have pledged to plant 32,963½ acres of corn. To date 4,311 bushels of seed have been gathered, with definite pledges for the gathering of 7,128 bushels, which will mean a total of 11,139 bushels of fall-gathered seed for use in Whitley County next spring. This amount is sufficient to plant the spring acreage of Whitley County two and one-half times.

### Food Hoarder Fined.

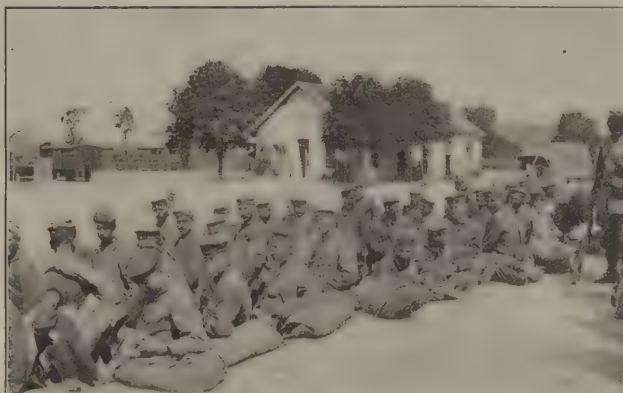
Fritz Wahl of Portland, Ore., has been fined \$50 by the United States District Court for violating the food control act. Wahl was indicted for hoarding and upon investigation by the Food Administration was found to have stored in his home 160 pounds of sugar, five unopened sacks of flour, and other food commodities in excessive quantities.

## Huns Show No Signs of Starving

Herewith are reproduced photographs of Hun soldiers taken in the recent allied offensive on the French front. The photos are from a Hoosier engaged in war work abroad and are authentic. They give an emphatic denial to any assertion that the Huns are wasting from lack of nourishing food.



The prisoner holds a banner inscribed "Viva la France, l'Alsace et Lorraine." One can easily imagine his relief at being out of action.



The war is over for them, and they do not appear distressed because of the fact.



## Resolved to Save More Than Asked

American People Are in the Food Saving Game to Win Judging from Actions.

That the American people are in the Food Saving game to win is evidenced by the numerous resolutions which come to the United States Food Administration from all manner of organizations in every corner of the country. Co-operation to the last degree, even to the point of doing more than is asked of them, is the tone of those resolutions received during the last month.

Horse meat as a substitute for beef was urged by a Veterinary Medical association. Beef shortage apparently held no dread for these men who were in a position to know the utility of horse flesh.

To prohibit the manufacture of candy containing sugar was the plea of a labor council in the far west. The resolve to strenuously save sugar has been made by many Americans individually, but this organization desired to advocate publicly a big step in the right direction.

Perhaps the group who sent in one resolution did not know what smokes mean to the soldier boys, for the theme of the letter was to use money spent for soldiers' tobacco for "more important" purposes. Perhaps food was what the signers of the resolution had in mind.

From poultry federations, women's clubs, livestock exchanges, religious associations, city merchants, and many more, come resolutions of hearty co-operation in every step the United States Food Administration takes.

"We're doing our best. Publish the guilt of our co-workers who are slackers," is the tone of one resolution asking for the publication of the names of those millers who commit food offenses in the operation of their business.

Complete government control of certain kinds of staple foods is even suggested by associations which perhaps would be adversely affected by the very change which they urged. Food for our fighters first, and money for our pockets last—that is the content of many individual resolutions in the American mind.

Questions of prohibition, transportation, enforcement of food regulations and many other subjects which show that the American people are thinking deeply on the problem of food supply are included in resolutions from all sorts of organizations, many of them small and remote, but willing and sincere withal.

"We are behind the government in saving every possible bit of food. Resolved: that we do more than we are asked to do." This is the tone of willingness publicly expressed all over the United States.

## Woman's Section

Many county chairmen of the Department of Child Welfare are striving to bring to completion the examination of every child under six years of age in each community, while the follow-up work of the weighing and measuring tests continue with the most practical results.

Jackson County reports a total of 1,200 children weighed and measured. Huntington County reports 2,260 examinations to date. The welfare workers of the same county have placed a child in the School for the Blind. In Jefferson County the committee made twelve visits during the last month and succeeded in locating one child in an industrial school, another in a correctional school, and a third child in an institution for the care of the feeble-minded.

"In the United States 5,000,000 people are unable to read, write or speak the English language," was a statement made at the Woman's War Work Conference recently held in Philadel-

phia. The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense sees a big work for its Americanization Department, especially among women in industry. The Advisory Council of the United States Bureau of Education proposed to the conference a plan under consideration which provides for a special teacher to go daily into the homes of foreign-born inhabitants for half-hour lessons in English. These lessons would begin with the individual foreign-born woman and perhaps develop into group meetings of from twenty to thirty women.

"Wash the babies' faces" and "Put the dinner on the table" are illustrative expressions to be used as a basis for the vocabulary.

Such a plan has been successfully pursued in San Francisco for several years.

## War Books Recently Received by the State Library

(Any of the books mentioned below may be borrowed for a short time from the Indiana State Library by any citizen of the State. Persons living in towns where there is a public library should apply through the librarian. Those living on rural routes or in towns having no public library may obtain blanks for registration from the State Library on request. The only expense is that of transportation.)

Dagget, M. P. Women Wanted.

What women have accomplished in various fields of work during the war. Examples are drawn from several countries.

Dawson, W. J. The Father of a Soldier.

A very beautifully written book by the father of Conynsby Dawson. The book was written at the son's request for other fathers who have sons in the war.

O'Brien, Pat. Outwitting the Hun.

The adventures of an American aviator in his escape from German hands. The account reads like fiction.

Peat, H. R. Private Peat.

Private Peat enlisted with the Canadians in 1914. He tells many interesting things, among them the first gas attack made at Ypres.

Ward, Mrs. H. Towards the Goal.

Letters addressed to Colonel Roosevelt by the famous English novelist, telling something of England's great effort and of conditions in France.

## Laying in Supplies for Winter

Squirrels, ants and men stock up their houses with winter food. No regulations can interfere with the few nuts and crumbs which the squirrels and ants put in their store-houses, but man must be very discriminating about the food he puts away. To lay in supplies of certain foods makes him a patriot; to stock up in others makes him a criminal and liable to arrest.

A basement filled with canned and dried fruits and vegetables, bins of root vegetables, and kegs of preserved fish and sauerkraut is the only kind of store house that should be found beneath an American home. Barrels of flour, sacks of sugar, and more fat than is needed turns an American into a German.

The person who hoards food for fear there will be a shortage and he will not get his share has come to be as despicable as a traitor in the eyes of patriots, and so it behooves everyone to see that the instinct for laying in winter supplies does not bridge the gap which separates savers from hoarders—patriots from criminals.

This is a year of general thrift and economy. All the food that is not eaten in the homes will go to our ever increasing army or to the allies. Just enough of the staple foods on hand to run a family for a short time is the best means of securing drastic saving on all sides. Plenty in sight tends to promote waste. It may seem thrifty to the householder to buy food ahead. But there is a great difference between food economy and pocketbook economy, and of the two, food economy is the most important in time of war.

## Army Cooks Are Trained To Prevent Food Waste

Food wastage is usually the fault of the cook. If the meals are badly cooked, they cannot be eaten, even by those who are followers of the slogan "Clean your plate."

This fact has been recognized by the government, and that is why the army training camp for overseas cooks was established at Fort Worth, Texas. Nine hundred skilled cooks have been graduated in classes of 300 each.

One of the principal things they are taught is conservation. Army cooks are taught to throw all scraps of meat and bone into a twenty-gallon pot, where the mixture is boiled and the fat rendered. The stock is then used for gravies and soups.

They save flour, too. A record of food conservation was kept at Camp Bowie, which is the name of the cooking camp at Fort Worth. Of the 72,179 pounds allowed the camp in fourteen days, only 36,165 pounds were used, and yet every man had all the bread he desired.

The army cooks are given lectures and instructions in rations, bills of fare, preparation, sanitation, temperatures, mess management, stock sheets, field cooking, etc. They learn food values as applied to army conditions.

Women in their homes ought to take an added interest in their own duties—which are just like those of the army cook, only on a smaller scale—when they contemplate this wholesale housekeeping that is being done so scientifically for their sons. The part of feeding the home army is just as important.

## Just Thoughtlessness—That's All

He wore a service pin upon his coat. Every day at the office he told them proudly how glad he was that his son could be in the fight even if he himself was too old to go. Then one day he mentioned carelessly that the sugar shortage was surely bringing the war home to us. "The restaurants, you know, have been cut down so that they only serve you a teaspoonful for your coffee and about the same amount for your oatmeal. I like mine sweeter, so I've taken to buying it myself. Then I carry it with me in an envelope."

There was silence in the office for a minute. Then one of the older men spoke up:

"My son's wife and the two children have come to live with us since John went to war. Their mother's preached to them, I guess. This morning little John took just a half-teaspoonful of sugar on his cereal. I asked him why he did that, for he loves sweets. What do you suppose he said? 'Why, grandpa, we must feed the world.'"

Again there was a silence in the office. But the first man was a good American.

"I guess you meant that for me, Stanley. I'm not angry, but I think you know that I have been behind every move our government has made."

"I know you have. That's just why I couldn't understand you on this thing. It isn't as if there weren't a reason for it. It isn't as if the whole thing wasn't tied up with getting men overseas and sending them food after they get there. It takes ships to get sugar into the country. It's just as if you were holding back your boy because you wanted the ship which might take him over to go down to Cuba first and get you some sugar."

"I see."

"I know your heart's in the right place, I know you're proud that your son has gone and that you're able yourself to get in a few good licks at home. But we've all of us got to learn to think in international terms—or else the autocratic empire over there will teach us how to think nothing but German. I know you're not consciously with the enemy. You're just thoughtless—that's all. But have any of us any right to be thoughtless any more?"

"I guess you're right, all right. It has been thoughtlessness. But—well, you're right, no one has a right to be thoughtless now. I don't like my coffee with only one teaspoonful of sugar or my oatmeal either—but I guess I can learn if the rest of you and even the children can."



## County Agent An Important Factor

### Records Show They Made Large Contributions to State's Record in Food Production.

"The agricultural county agents have been an important factor in helping to meet the government's demands for an increased food production," said Prof. G. I. Christie, director of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation. "Their normal plan of work," he said, "has been readjusted and speeded up in order that the greatest results might be obtained in the shortest possible time. In their effort to organize and federate the productive forces within their counties, they have perfected 273 organizations, fifty of which were Better Farming Associations and twenty-five registered men's organizations. Through the various organizations, every farmer in Indiana can be reached on short notice.

"The hearty co-operation of the State Council of Defense, Commercial Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, banks and similar organizations with the State Food Committee and the agricultural extension agencies of Purdue University, has aided much in promoting the war program for a greater food production. Especially trained men from the United States Department of Agriculture and the different departments of Purdue, who are specialists in their respective lines, have assisted county agents materially in carrying their projects forward."

The summary of the county agent work, which follows, shows in a very tangible way the real value of the county agent to Indiana agriculture. This summary is taken in part from the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1918, prepared under the direction of T. A. Coleman, state leader of county agents.

#### Crop Improvement.

Co-operating in the state-wide seed corn campaign, county agents established and superintended 1,568 community testing stations, which tested 101,226 bushels of seed. County Agent Marshall of Gibson County maintained a community tester with a capacity of 500 bushels. A total of 604,973 bushels were tested under the general direction of the county agents throughout the state.

The Indiana agents assisted in obtaining the 25 per cent increase in the wheat acreage asked by the federal government. Over 7,356 farmers followed their suggestions in the growing of 159,137 acres. This work included the selection and treatment of the seed wheat, fertilization and preparation of the seed bed, and insect control. During May and June of 1918 every county was organized for the saving of grain and to prepare for an increased production of 1919. More than 400 fields of wheat were approved for seed under the supervision of county agents, which will help to furnish pure seed for the 1919 crop.

Following the drive to eradicate oats smut, in which the county agents took a leading part, 32,789 farmers treated seed oats for 495,411 acres. The acreage sown with treated seed was approximately one-third the total acreage sown to oats in 1918. This work meant a saving of approximately \$1,000,000 to the Indiana farmers, or ten times the cost of maintaining county agent work in the state for one year.

Valuable service was rendered in the control of insects damaging crops. The south and central section of the state was badly infested with grasshoppers, which were doing millions of dollars' worth of damage to clover and corn. Demonstrations were held showing how to apply poison bran bait and showing the proper use of the hopper dozer.

Other work accomplished under the direction of county agents during the year includes the planning of 324 crop rotations and the planning and adopting of 118 drainage systems embracing 3,786 acres. Acid and rock phosphate were used extensively in reinforcing manures. The agents report this practice on 5,631 farms.

Soils were tested for acidity on 2,505 farms, leading to the purchase of 45,265 tons of ground limestone.

#### Livestock Improvement.

The State Food Committee fostered a campaign for a 20 per cent increase in pork production upon the request of the government. Demonstrations were planned by the Animal Husbandry Department of Purdue and carried out by the county agents to show the proper utilization of feeds at hand and to increase the interest in better livestock.

In Shelby County, County Agent R. G. East directed an importation into the county of 2,247 hogs, and 33,000 bushels of soft corn was fed to these hogs. The farmers made a good profit on this corn, which otherwise would have been a great loss.

County Agent T. S. McCulloch conducted a feeder hog exchange through which 2,751 hogs were exchanged within the county and 2,000 head shipped in from other counties.

Thirty-eight livestock breeders' associations were organized during the year with a membership of 1,263. Some of these associations include all lines of pure-bred stock, while others are restricted to one breed.

A pure-bred livestock breeders' association was formed in Jasper County as part of their Better Farming Association under the leadership of County Agent Leaming, 1917. This association brought 45 head of pure-bred Shorthorn calves into the county, to be distributed to boys and girls. On the day these calves were distributed a pure-bred show was held and a Shorthorn Breeders' Association was perfected. The Junior Shorthorn Breeders' Association was organized among the boys in the Calf Club, and within a short time the Hereford breeders of the county organized. These associations have a membership of seventy-three. Twelve pure-bred sires and seven pure-bred cows have been purchased within the year, in addition to the forty-five pure-bred Shorthorn heifers.

County agents have been instrumental in bringing into their respective counties ten registered stallions, 174 registered bulls, 463 registered cows, fifty-four registered rams and 370 registered boars. County agents assisted in starting eight cow testing associations, which tested 2,687 cows; of the number tested 247 were discarded because they were "boarders." In addition 1,985 cows were tested by individuals, and approximately 2,000 balanced rations were figured and adopted to local conditions.

A silo drive was launched by the State Food Committee in 1917 and continued throughout the year, and as a result 3,071 silos were erected previous to June 30, 1918. County agents assisted effectively in this work.

During the year, 196 hog cholera control clubs were organized. Through community co-operation and by aiding these organizations the agents have done much to control hog cholera. Mr. Coleman's report shows that 39,860 hogs were vaccinated upon the suggestion of county agents.

#### Farm Management.

Farm analysis records help the individual farmer and county agent to size up the farm business as a whole, and enables the farmer to eliminate the leaks. The farm business was analyzed on 550 farms, and the management of 165 farms has been altered as a result, in addition to 3,254 farmers keeping partial or complete farm accounts.

The labor shortage on farms during the past year has been a serious problem. The problem has been handled through community co-operation, the organization of the city forces and through the labor exchange handled in the county agent's office. In this way 3,195 farms were supplied with a total of 5,868 laborers. In addition to this work, "shock troops" were organized during the harvest season, consisting of town men who have done farm work, to assist in the fields either all day or in the evenings from five o'clock until dark.

Because of the diminishing of the herds, Europe will face serious food shortages for years after peace is achieved.—U. S. Food Administration.

## War Council Sends Report to Chapters

(Continued from Page 1)

navy in caring for our own boys. The Red Cross does not pretend to do the work of the Medical Corps of the army or the navy; its purpose is to help and to supplement.

Nor does the Red Cross seek to glorify what it does or those who do it; our satisfaction is in the result, which, we are assured by Secretary Baker, General Pershing, General Ireland and all our leaders, is of inestimable value and of indispensable importance.

By the first of January your Red Cross will have working in France upwards of 5,000 Americans—a vivid contrast to the little group of eighteen men and women which, as the first Red Cross commission to France, sailed about June 1, 1917, to initiate our efforts in Europe.

Under your commission to France the work has been carefully organized, facilities have been provided, and effective efforts made to so co-operate with the army as to carry out the determination of the American people, and especially of the members of the Red Cross, that our boys "over there" shall lack for nothing which may add to their safety, comfort and happiness.

Your Red Cross now has active, operating commissions in France, in England, in Italy, in Belgium, in Palestine and in Greece. You have sent a shipload of relief supplies and a group of devoted workers to northern Russia; you have dispatched a commission to work behind our armies in eastern Siberia; you have sent special representatives to Denmark, to Serbia and the island of Madeira.

Your Red Cross is thus extending relief to the armies and navies of our allies, and you are carrying a practical message of hope and relief to the friendly peoples of afflicted Europe and Asia.

Indeed, we are told by those best informed in the countries of our allies that the efforts of your Red Cross to aid the soldiers and to sustain the morale of the civilian populations left at home, especially in France and Italy, have constituted a very real factor in winning the war.

The veil has already begun to lift.

The defection of Bulgaria, which by the time this message can be read may have been followed by events still more portentous, may point the way to yet greater Red Cross opportunity and obligation. "The cry from Macedonia" to come and help will probably prove one of the most appealing messages to which the world has ever listened.

What the Red Cross may be called upon to do in the further course of the war, or with the coming of victory, peace and reconstruction, it would be idle to attempt to prophesy.

But your great organization, in very truth "the people," has shown itself equal to any call, ready to respond to any emergency.

The American Red Cross has become not so much an organization as a great movement, seeking to embody in organized form the spirit of service, the spirit of sacrifice—in short, all that is best and highest in the ideals and aspirations of our country.

Indeed we cannot but believe that this wonderful spirit, which service in and for the Red Cross has invoked in this war, is destined to become in our national life an element of permanent value.

At Christmas time we shall ask the whole American people to answer the Red Cross Christmas roll call. It will constitute a unique appeal to every man, woman and child in this great land of ours to become enrolled in our army of mercy.

It is the hope of the War Council that this Christmas membership roll call shall constitute a reconstruction of the whole American people, an inspiring reassertion to mankind that in this hour of world tragedy not to conquer but to serve is America's supreme aim.

THE WAR COUNCIL  
OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

HENRY P. DAVISON, *Chairman*.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1918.

Saving food is necessary to winning the war.



# U. S. Food Administration for Indiana

## Official Regulations and Penalties Imposed

Mrs. Frances Fender, of Centerville, Ind., a wealthy woman, was found by Harry W. Gilbert, federal food administrator for Wayne county, to have hoarded more than seventy pounds of sugar. Mrs. Fender was permitted to pay into the Red Cross \$250 as a penalty for thus violating the food regulations.

D. A. Epperson, of Princeton was found to have gone away from home and purchased sugar in violation of the official regulations. As a penalty he was permitted to pay \$10 into the local chapter of the Red Cross.

Effective October 15th the food administration will expect consumers to purchase his allotment semi-monthly. This will eliminate irregularities in the distribution and the exact apportionment on a basis of two pounds per persons per month, saving approximately 200,000,000 pounds of sugar annually, it is estimated.

Because he was found to have hoarded sugar Clarence Cook, a farmer living near North Manchester was reclassified by his local draft board and from a deferred class put into Class A-1 and certified for service. His father-in-law John Mennecker was permitted to make a contribution of \$25 to the Red Cross for the same offense.

Every woman in Switzerland county is expected to join a United States Food club. Mrs. E. P. Downey, county president, has planned a house-to-house canvass for membership.

Manufacturers of gelatine preparations who will agree to supply hospitals and similar institutions will be accorded sugar, as essential industries.

No licenses for the importation of coffee into the United States will be issued by the United States food administration, except to the United States Sugar equalization board. Outstanding licenses have been revoked after October 18th. The food administration urges a universal policy of economy in the use of coffee in order that shipping requirements may be reduced to a minimum. Annual importations of coffee into the United States exceed 500,000 tons, and strictest conservation is regarded as necessary to avoid enforced rationing.

### Practice These Rules and Be Patriotic.

Use cereals (meal, cereal breakfast foods, etc.) freely, taking pains to prepare them with great care and to vary the kind used from day to day if necessary to keep people from tiring of them.

Remember that a quart of whole milk a day for each child, to be used as a beverage and in cooking, is not too much.

Try to make the dishes served of such size that there will be enough to satisfy the appetite of the family and no unnecessary table and plate waste.

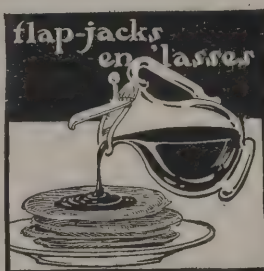
Do not be above noticing whether anything usable is thrown away with the garbage, which always shows how thriftily food is used in a household.

Many inexpensive materials can be made attractive and the diet can be pleasantly varied by a wise use of different flavorings.

"Finicky" tastes in food often prevent the use of many valuable materials.

Good food habits are an important part of personal hygiene and thrift. Children get such habits by having suitable amounts of suitable foods served to them and then being expected to eat what is set before them.

True economy and patriotism lie not only in buying wisely, but also in making the fullest possible use of what is bought.



U. S. Food Administration.  
'Sides savin' fats en wheat, we got ter save sugar. De bes' way ter save sugar is ter use syrups en honey.

A nice 1 1/2 pitcher full er 'lasses conveyed by a fleet er buckwheat cakes is one er de bes' ways to 'get crosst' wid de sugar projick,— en it saves wheat flour too.

## Food Questions Answered

Members of United States Food Clubs and others interested in the success of the conservation program are urged to familiarize themselves with the following facts:

*Why restrict wheat when we have such a big harvest?*

The program is calculated to supply home consumption, to send what we ought to furnish the allies, to reserve enough to carry us over the end of the year—and that's all. Unrestricted wheat consumption would not meet the program.

*Why let down the wheat rule to 80-20?*

We can use more wheat because we have more. This is not so much a let-down as it might seem. The old rule covered bread and all cereals; this applies to bread, cereal use otherwise to be encouraged. So far as it does let down the enforcement of substitutes, it is because we shall be poorer this year in feed for cattle than in food for people.

*Why must we use substitutes?*

In addition to economic reasons, the United States and the allies have agreed on a universal victory bread. The least we can do is to share equally with those whose burden is greater than ours.

*Why not ship corn?*

We do, we will; but armies can be better fed with raised bread, and, where there is no proper kitchen outfit for baking, some wheat is needed for bread.

*Why is sugar restricted?*

To win the war by sending men on ships borrowed from Asiatic sources, set free by furnishing sugar from American sources.

*How long will the sugar restriction continue?*

There is no probability of relaxing the program within the next six months.

*Why doesn't Canada conserve sugar?*

The allowance in Canada is 1 1/2 pounds per person per month.

*Why not close the candy shops?*

Their sugar supply has been cut down 50 per cent. That's enough until further measures are feasible.

*Why make us save when the breweries and distilleries waste grain?*

They don't; they are going out of business as fast as their present stocks are exhausted.

*Why doesn't the government do something about prices?*

The law gives no authority to fix any price to the producer, except wheat. The Food Administration provides against profiteering by manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers; provides against waste and speculation in the main channels of trade; the administration points out a method of fixing fair prices by local communities. The community itself must police retail prices, and nobody else can.

*Why doesn't the government lay down a schedule of rations to follow?*

There is no schedule of rations that will suit all people. There is one necessary portion for a coal heaver and another for a retired clergyman; one for a boy with hollow legs, another for a young salesman, another for a middle-aged accountant. The mother who feeds four children, sweeps, cooks, sews, scrubs, and works in the garden cannot live on what will suffice the dear old lady with folded hands. What is abundance on a Florida piazza would be famine for a lumberjack where it's twenty below.

The ration changes every few weeks and every few miles to agree with what's in the market.

You could find an average, but you can't eat an average.

The ration must be set by every household and by every individual according to age, occupation, activity and residence.

Finding the ration for each home and person requires intelligent study of food values and intelligent advice from those who know how much nutrition is in each sort of food and how much it takes to keep going.

*Why not compulsory rations?*  
The success of America's great experiment in democracy—the volunteer basis—as compared with partial failure of all compulsory schemes is the best answer.

## Food Club Notes Home Division

The postponement of Home Card Week until the first week in December will give the food clubs an opportunity to prepare for more efficient work in distributing the new home program. The time should also be spent in getting ready for a double task, as a new Food Administration window card is to be distributed at the same time. Specifications for the new window card have been received from Washington. The cards will be distributed among the county presidents during November.

The organization of colored food clubs is progressing rapidly. City presidents have been appointed in Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Anderson, Marion and Brazil. In these centers the formation of food clubs among the colored people is making good progress.

Mrs. John R. Martin, Newton, has resigned as county president of United States food clubs for Fountain County. Miss Helen Martin of Veedsburg has been appointed as her successor.

Mrs. Gwendolyn M. Heath, county president of United States food clubs, has offered two Thrift Stamps for the best slogan for Fulton County food clubs. Rivalry has been promoted among the townships for the honor of turning in the winning slogan.

### No Government Publication.

Agents in many places are canvassing from door to door with publications purporting to be issued by the government, representing that they have official sanction. They are charging as high as \$4.75 for the publication. The Food Administration has been requested to warn people in Indiana that no such publications have been authorized by the government. The publications issued by the government are always given away or sold at cost, or sold under contract with the publisher. Anyone who engages in a scheme such as above described is guilty of false representation if no more. All such cases should be reported to the Department of Justice for action.

The Food Administration does not ask you to stop eating any particular food; it asks you to use less of all food.



Nov 8

America will not quit until the war is won. To win we must practice thrift.  
Mere possession of means does not justify waste. Be frugal.



# Indiana Bulletin

OF

WAR ACTIVITIES AND FOOD REGULATIONS



Volume II

STATE CAPITOL, INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 1, 1918

Numbr 12

## Council Will Probe Reconstruction Plans

**Survey Requested of Unused or Unoccupied Farm Lands for Settlement by Returning Soldiers.**

A report from Charles A. Kelso, chairman of the Floyd County Council of Defense, on the matter of the allegation of C. F. Williamson that there had been discrimination against negro children in excluding them from the presentation of a patriotic moving picture in New Albany, was read to the Indiana State Council of Defense at its regular meeting October 29th. The statement declared that there had been no discourtesy to negroes, as charged, and that only in one instance had admittance been denied, to a moving picture show operated entirely apart from the council of defense, and as an individual and private enterprise. Statements to prove the loyalty of the owner of the picture show, and denying an intimation of his disloyalty, also were included in the letter. On motion of Frank Wampler, the report of Chairman Kelso was placed on file and the incident closed.

A telegram from Franklin K. Lane, chairman of the field division of the Council of National Defense, who also is Secretary of the Interior in the President's cabinet, was read by Chairman Foley, to the council. The telegram set forth the purpose of the reclamation service to make a survey of the unused and unoccupied farm lands of the country for settlement by returning soldiers. In this connection T. A. Coleman, acting director of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation, stated that while there is no unused or unoccupied tillable land in the State, he believed there would be found a place on the farm for every returned soldier who comes back to Indiana upon a declaration of peace. He added that the problem anticipated is one of keeping the ex-soldiers content upon the farms, after the entertainment and new social conditions experienced in the training camps and in the field of action. Chairman Foley's announcement that he would name a committee to investigate the subject fully, which committee would include Isaac D. Straus, who represents farm interests on the council, met with approval.

The report of the Committee on Proposed Construction was approved. The committee was authorized to act in behalf of the entire council on urgent matters, so that its sessions would least interfere with the regularity and punctuality of future council sessions. Full approval of its reports will be made at later meetings, as the records are made up.

Isaac D. Straus, Federal State Director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, reported upon the activities of his organization during the year of its existence. The report, which appears elsewhere in this Bulletin, was given a vote of emphatic approval by the council.

Charles Fox reported that the extraordinary activity of "Lieutenant Burns" of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, in connection with the Connorsville Furniture Company, by addressing letters to citizens of Rushville "demanding" that "unless at present engaged in essential war work," they return to the furniture plant where they were said to have been "formerly employed," was due entirely to "misrepresentations" and that the entire matter

had been referred to the Department of Labor at Washington.

A letter from Chairman John C. Stevens, of the Warren County Council of Defense, asking the good offices of the state council in securing thirty-day furloughs of boys from training camps for helping during the corn harvest, was read by the chairman. It was announced in this connection that an order had been promulgated against all furloughs from training camps, because of the influenza epidemic. With the consent of the council, the chairman agreed to take up the proposal later with the adjutant general.

The council voted to make a part of its record a letter of appreciation from Will H. Wade, federal reserve sales director, for the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in Indiana. This letter appears elsewhere in this Bulletin.

Charles Fox read a telegram from the National Association of Railway Expressmen, asking the council to intervene in their behalf in an effort to secure a hearing of their wage grievance before the War Labor Board or the director general of railroads. On motion of A. W. Brady, the council agreed to call the matter to the attention of the federal officials, with a request that they give it proper attention promptly.

Dr. Charles P. Emerson, chairman of the medical section, stated that apparently the "peak" of the influenza epidemic has been reached in Indiana, except in the southwestern part. Dr. Emerson said there has been no spread of the influenza through the air, but that its further spread has been due wholly to personal contact. He said the spread had been in three directions, "east to west, camp centrifugally and from Chicago southward." The State is suffering from a want of nurses, and the medical section is planning still further stimulation of the campaign for nurses, Dr. Emerson declared. He said a rule to enforce a proper wearing of masks would quickly bring the disease under control, and that people will help prevent serious consequences if they will cough and sneeze into their own handkerchiefs. Dr. Emerson described the national situation as "very serious."

On the recommendation of the special committee to investigate the plans of the Rev. Brown of Anderson, for a work of conservation among boys, the council will await the results of an experiment planned by the county council of defense in Madison County.

On motion of Frank Wampler, and upon an explanation by the director of publicity, that Miss Harvey had prepared, without pay, a poster for distribution in the campaign to encourage thrift, and the saving of man-power, the council adopted the following:

Whereas, Miss Jeanette Harvey has prepared for the use of the Indiana State Council of Defense a poster of rare merit and great value in the encouragement of thrift, and the conservation of man-power; and

Whereas, Miss Harvey has made this work entirely gratuitous, in recognition and appreciation both of its artistic merit and intrinsic value, be it

Resolved, That the Council does herewith record its satisfaction with the enterprise so generously volunteered, and its sincere gratitude to the author thereof; that a copy of this resolution be addressed to Miss Harvey and that this action become a part of the official record of the council.

The council adjourned to meet Wednesday, November 6th, Tuesday, November 5th, the regular meeting date, being election day.

## Our Duty to Aliens Is Clearly Outlined

**Americanization Work Suggested by State Council of Defense Committee to Each County.**

Calling upon County Americanization committees to secure at once a survey of the foreign born population in their communities, and to arrange wherever possible to secure their attendance at such course of instruction as will qualify them for intelligent and effective citizenship, the committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense, in a special communication on the subject, says:

As you have heretofore been advised, the Council of National Defense and the Indiana State Council of Defense have pledged full support to the call of the Government of the United States for immediate action to equip the foreign-born with a knowledge of the English language, American ideals of liberty and of the free institutions by which that liberty is attained and safe-guarded; so that those who come here to enjoy these blessings may realize their hopes to the fullest extent and may become strong, active, right-thinking Americans.

The Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor, which is in direct touch with declarants and applicants for citizenship throughout the process of naturalization has for some years co-operated with the public schools of the United States, through its general and field officers, in a campaign of Americanization. These activities of the Bureau of Naturalization are recognized and have been extended by the Act of Congress of May 9, 1918, which provides, among other things, for the publication and distribution of a student's textbook to declarants and applicants for citizenship in attendance upon evening courses in language and citizenship in our public schools, and a corresponding teachers' manual. The public schools have shown a laudable spirit of co-operation in this work; have offered instruction to those who have presented themselves at these evening courses, and have co-operated through lists of declarants and applicants received from the Bureau of Naturalization, and by mass meetings of such declarants, in securing an increased attendance at these courses.

For the full realization of the desire of the Government for adequate instruction of all such persons who require it in a knowledge of our language, traditions and institutions, as contemplated in the legislation above referred to, the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor now comes to the State Council of Defense, and, relying upon their appreciation of the immediate urgency of this work and upon their faithful support of the needs of the Government, presents a concrete program of certain things to be carried out in a general systematic plan to secure the attendance upon the courses above referred to of all persons who can profit by such instruction. The essence of this plan is to bring to bear upon such persons all the weight of the Government's expressed desire, the approval of employers and every sanction which will determine them to attend the courses and secure the instruction they require. The Americaniza-

(Continued on Page 7)

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## Patriotism in Indiana

Allen County.—J. R. McCulloch, treasurer of the County Council of Defense, has received the following wire from Art Smith, Fort Wayne's famous aviator, now stationed at Dayton as an instructor of U. S. aviation students: "To be serviceable for all types of planes, present and future, a landing field should have two pathways smooth and level, lying east and west, north and south. Such a landing will not be used extensively at present, but it would be well to have the tract reserved." This wire was in response to a letter sent to Mr. Smith from one of the members of the council inquiring about the kind of a field needed. According to Smith's idea, the runways would cross, forming a large cross which would permit the aviators to land in either direction. A committee was appointed by the council to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce to formulate plans to provide such a field, as it is thought possible that Fort Wayne could be put on an air postal route if the proper landing could be provided.

Clark County.—After a discussion of the menace of dogs to the sheep industry, the Clark County Council of Defense adopted the following resolution: "That all owners of dogs are urged to strictly obey the law in regard to keeping or harboring dogs; and to keep their dogs tied or confined at night in order to reduce the killing or maiming of sheep and fowls; and that all citizens report to the proper authorities all dogs unlawfully kept or permitted to run at large, and that all officers make special efforts to enforce all laws against dogs. That economy conservation be strictly practiced in feeding dogs."

Elkhart County.—The county chairman for the Fourth Liberty Loan states that over one-fifth of the rural subscriptions in Elkhart County were due entirely to the work of the County Council of Defense. A number of recalcitrants were brought before the council, which held sessions daily for a week. In one instance a \$5,000 subscription was secured, and the total for the week amounted to about \$125,000. One "conscientious objector," in lieu of taking Liberty Bonds, gave \$500 to the Red Cross.

Fayette County.—To promote interest in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign the women's committee, through its chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, offered a prize essay contest on the "Fourth Liberty Loan" in the Connersville schools, from 5-B in the grades up through the high school. The winners will each receive a handsomely engraved certificate when the ban lifts and schools are reopened.

Lake County.—The drain made by the military draft has brought the first elevator girl to Gary, and hereafter the elevator in the Gary Theatre Building will be run by a young woman.... The county wheat crop will average 25.8 bushels to the acre, according to figures compiled by County Agent V. A. Place. Formaldehyde is being used quite extensively in the treatment of wheat. Records show that 640 pints of the fluid have been disposed of in the county. In preparing the solution for the treatment of the wheat seed, one quart of formaldehyde is required for a half barrel of water. The wheat seed is then sprayed with the solution and some of the finest crops are said to be the result. Although the general average for the county is 25.8 bushels per acre, some yields are recorded as high as 42 bushels.

Laporte County.—Saturday, October 5th, was appointed by Secretary McAdoo as a day of celebration for the women war workers of America, and in accordance with that fact 325 women of Laporte County gathered at the Masonic Temple in Laporte for lunch, entertainment, good fellowship and greetings. Lunch was served at 12:30, following an address of welcome by Mrs. McGill. Talks were given by Mrs. Francis Parker, of Chicago, who has spent many months in France, and by Rev. Dr. Titus, of Mishawaka, who related a number of personal experiences with the men "over there." A splendid musical program completed the day. Practically every woman's organization and club in the county was represented, and the general sentiment was that similar community gatherings at stated times would bring the various organizations in closer touch and assist in the large plan of women in war work.

Marion County.—All ground crossings of the Pennsylvania lines within the city limits of Indianapolis will be guarded by women hereafter as a result of a test made by the office of Captain James Hussey, chief special agent. Captain Hussey put seven women to work as crossing tenders about a month ago. The experiment has proved a success, and it is now planned to replace men with women on what is known as the "first trick" of the day—a 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. shift. Women are now devising at four crossings in Irvington, Audubon Road and Ritter, Downey and Butler avenues. Others are at Davidson street, Terrace avenue and Raymond street. There are about twenty crossings in the city that will require women. The age limit has been set at forty-five years. Women under twenty-five are not eligible. Preference will be given those who have husbands in military service. All must pass a medical examination and have especially good eyesight and hearing. The women are to receive \$75 a month.

Ohio County.—At the last meeting of the Ohio County Council of Defense it was decided to have a War Chest for the purpose of creating a county fund to take care of the various war relief calls for this and the coming year. The council appointed an executive board, which in turn, will have the power of selecting a board of directors to handle the matter.

Perry County.—The county chairman of the War Mothers, Mrs. Philip Schlemmer, co-operating with the director of the women's work of the county Red Cross Chapter, will have charge of the distribution of brassards to the parents and wives of men who make the supreme sacrifice in the service of their country.... In this time of suffering from the influenza epidemic the officers and women workers of the Perry County Red Cross Chapter at Tell City proved the splendid practical service of their organization at home as well as in the field. Quietly and systematically they went to work, lending help wherever possible, making masks for nurses and patients, supplying food for the sick, and furnishing day and night nurses in homes where entire families were stricken.

Shelby County.—Active work in the Boys' Pig Club is now under way. Russell G. East, county agent, purchased fourteen young Poland China gilts, which have been placed in the care of one boy from each township. Each boy who accepts a pig must make two agreements. One is that he must give a note for the price of the pig, this note to be due in one year. At the end of one year, if he is successful, he shall return two pigs of his litter and the rest are his. At the end of the first year 28 pigs will be returned to Mr. East and in turn each of these will be given to 28 boys who will give \$6 in return at the end of the year. In 1920 the 56 pigs resulting from the contest will be sold and the profits will be divided among each of the contestants of each year's club.

Wabash County.—Through the patriotic efforts of Mrs. Mary Curless, who is in her eightieth year, the Red Cross of Wabash County is richer by \$76.30, the proceeds from a sale and dinner held on the Curless farm.

## Red Cross Activities

Red Cross chapters throughout Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, the Lake Division Red Cross States, are instructed to avoid making any appeal for funds or membership in connection with the United War Work Campaign to be carried on the week of November 11.

The Red Cross the week of December 16 will conduct a national campaign for membership, to be known as the Christmas Roll Call. The next campaign for Red Cross war funds will be held sometime next spring.

At the request of Surgeon General Ireland, the American Red Cross has begun work recruiting fifteen hundred nurses' aids to be sent to France immediately to help care for the sick and wounded soldiers in our military establishments. Heretofore the army has not used nurses' aids in hospitals, but the splendid work done by these volunteer workers during the present epidemic of Spanish influenza has proven their work to be valuable. They have been serving in French military hospitals for some time and also rendering great service to convalescent and children's hospitals in France which are maintained by the American Red Cross.

Application for overseas service should be made at once to division officers of the American Red Cross. Information on this subject can be obtained at Red Cross chapters.

Women between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five who have completed the American Red Cross course in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick or who have had an equal amount of experience in the sick room, are eligible for enrollment. The service is for the duration of the war with a salary allowance of \$30 a month plus maintenance, laundering of uniforms and traveling expenses.

Women with brothers in service and married women with husbands not in service and beyond the draft age will be accepted. A plan to permit mothers with sons in service to serve in this capacity is under consideration. Classes to provide instruction for women desirous of serving overseas in this capacity are now being organized by American Red Cross chapters.

Red Cross activity, designated as military relief to distinguish it from the work done for the families of the soldiers by the home service branch of the organization, cost \$2,110,686 up to the end of June, and calls for an appropriation of \$3,475,000 for the remainder of the year.

Most of the 1,750,000 men now overseas and the 1,000,000 camps here have received knitted articles from the Red Cross. At the end of last July the organization had distributed 2,240,514

sweaters, 776,615 mufflers, 1,054,814 wristlets, 645,961 helmets, 2,143,921 pairs of socks and 419,822 comfort kits to soldiers in the United States and its territories. This is exclusive of the large quantities of similar articles distributed in the war zone. The women volunteer workers of the Red Cross produced these comforts which are intended to supplement the equipment provided by the army.

The department of military relief of the Red Cross has established 700 canteens on the railway lines of the country and at embarkation points, 55,000 women workers volunteering their services for this work to the end that our fighting men may be refreshed when traveling.

## President Wilson's Approval

"I am very glad to hear of the creation of the Field Division of the Council of National Defense, which, by amalgamating the executive functions of the State Councils Section and the Woman's Committee of the council has become the single connecting link between the council and the other federal departments and administrations on the one hand and the state councils of defense and state divisions of the Woman's Committee on the other. I have already had occasion more than once to express my warm appreciation of the accomplishments of the state councils and the national organization of the Woman's Committee. It seems to me that the action which you have now taken, recognizing as it does the policy of joint action and common effort on the part of men and women, is sound in principle and serves the interests of efficiency. It is gratifying to know that this policy has already been followed in a large number of States, and I am sure that you will agree with me that it is worthy of adoption generally throughout the country."—Extract from letter from President Wilson to Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior and chairman of the Field Division of the Council of National Defense.

## Indiana in the Fourth Loan

The following letter was read to the Indiana State Council of Defense at its meeting October 29th, and upon motion, ordered spread upon the official records:

Treasury Department  
LIBERTY LOAN ORGANIZATION  
Federal Reserve District Number Seven  
106 East Market Street

Indianapolis, Ind., October 21, 1918.

Hon. Michael E. Foley, Chairman, Indiana State Council of Defense, State House, Indianapolis, Indiana.

My Dear Mr. Foley—The people of the State of Indiana have lived up fully to the best traditions of Hoosier life in making the Fourth Liberty Loan the complete success, which now is recorded. The record of the State will be second to none when all phases of the results are known.

Without the wholly patriotic atmosphere which pervades every county and which has been made possible, in large degree, by the work of the INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE, no such financial effort as has just been completed, could have been successful.

It has been the solid sentiment of the people of Indiana, determined to win the war at any cost, that has carried Indiana through in this Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. The thanks of all of the citizens of Indiana are due the State Council of Defense for its co-operation with the Liberty Loan organization, which has benefited greatly from the council's constant efforts towards the development of the spirit of war sacrifice in the citizens of every county.

We are glad to add our own personal appreciation for the efforts of yourself and your organization.

Very truly yours,  
WILL H. WADE,  
Federal Reserve Director of Sales for Indiana.



## War Has Laid a Heavy Hand On Children of United States

The following "Outline for the Fourteen-Minute Women on Child Welfare" constitutes Bulletin No. 106, signed by Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, Indiana state chairman of Child Welfare work, the first great reconstruction program promulgated by the Federal Government:

War has laid a heavy hand on the children of the United States. As much as our hearts bleed for the children of devastated France and Belgium and Serbia, as much as we ought to do for them, let us not forget the children of our own nation, and their sufferings. The loss or absence of the father, the drawing of the mother into industry, the high price of food, clothing and scarcity of fuel will pinch the children of the working people. It will crush the poor. One hundred thousand children under six die needless deaths in the United States annually. Many, many more suffer preventable illness and afflictions. Thousands who do not die grow up to a sickly existence, bringing more sickly children into the world, unable to do their part as citizens, often a burden on the community.

Think what the nation has lost in man power by the preventable deaths of our children in the last twenty-one years! Think what it has lost in military power by those who have been allowed to grow up with defects that unfit them for military service!

This is the one great reason the Government has established the "Children's Year." The year is already more than half gone. The task assigned us for that year is to save the 100,000 children from needless deaths. Indiana's quota is 2,594. How many are we going to save?

It depends on the public intelligence and the public interest, and that is why the Fourteen-Minute speakers are asked to present it. The county and township Child Welfare chairman have the task assigned to them, but they cannot do it without public help. The mothers must help. The Parent Teachers Clubs must help. The church societies must help. Doctors and nurses must help, for we cannot save the babies without them. Legislators must help, because we cannot maintain public health as it should be without health officers on the job every minute—and that means the all-time health officer. In no community that has not an all-time health officer can all of our health laws be properly enforced. In many communities the enforcement is a joke. So please be sure to tell your State representative and senator that you expect him to vote for the all-time health officer, as a Child Welfare measure. Tell him, too, that you want him to help strengthen the school attendance law.

Now, the whole State of Indiana has been stirred to get the babies to the clinics where they were weighed, measured and registered. Some counties made wonderful records. Others had a bad start, and many backsets, and did not make so good a showing. The cards were so slow coming that it made the work doubly hard. But the national department has removed the time limit, because they are so anxious to have the work done as thoroughly as possible, and it is hoped that the counties that have not brought up all their districts will take those districts now, as they can, and begin the clinics again. You see, it is your own community that suffers, if the defective children, or the diseased children are overlooked. Besides, Indiana suffers in two ways. First, we lose more of our children. Second, we lose our standing with the other States. Indiana started out well in the lead, but some of the other States are now going far ahead of us, because they are raising funds for State work and local work, and putting more and more energy into it.

We must remember, too, that some of the counties of Indiana are actually losing population! This means only one thing—that babies and mothers are not getting the right care. It is part of the work of the Children's Year to see that proper care is given both babies and mothers. This means one thing—medical care

and nursing. With our doctors and nurses going, and our quota not yet filled, what are we to do? We must call out our retired nurses, that are past the draft age, for government service. Is there not such a nurse in this community, who will take charge of a babies' clinic or welfare station for the rest of the Children's Year? Another thing we must do is to teach nursing in the schools, as part of our vocational training. The State Board of Education will direct you how to do it. Get the best baby doctor and the best baby (trained) nurse in your district to give a course of lectures and demonstrations to your older pupils, and to a class of women, on the simple points of nursing, sanitation and hygiene. It is one of the biggest things you can do for Indiana. And see that that doctor and nurse are on the school pay roll.

The most important thing to do, to save the babies, is to get the duplicate cards showing the children's weight, defects, etc. Every child needing a tonsil or adenoid operation should have it. Every cripple should have hospital care. Every undernourished child should have milk provided, if necessary. Eyes, teeth, ears, spines—all the organs that need care should have them. If the child's parents can do it, see that they are impressed with the necessity. If they are too poor, get some club or church or wealthy person to undertake it. This is the only way we can save our quota.

Wherever a welfare station can be established, for regular care of sick babies, that should be done. And wherever a nurse is available to do community welfare work, get her, by all means.

Now, of course, it is not enough to save babies' lives, or even to save them from defects. If they are to be valuable to the nation they must grow up strong and vigorous. This is the reason that the National Child Welfare Department launched a second drive, for recreation. It came too late to help much in the summer vacation, but it got a start, and took root. Some of the counties appointed a recreation director. That is what we want all of them to do. Every community has its special needs. Some provide well for their children, with supervised playgrounds, swimming and wading pools, libraries, and so on. Some have almost nothing.

The same is true of the schools. Some have splendid physical culture, under a trained director. Many have nothing. Some are giving up what they had. This is a great mistake. The Child Welfare Department is anxious that every child shall try for the bronze medal offered by the National Playground Association, to all that pass its physical efficiency tests. They are very simple athletic tests, and require running, jumping, ball throwing, "chinning" on a bar, and so on. The girls' test is not so strenuous as the boys'. In some cities physical standards of children have been made 30 per cent higher by these tests. Any child can do the work alone, but it is hoped they will be taken up by the physical directors in schools, along with other work; or, where there is no such work, the children will form athletic clubs. By writing to the National Playgrounds Association of America, 1 Madison avenue, New York City, you can get a pamphlet explaining all about the tests.

The State committee of Child Welfare has many other recreation plans. They are anxious that the childhood of Indiana shall have a chance for its best development, and all authorities agree that this means that the child shall have plenty of play, in the right surroundings.

One more thing the Government is concerned about: That is, that every child shall have an education. Indiana has fine educational advantages, and fine laws, but that does not prevent children from being kept out of school. In many communities the attendance law is not enforced. The national committee is now starting

a "Back to School" drive, for this very reason. They want to make sure that no child is employed in a mill or factory, and that every child of school age is in school. What they ask you to do is to appoint a committee, in each school district, that shall co-operate with the school authorities to see that all children are kept in school, when possible. A group of mothers, near the school house, are to be given the job of keeping in touch with the teacher and getting the names of truants or absentees. If the attendance officer fails to keep them in school, this group is to visit the families and find out whether any real trouble keeps the child away, then they are to give all possible help to get the child back. This means co-operation with the township trustee, perhaps. It will be a splendid thing for the teacher, the child and the parent. Where there is a Parent-Teachers Club the problem will be easily solved.

Now this, in a nutshell, is the work Indiana is expected to do for the Children's Year. Some of the States are raising large sums of money, and doing splendid things. Connecticut, for instance, has a "Special" car, an auto-truck, containing a nurse, and a demonstration and clinic outfit, that goes from town to town, holds baby clinics, and gives a movie show on child welfare. Some States are spending \$25,000.

We have not spent a penny in State work, but now we have come to the place where we are falling behind for lack of money. It has been all that the State chairman of Child Welfare could do to stay in her office and answer letters, write bulletins, and mail out literature. This takes all of her time and strength, and she has not been able to visit any of the counties, or to make any talks, or help with demonstrations. All that has been done has been by the splendid work of the women, working alone. This will do in some counties, but others have fewer doctors and nurses, and the women are overburdened with farm work, and must have help. So it has been decided to get a field secretary to help with the work, who can go to the counties, on call, and help Indiana really do some big things, that will bring us up to the line with the other States. So, each county is asked to raise \$20 to pay for this field worker, in any way it sees best. It may be done by selling the Women War Worker's buttons, if desired. If more money is raised, it will help cure a crippled child, or start a welfare station.

When the boys come back they are going to look with a different vision upon some of the things they left behind. They will not be so tolerant of the public neglect of the home, the family and the child. They will expect of us that we have, at least, taken care of the children in their absence. And those that never come back will need strong, vigorous, well trained youths, growing up to take their places. It is our part to see to it.

### Austria Advertises Food Needs.

There is fool propaganda that is super-propaganda; no missionaries are needed to spread it. The American assurance to the Allies of a bigger and better loaf traveled like light and warmed like sunshine. Headlines and billboards were unnecessary, for it was super-propaganda.

There is super-propaganda, too, that chills like November rain; and in spite of German skill in the art of concealment this kind of propaganda is traveling through the enemy country. Here are some want-ads from a Trieste newspaper which tell the story that will not down:

"Iron bed, pair of black trousers, and coat offered in exchange for foodstuffs."

"New novels, large collection, in exchange for five pounds of food."

"Finest stockings, lady's colored, in exchange for sugar or fats."

"Linen sheet wanted to make into a dress, for cash or maize meal."

"Yellow canary in exchange for a rabbit, Japanese vases for fats or beans."

"A business suit offered in exchange for one pound of fat."

The appropriate answer from America is redoubled effort to make the preponderance of food among the Allies become greater and greater as that of the enemy wanes.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense  
and  
United States Food Administration  
for Indiana

## The Council of Defense.

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MICHAEL E. FOLEY, Chairman  
JOHN V. WILSON, Secretary

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H. E. BISHOP	Licensing
DON HEROLD	Educational Director

EDWARD F. WARFEL - - - - - Editor

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of patriotic information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the Federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation and its prosecution of the war with Germany, particularly as pertains to the production and conservation of food



Vol. II INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 12

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

Fatalities among Indiana soldiers, taken from War Department reports:

## October 26th:

Private John T. McEndree, Fontanet.  
Private Anton E. Mateski, Gary.  
Sergeant Noble E. Griner, Bristol.  
Private Clarence E. Barkdull, Daleville.  
Private John Harvey Coin, Frankfort.  
Private Joseph H. Kinker, New Point.  
Private Gilbert W. Cox, Sandborn.  
Fred G. Phillips, Lafayette.  
Private Arthur L. Zollman, Georgetown.  
Sergeant Welton A. Turner, Gary.  
Corporal Lee Sly, Eureka.

## October 22:

Private Arthur F. Turner, Grantsburg.  
Private Alfred Housefield, Madison.  
Private James T. Ward, Westport.  
Private Robert Warnick, Bloomfield.  
Private Jesse R. Todd, Winston.

## October 23:

Corporal Forrest L. Cooney, Tell City.  
Private Otto L. Hilligoss, Anderson.  
Private Robert S. Casebold, Vallonia.  
Private Paul P. Fowler, Oswego.  
Private Carroll D. Shuck, Franklin.

## October 24:

Corporal J. H. Horn, Eureka.  
Private Clarence Hawkins, Huntingburg.  
Private Clement J. Osos, Michigan City.  
Private Hobart G. Beach, New Albany.  
Private Omar Carl Hedeon, Indiana Harbor.  
Private Howard Price, Terre Haute.

## October 25:

Private Hershel Arend, Saratoga.

## U. S. Employment Service

The policy of the United States Employment Service is to discourage all children under sixteen years of age from leaving school to enter industry. No representative of the service has any authority to interpret or modify existing statutes which govern the employment of children in industries. In placing the children the Federal regulations, as well as the protective State laws, must be observed, according to advices received by the Federal labor director for Indiana, by N. A. Smyth, assistant director general of the employment service. Where standards prescribed by State laws are higher than the Federal regulations, the State laws will govern. Suitable positions and surroundings are first essentials to the admission of child workers in any industry, under the Federal ruling. The Smyth order states that in any case where it appears that a temporary modification of a State law is needed, the facts should be reported to the department at Washington for appropriate action. Contracts approved by the War Labor Policies Board require that work be done in compliance with State laws, regulating hours or work, night work for women, conditions of health of workers, safety devices and similar matters.

## U. S. Boys' Working Reserve

Members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve who have given their services in such patriotic manner upon the farms of the country during the past summer helped in such large degree to increase the food production of the United States that they must be included in the expression of gratitude contained in the following cablegram from King Albert to Food Administrator Herbert Hoover:

"On this the fourth anniversary of the foundation of the commission for the relief of Belgium my heart prompts me to thank you once more in the name of all my compatriots for having during four years saved the Belgian nation from starvation."

That there must be no slackening of effort on the part of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, which has done such remarkable work in the harvest fields this year, is made clearly evident in a statement issued by United States Food Administrator, Herbert Hoover, in which he says: "We are pledged to deliver to the allies in Europe next year 17,000,000 tons of food-stuffs a tremendous output, 50% greater than our total food contribution this year."

The civil populations of countries rescued from the Huns must be fed by America for some time to come and, in order that America may produce the required supply, renewed and sustained effort on the part of the United States Boys' Working Reserve will be required.

## My War Creed.

By Thomas F. Moran.

## II.

I believe that treaties represent the solemn pledges of nations and that national honor demands that their stipulations be scrupulously carried out, without regard to the military or material advantage of the nations involved. The acceptance of a disadvantage incident to a treaty obligation is but the price which sincerity pays to honor. The honest man and the upright nation will hew to the line, let the chips fall where they will.

I believe that the so-called "law of military necessity" has no place where honor and decency prevail and that it belongs to the code of ethics of a highway robber rather than to that of a civilized and self-respecting nation.

I believe that "righteousness exalteth a nation" and that morals cannot be successfully divorced either from statesmanship or from democracy.

I believe that right makes might, and that, in harmony with the general law of human progress, the right will ultimately prevail.

## In Our Keeping.

One hundred and twenty million Allies must be fed.  
One hundred and five million Americans must be fed.  
Peace will add millions to these millions.  
They look to us—their lives are in our keeping.  
This is America's grave responsibility and splendid opportunity.

## Poultry Culling Succeeds.

According to reports received by the food committee, more than 170 poultry culling demonstrations have been given in Indiana in the last ten weeks by county agricultural agents and specialists from the Purdue University extension staff. A total of 1,700 persons agreed to cull their flocks, which represented 130,000 hens. The average percentage of birds discarded in the demonstrations was 30 per cent, as this many were found to be unprofitable. Actual figures kept by the owners of the flocks on the culls and those left as good layers show that many times after a third of the poor birds had been discarded, the remainder of the flock produced as many eggs as the entire flock did before. It was found that many farmers were selling their good layers instead of the poor ones, picking out the nice "yellow legs" to leave at home, and selling those with rough plumage, pale shanks and beaks, the real layers. If all the farmers in the State had culled their flocks, totaling 10,000,000 birds, in the right way, there would have been a saving in feed and profit in prices paid for culls now of \$7,870,000.

War Books Recently Received  
by the State Library

(Any of the books mentioned below may be borrowed for a short time from the Indiana State Library by any citizen of the State. Persons living in towns where there is a public library should apply through the librarian. Those living on rural routes or in towns having no public library may obtain blanks for registration from the State Library on request. The only expense is that of transportation.)

Clark, J. M. et al. Readings in the Economics of War.

Selections from numerous sources on the economic phases of the war—the economic background, the present situation regarding food, finance, labor, etc., with some consideration of after-the-war problems.

Malherbe, H. The Flame That is France.

"To the soldiers standing guard at night appear three figures: Memory, Love and Death, to offer him strength and consolation and a new interpretation of life's values. The remainder of the work is given up to short sketches." This book was awarded the Goncourt prize for 1917.

Nicholas, R. Campaign Diary of a French Officer. Verbatim translation of a diary kept in the field by a young French officer. Shows the unconquerable spirit of the French, under hardship and discouragement.

Thayer, W. R. The Collapse of Superman.

A short but very effective refutation of the German claim to superiority over the rest of the world.

Rose, J. H. The Origins of the War.

Review of the events of European history from 1871 to 1914 that were instrumental in bringing about the war.

Smith, M. Militarism and Statecraft.

Contents are as follows:

1. Military Strategy versus Diplomacy in Bismarck's Time and Afterward.
2. Diplomacy versus Strategy: How the Central Empires Might Have Played the Diplomatic Game.
3. The German Theory of Warfare and the Results of Its Applications.
4. German Land Hunger and Other Underlying Causes of the War.



## Proper Feeding of Cattle Profitable

Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation Points to Record on Jones Farm.

The Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation commends the work done by William H. Jones, Jr., of Merom, Indiana, in connection with a cattle feeding demonstration conducted on his farm. County Agent A. S. Benson co-operated with Mr. Jones in keeping exact records on his feeding business for the season. P. S. Richey of Purdue university assisted in the demonstration. Mr. Jones's net profit was \$26.29 per steer, on 310 head of steers, which he fed over a period of 167 days.

He put the steers on feed November 13, 1917, buying them on the Chicago market then at \$10.25 a hundred, a total cost of \$31,775. Their average weight was 1,000 pounds then, and when sold April 29th it was 1,234, representing a daily gain of 1.40 pounds, on a ration of wheat straw, corn silage, cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay.

Here is what they ate: 28.7 tons of cottonseed meal worth \$58 a ton, total \$1,664.60; 1,286.5 tons of corn silage worth \$7 a ton, a total of \$9,005.50; 22.78 tons of alfalfa hay worth \$25 a ton, a total of \$569.50; 30.25 tons of wheat straw worth \$8 a ton, a total of \$242; making the total costs of feed \$11,481.60.

This added to the original cost of the steers and \$3,092 for taxes and interest, also shipping expense (the manure obtained paid for the labor of feed, Mr. Jones figured), made the grand total \$47,149.50. The selling price ranged from \$13.25 a hundred to \$16.00, while the complete cost per pound was \$12.11, thus showing a substantial profit.

Farmers who depend largely on corn silage, cottonseed meal and straw or hay will feed their cattle at a profit this winter as the figures for last season's work shows. While Mr. Jones was one of the largest cattle feeders in the State, the same plan be followed on a large scale can be followed equally as well by the man who feeds but one or two carloads of steers.

## Helps for the Patriotic Housekeeper

Containing suggestions for those who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by Mary L. Matthews, Home Economics Director for Indiana.

### "MAKE A LITTLE MEAT GO A LONG WAY."

The Food Administration is still urging every household to use less meat. "Meatless days" will not have to be observed if each housekeeper is careful in planning the week's menus.

Meat may be saved by

1. Using meat less frequently.
2. Serving smaller portions.
3. Using all the cuts and organs possible.
4. Serving meat substitute dishes.
5. Combining meat with foods which will extend the flavor of the meat.
6. Saving all scraps, bones and trimmings for use in soups or left-over dishes.

The following is an account of the use of two pounds of round steak in a family of two. There was at the first meal on Tuesday a guest, and the meat was served as Swiss steak. This family never serves meat more than once a day. On Wednesday the steak was reheated in a casserole with a few onions and carrots. On Thursday one-half of what was left was made into croquettes, while on Friday the other half was used for hash with potatoes, onions and carrots added. A small amount of this hash was left, so this was used in stuffing green peppers which were baked on Saturday.

The extended use of this small amount of meat was made possible by the addition of vegetables, white sauce and bread crumbs. The meat after

the first day was largely used as a flavoring agent. The following are the recipes for making the various dishes:

### Swiss Steak.

Use round steak that is cut at least one inch thick. With a dull edged saucer or small plate pound flour into the steak until the tissues seems well filled. Brown the steak on both sides in a small amount of hot fat in a frying pan. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Add a few slices of onion if desired. Pour boiling water into the pan until the meat is about half covered. Place a lid on the frying pan and set it in a very slow oven and cook about two hours, keeping the water at simmering point. Serve with the gravy that is formed during the cooking. This may be thickened with white sauce if desired. A fireless cooker is an excellent thing to use in the preparation of this steak.

### Croquettes.

- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup ground meat.
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup peas (cooked).
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup mashed potatoes.

Enough No. 4 white sauce to hold together. To make the white sauce the following proportions should be used: To each one cup of milk or meat stock add 1 tablespoon fat and four of flour or two and one-half of cornstarch and cook until thick and smooth. Cornstarch should always be mixed with a little cold water before adding to the warm liquid. Flour may be mixed with the fat and stirred gradually into the hot liquid.

Add enough of this white sauce to the ingredients to hold together. Allow to cool. When cool shape into croquettes, roll in slightly beaten eggs and bread crumbs to which a little melted fat has been added, bake in a well greased pan in a hot oven. Serve with a sauce if desired.

### Tomato Sauce.

- 2 tablespoons fat.
- 1 cup strained tomatoes.
- $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt.
- 2 tablespoons flour.
- $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon pepper.

Make in same manner as white sauce described above. Tomatoes are prepared by cooking with onion fifteen minutes, then, rubbing through a strainer.

### White Sauce with Parsley.

This sauce to serve with the croquettes may be made when the white sauce for making the croquettes is being prepared, providing milk is used. When ready to use reheat the white sauce that is left from the croquettes in the double boiler, add more milk until desired thickness. Beat with egg beater until smooth. Season with salt and pepper and chopped parsley.

### Beef Hash.

- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup meat chopped into small pieces.
- 3 small onions sliced.
- 3 medium sized potatoes diced.
- 1 small carrot diced.

Mix the ingredients, add any left over sauce or gravy and enough water to about cover. Season to taste. Cook until vegetables are done.

### Stuffed Baked Peppers.

Remove the tops and seeds from sweet peppers. Wash thoroughly. Fill with left-over hash. Cover top with bread crumbs. Place in baking dish and put about one-half inch of water in dish. Bake 45 minutes in a slow oven.

### To Fight Influenza.

The Red Cross Committee on Influenza asks the public:

1. To put automobiles at the service of the Red Cross in order that they can minister to a larger number of cases.
2. To give nurses all the help they can and to leave to them only the direction of caring for influenza cases.
3. To refuse to permit one patient or even several to absorb all the time of a skilled nurse.
4. To make full use of all strong women who have had even the briefest nursing course or experience.

## No Shortage of Seed Corn in 1919 Planting

"There will be no shortage of seed corn in Indiana next spring as there was last, judging from the amount of seed corn gathered and stored properly this fall," declared C. Henry of Purdue University, State leader of the fall selection campaign. "Reports from nearly all the counties show that a great majority of the farmers went into the fields before corn cutting and selected the best samples for seed purposes. Those who practiced field selection in most cases stored it properly, so that it is dry enough that freezing weather will not hurt it."

Advices from some counties show that 90 per cent of the farmers have their seed gathered, while a number of others indicate that 75 per cent or more have their seed selected and stored. Those who haven't their seed yet are planning to get it husking time, the second best time for selection.

"Under the direction of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, and through the work of the county agricultural agents and their supporters this fall, and the memory of the high prices last spring because of the shortage, Indiana farmers have gone over the top on this drive and taken care to prevent a repetition of last winter's worries," concluded Mr. Henry.

## Unconditional Surrender

(By Peter W. Goebel, President of the Commercial National Bank of Kansas City, Mo.)

When the time comes for drawing up a compact of peace between nations, I hope and trust America will never permit that compact to be signed by any member of the Hohenzollern family.

If Germany desires to have another chance amongst the nations her people must rise up and select somebody that represents the German people as they were half a century ago. And she must be taken in on probation only.

My cradle stood in Germany. Conditions there drove me away when I was a boy. I have watched events ever since, and I know that this system of kultur, as they call it—which means that nothing is wrong for the state to do—could not have developed in fifty years as it has developed, had it not been for the teachers and preachers of Germany.

They have fooled almost everybody. They fooled us with their exchange of professors, and we thought we were making quite an achievement by getting them to come over here and inoculate us with the virus of "kultur."

The most grievous mistake German rulers ever made was in believing they could build a permanent, strong citizenship upon a foundation of cruelty and oppression. The German soldier has been efficient just as long as things were going his way, but the minute things turn, and he sees that his superiors have lied to him about all they were going to accomplish, that minute he is ready to come over into our hands.

So we have got to blast them out and then everlastingly put the finishing touches on them before we can even give them a chance to talk to us.

*And let no man say to you that peace can be made and made safely until German militarism and the Hohenzollern family is annihilated.*

### To Designate "Victory Farms."

Iowa farms which put in their quota of the Liberty wheat crop are to be designated as "Victory Farms," according to announcement by the county farm bureaus of the State. Posters with the legend "Victory Farm" will be given to the farmers by the school district co-operators late this fall. Those who sow spring wheat will be given their posters next spring. The wheat quota is one acre out of every eight. Allowances will be made on farms having an unusually large amount of untillable land.

Your grocer is pledged to full co-operation in the Food Administration program. Are you helping him to keep that pledge?



## Woman's Section

St. Joseph County is planning extension work in Americanization with Mrs. Homer Miller as chairman.

The Tipton County Fourteen-Minute Women made nine talks in September.

Tipton County has a complete organization of Food Clubs. As an extra part of their work, the Food Clubs of Prairie Township have adopted a French orphan.

During the summer five cheese markets were held, yielding a profit of \$29.50. The cheese sold readily and saved several pounds of meat.

Mrs. George H. Gifford, a Fourteen-Minute woman, gave a very interesting talk on Liberty Extension Work at the monthly meeting held at the Council of Defense headquarters in the court house in October.

Jennings County sends in an interesting registration report. 3,620 women registered, 1,686 of whom are reported as trained in more than one occupation. 181 women in this county are engaged in dairying, 57 farming, 4 fruit raising, 481 gardening, 665 are poultry raisers, 8 are engaged in stock raising. In the list of clerical occupations there are 2 accountants, 34 bookkeepers, 7 cashiers, 22 clerical workers, 2 engaged in filing, 5 office assistants, 6 typewriters, 1 shipping clerk, 13 stenographers. The county has 160 seamstresses and 1,764 who wrote themselves down as trained housekeepers and 415 untrained.

Among the miscellaneous occupations are found 1 paperhanger, 1 embalmer, 1 chemist, 1 tailor, 2 artists, 2 journalists, 11 musicians, 2 mail carriers, 14 club executives, 2 district nurses, 2 Sunday school workers.

### Xmas for Embarking Men.

The War Department has arranged to distribute Christmas parcel labels to men now embarking for service overseas. Men abroad have been given one Christmas parcel label to be returned to friends or relatives in this country. Friends and relatives who receive the labels are to secure from the Red Cross, after November 1, small cartons in which to ship Christmas parcels abroad. The Red Cross has also been designated to inspect the contents of all such parcels and to assist the postoffice in getting the shipments ready to go overseas.

## Never Too Young to Save

No children who can talk are too young to know something about the saving of food, which is necessary now. Their hearts are easily reached too. They will listen with real sympathy to stories about hungry children in France, and how the boys and girls in America must send things to them to eat, and take care of them until their fathers come home from the war, and their mothers from the factories, and all live peacefully in their little cottages again.

Junior must know that his pennies must not be spent for candy, and he will eagerly save up for Thrift Stamps. Marjorie never used to eat crusts, but now she knows that nothing must be sent back to the kitchen. Bobby is going without sugar on his cereal, and in two weeks will earn a Thrift Stamp for his sacrifice, and in that two weeks he has formed the habit of sugarless cereal and does not know it.

Children can help enormously in saving in little ways, and there is every reason why they should be taught to do so. Mothers or fathers are only 50 per cent patriots who do not teach their little ones what great results come from food sacrifice in this country now. They see the soldiers marching along their street. They all can sing "America" lustily. In school they pledge allegiance to their flag, and they have learned to knit. Now is the psychological moment for instruction in conservation and sacrifice. Do not let them miss it.

## Boys' Working Reserve Makes Splendid Record

Reports Received by Federal State Director Indicate Tremendous Volume of Results on Farms of Indiana, in Factories and Elsewhere, to Total Value of More Than a Million Dollars

Reports received by Isaac D. Straus, federal state director, from 6,055 of the 23,316 members enrolled in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, in Indiana, show a total earnings of \$1,111,722. These reports cover work done over a period of three months and in every instance were verified by employers.

### Would Feed 13,500 Soldiers One Year.

It has been estimated by authorities that an able-bodied boy of sixteen or older, employed 100 days on an average Indiana farm, will produce food to the value of \$1,000. On this basis the 4,323 boys, who were employed a total of 492,490 days on farms, produced enough food to feed 13,500 soldiers for one year. These boys worked on an average of 114 days each at an average wage of \$1.51 per day, exclusive of board; 3,549 boys pledged themselves to render the same service next year. Of the 2,572 high school boys working on farms 80 per cent pledged themselves to return to school.

### Industrial Unite Earns \$365,834.

From the reserve 1,732 boys were employed in essential industries for a total of 180,617 days, earning a total of \$365,834, at an average wage of \$2.02 per day; 1,384 pledged themselves for

service next year; 1,040 were high school boys, and of this number 75 per cent pledged themselves to return to school; 427 boys were reported as having joined the army or navy; 6 boys died from various causes, and 18 boys were incapacitated for work due to injuries received while engaged in industrial employment. Only one farm boy was in the casualty list, he having lost a finger in a feed grinder.

### Reports Incomplete.

If reports could be had of the remaining 17,261 boys, the totals contained in this report would be swelled proportionately, it is believed. The record does not include earnings of boys who were employed intermittently for brief periods of time, such as the 175 Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Fort Wayne, South Bend and Gary boys who saved hundreds of acres of sugar beets when no other labor was available; the hundreds of boys from Vincennes, Terre Haute, Evansville, Marion, Kokomo, Indianapolis, Bloomington, Franklin, Muncie and other cities who worked so industriously in harvesting tomato and melon crops, nor the service rendered by boys who have been filling silos during the past two months. In addition, many thousands of bushels of corn will be harvested by members of the reserve this fall.

## Boys' Reserve Proves Economic Worth

Earns \$1,111,722.00 During Vacation Period This Year Producing Food and Manufacturing Munitions of War—Reports Verified by Employers Indicate That 4,323 Grew Enough Food to Feed 13,500 Soldiers for One Year—6,055 Work a Total of 673,107 Days

### VERIFIED REPORTS TO SEPT. 1, 1918, OF BOYS SERVING THREE MONTHS OR LONGER

Counties	Record of Enrollment		Agricultural Unit		Industrial Unit		Military Service Reported as enlisted army or navy
	Enrollment quota	No. boys enrolled	No. boys working 3 months or longer	Total earnings exclusive of board	No. boys working 3 months or longer	Total earnings	
Adams .....	430	326	130	\$26,247	14	\$2,585	2
Allen .....	1,660	2,073	73	12,591	170	40,570	63
Bartholomew .....	430	443	30	6,318	12	2,568	5
Benton .....	280	100	30	6,146	2	360	1
Blackford .....	290	128	8	327	14	2,865	1
Boone .....	450	162	44	6,418	5	1,042	2
Brown .....	100	76	1	150	0	0	0
Carroll .....	330	39	8	840	3	300	2
Cass .....	680	261	71	13,302	30	5,863	8
Clark .....	540	68	4	846	12	1,778	1
Clay .....	560	133	20	2,839	0	0	2
Clinton .....	480	88	18	2,723	9	1,734	1
Crawford .....	200	64	30	6,035	1	300	0
Daviess .....	480	203	56	8,011	21	4,473	1
Dearborn .....	390	80	14	2,121	6	2,097	2
Decatur .....	340	430	114	21,437	24	3,888	10
Dekalb .....	450	319	120	24,451	23	4,471	1
Delaware .....	1,000	180	12	2,377	19	4,835	5
Dubois .....	290	69	6	1,317	1	200	0
Elkhart .....	900	572	52	7,497	27	5,494	15
Fayette .....	260	46	3	421	4	520	1
Floyd .....	540	6	2	300	0	0	4
Fountain .....	360	186	48	7,249	14	2,761	4
Franklin .....	270	79	11	1,875	9	865	4
Fulton .....	260	14	5	875	0	0	0
Gibson .....	650	150	38	4,171	11	2,448	3
Grant .....	920	600	60	7,330	53	11,840	7
Greene .....	630	4	2	251	0	0	0
Hamilton .....	490	123	32	3,949	8	1,803	1
Hancock .....	340	69	18	2,815	11	2,023	1
Harrison .....	290	640	120	23,006	17	2,843	9
Hendricks .....	300	289	47	7,864	11	2,576	8
Henry .....	630	63	8	1,788	3	637	0
Howard .....	600	37	11	1,553	1	270	2
Huntington .....	340	188	38	4,906	24	5,111	1
Jackson .....	400	468	134	25,912	19	2,573	8
Jasper .....	230	166	12	2,193	1	267	1
Jay .....	500	534	89	17,968	35	8,204	8
Jefferson .....	360	84	15	2,279	8	1,508	5
Jennings .....	280	44	17	2,569	4	528	0



Johnson	360	104	36	5,102	6	1,063	0
Knox	630	318	85	15,328	24	4,499	6
Kosciusko	500	114	18	2,571	5	888	1
Lagrange	270	97	27	3,845	5	2,256	7
Lake	2,050	528	90	20,517	16	1,530	7
Laporte	900	473	77	15,878	40	8,320	5
Lawrence	500	221	51	6,536	18	3,521	2
Madison	1,500	188	23	2,691	11	2,117	0
Marion	5,800	842	69	5,890	66	13,052	20
Marshall	400	194	67	9,054	20	4,315	4
Martin	220	150	39	6,615	8	1,420	2
Miami	530	703	187	34,496	100	22,010	14
Monroe	380	38	1	132	0	0	0
Montgomery	530	293	46	6,076	12	2,107	7
Morgan	350	205	51	8,158	13	1,749	1
Newton	180	145	58	8,827	4	620	3
Noble	440	576	120	22,190	22	5,242	9
Ohio	80	7	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	270	109	23	5,300	5	1,026	4
Owen	230	44	6	710	2	530	0
Parke	360	50	6	725	0	0	1
Perry	260	341	102	21,827	30	4,234	6
Pike	280	55	15	3,293	3	780	2
Porter	360	72	8	1,059	12	2,788	2
Posey	350	207	69	9,010	13	2,113	1
Pulaski	190	99	41	7,318	3	555	1
Putnam	370	164	54	9,097	5	1,028	2
Randolph	530	1	3	403	0	0	0
Ripley	350	303	117	20,315	9	1,827	2
Rush	350	11	4	412	1	198	0
Scott	140	152	56	11,895	10	1,670	5
Shelby	500	119	21	3,068	12	2,116	4
Spencer	340	304	74	17,501	11	1,550	8
Starke	160	126	50	7,995	1	500	1
Steuben	310	536	205	38,306	40	8,732	12
St. Joseph	1,600	411	58	10,617	33	5,930	9
Sullivan	530	753	96	19,397	80	25,175	20
Switzerland	180	92	19	2,601	3	523	2
Tippecanoe	800	250	57	9,656	29	5,144	3
Tipton	300	186	29	4,151	6	1,463	2
Union	150	53	19	2,746	2	850	0
Vanderburgh	1,530	1,678	197	35,897	224	49,701	28
Vermillion	350	76	12	1,213	2	396	1
Vigo	1,650	1,216	68	10,828	94	21,457	10
Wabash	500	294	101	14,460	16	3,001	2
Warren	200	38	10	1,583	4	1,057	2
Warrick	360	132	41	6,057	16	2,942	3
Washington	280	104	15	1,218	4	1,491	0
Wayne	800	162	29	4,282	25	3,847	7
Wells	360	117	24	3,329	16	2,905	1
White	300	151	63	8,216	7	1,250	3
Whitley	310	120	40	6,230	13	2,146	3
Total	50,000	23,316	4,323	\$745,883	1,732	\$365,834	424

## Judging of Contests On Five Acres of Corn

**Intensive Cultivation and Effort to Secure  
More Bushels per Acre  
the Objects.**

A conference of the judges of the five-acre corn contest held at Purdue was for the purpose of laying plans and discussing the details of the judging work which is to be done over the State during the next three weeks. This contest is directed and financed by the Indiana Corn Growers' Association. It has the unqualified support of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation. It is carried on for the purpose of stimulating interest in a more economical corn production.

Intensive cultivation and more bushels per acre, is the slogan of Indiana contestants. In previous years the results of this contest have shown that where the yield of corn has been 75 to 85 bushels per acre, the cost of production was much less than where the yield was 30 to 40 bushels per acre. In fact it has been demonstrated in this contest that it is almost as profitable to raise one acre of corn yielding 105 bushels per acre as three acres yielding 40 bushels per acre.

The contestants are in both a state and county competition. Each person producing as much as 75 bushels per acre, and less than 85, is given a bronze medal; 85 to 100 bushels receives a silver medal; and the man raising more than

100 bushels per acre is presented with a gold medal. These medals are all properly engraved and presented by the Indiana Corn Growers' Association, and are put out on the basis of production only.

Each county gives \$50 or its equivalent in prizes to be awarded on the basis of yield and cost of production; 70 per cent to the former, and 30 per cent to the latter. This county rating will be made not later than January 1, 1919.

This year there are 672 contestants representing 32 counties over the State. This is practically double the enrollment of last year and, regardless of the extreme weather conditions this past summer and the poor seed corn last spring, high yields are expected.

The following men are the judges assigned to the various counties:

L. L. Adamson, Williams, Ind., Bartholomew and Shelby counties.

W. T. Martindale, Wilkinson, Ind., Fountain, Tippecanoe, and Clinton.

J. S. Helms, Richmond, Ind., Carroll, White, Spencer, Posey, and Lawrence.

R. L. Thompson, Topeka, Ind., Hancock, Fayette, and Marion.

C. E. Troyer, Lafontaine, Ind., Dearborn and Franklin.

Geo. Kirklín, Franklin, Ind., Randolph, Jay, Wells, Huntington, and Porter.

S. W. Taylor, Boonville, Ind., Wayne County.

E. C. Martindale, Wilkinson, Ind., Hamilton,

Rush, and Madison.

Earnest Thornburg, Shelbyville, Ind., Johnson and Morgan.

Grant Johnson, Dale, Ind., Greene, Daviess,

Sullivan, and Monroe counties.

## Our Duty to Aliens Is Clearly Outlined

(Continued from Page 1)

tion Committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense here following presents to you the concrete program above referred to with the suggestion that its details are subject to modification as the needs of different communities vary, and that, subject to such modifications as may in your judgment seem desirable, you take steps as promptly as may be to effect its systematic execution.

1. Your committee should appoint the best available man who is alive to and enthusiastic in this movement and upon whom you can depend to get results. This man may or may not be a member of your committee as now constituted.

2. This representative should secure from each employer of foreign-born labor covering all branches of industry or business, a list in the following form of the names of all foreign-born employees:

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE AND THE BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Herewith is submitted a list of foreign-born employees of this concern showing by check-mark their familiarity with the English language and their citizenship status.

Superintendent.

Head of Concern.

Name	Address	Illiterate	Unable to speak English	Unable to write English	Is a citizen	Has first papers
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3. Immediately upon receipt of these lists, the representative should inform the local school authorities that this indicates the number of men eligible for this instruction.

4. The representatives should forthwith secure the attendance of all of these persons in the English and citizenship courses of the public schools. The following campaign to secure their attendance should be carried out:

(a) He should arrange for noon meetings of employees at their places of employment. The best speaker available, representing the Council of Defense should give a brief talk. The superintendent or other officer of the concern should also say a few words to show interest and desire of the employer in their attendance upon these courses.

(b) At the same time have the motto, "English Spoken Here," bearing the insignia of the State Council of Defense placed in various conspicuous places about the works.

(c) Assist the school authorities in securing the attendance of all declarants and petitioners for naturalization living in the community, whose names are being furnished to the school authorities by the Bureau of Naturalization.

(d) A follow-up system, covering those not in attendance should be carried out by calling upon them at their places of employment or at their homes.

The Americanization Committee of the Indiana State Council of Defense is well aware that this program in its entirety is applicable only to industrial communities or those where there are considerable settlements of aliens; but some part of it—especially the outline for a census of foreign-born and some educational propaganda—should prove valuable even where the number of aliens is small. This committee should be kept informed of any activity along the line of Americanization in the respective counties of the State, and it stands ready at any time to assist to the extent of its ability in any Americanization work where its assistance is desired.

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY,  
Chairman.  
GEORGE C. CALVERT,  
Secretary.



# U. S. Food Administration for Indiana

## Official Regulations and Penalties Imposed

Now, when we have need for every ounce of food that can be put into form for human consumption, it is the soundest economy to let young turkeys live through the fall bug-and-seed-hunting season. A young gobble that weighs ten pounds in October will weigh twelve or thirteen pounds sixty days later if given a little extra feed along toward the end of that period. A hen in the same time will fill out from seven pounds to nine or ten. Such satisfactory gains can be made at no other time. The U. S. Food Administration suggests that in order to take advantage of this favorable season, no young turkey hens weighing less than six pounds dressed, be marketed. Young gobblers should be of sufficient size to dress at least eight pounds before being sold.

Radically altered conditions have influenced the food administration to approve the recommendation of the live stock sub-committee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, including representative growers, which has for its object an agreed minimum price of \$17.50 per hundred pounds on average of packers' droves at the Chicago market for the month of November. This price is not to include throw-outs, which are defined as pigs weighing less than 130 pounds, stags, boars, thins, sows and skips; and no hogs of any kind except throw-outs, at less than \$16.50 per hundred pounds.

The facts upon which this recommendation was based include the following:

Peace talk depressed the corn market 25 to 40 cents a bushel.

Cheap corn abroad threatened a similar reduction for live hogs if prices continue on a 13 to 1 ratio.

Overshipments and excessive receipts have weighed heavily on current quotations.

Influenza has curtailed consumption and decreased packers' labor supply, adding to the congested market.

Exports and demands continue sufficient to take up increased hog production. Increased production is far short of present and prospective demand.

Swine producers of the country will contribute to their own interests by not now flooding the market.

The Eagle restaurant of Ft. Wayne was permitted to pay a penalty of \$50 to the United War Work fund in Allen county, for an excessive sugar service. The restaurant violated the regulation fixing a level teaspoonful as the maximum sugar allowance for one meal.

All grain handlers and grain dealers who hold licenses from the United States Food Administration are advised that it is the purpose of the cereal division to call on such licensees on January 1, 1919, for a report, (on blanks to be furnished by us), of their three months' operations, October 1, 1918 to December 31, 1918—such report to show gross proceeds from sales, total expense, and amount of net profit earned during the period, also per cent of profit on total sales. In figuring the net profits, interest on capital cannot be considered as an item of expense, but interest actually paid on loans is recognized as a legitimate expense item. No item is to be included in expense account which is not allowed by the Treasury Department in returns for income tax or excess profits taxes.

Owing to a misunderstanding of the resolution relative to the preferred classification of agricultural lime, the following statement of R. S. Baker, assistant priorities commissioner, is made public: "The State official having supervision of agricultural production or soil conservation, in Indiana the director of extension, Purdue University, may supervise without direction or permit from this division the distribution of burned lime and

ground limestone for agricultural purposes, and any manufacturer, producer, or dealer in burned lime or ground limestone may supply such products for agricultural purposes under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by such director."

The usual fall decline in market prices of poultry, due to large receipts of immature and poorly fleshed chickens, scarcity of labor and inadequate refrigerating space. A heavy marketing of moulting hens also has a depressing effect on the market. Producers may assist in stabilizing the poultry market by withholding immature chickens and moulting hens and by extending the normal period of fall marketing well into the winter. This will result also in actual increase in food from poultry.

## Food Club Notes

Home Division, U. S. Food Administration

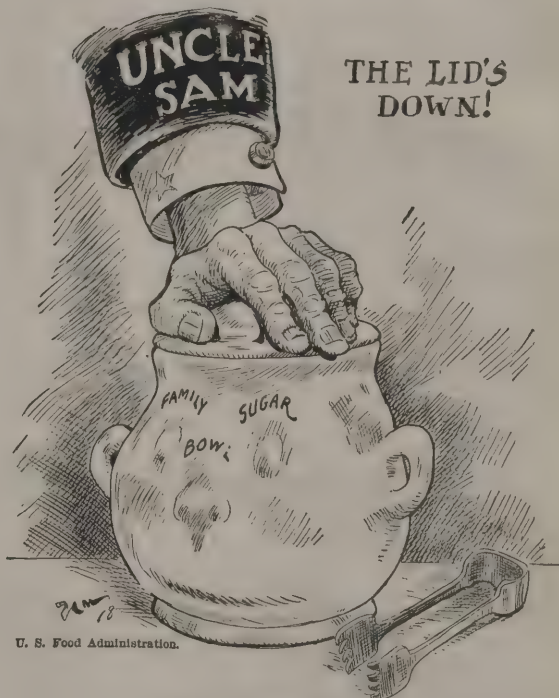
County Presidents U. S. Food Clubs:

The postponement of Home Card week will give us time to lay our plans more carefully so that there will be no necessity for delay because of inadequate preparation. In another sense, however, the situation is rendered more difficult. We were all "set" for the drive next week. The sudden realization of more time is bound to result in a relaxing of interest unless we keep a close hand on ourselves. Try to forestall any such reaction in your county if possible. Impress upon all your workers their responsibility in emphasizing the urgent need of the most careful conservation during this interval. There is no danger of the war being over before the Home Card is out. Even though the peace treaties were actually signed war conditions will prevail for a long time to come. Conservation must still be our watchword.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. BARNARD,  
Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

Benjamin W. Douglass, federal food administrator for Brown County, has addressed from his



U. S. Food Administration.

OBEY ORDERS!

office in Trévlac, the following circular to all dealers in food:

There have been a number of requests for the formula for making apple butter without the use of sugar.

There are a number of ways in which this may be done, but the easiest and best is to use sweet cider. Take equal parts (by measure) of peeled apples and sweet cider. Start cooking over a slow fire and cook until stiff enough. I have made this in a large copper kettle over an open fire with very great success. It is usually best when making on a large scale to boil the cider down about one-half before adding the apples. It takes about eight hours to make a large batch in the open. We have found that one barrel of cider and one barrel of apples will make about twelve gallons of very fine butter. Apple butter made in this way will keep indefinitely, it tastes better than the butter made with sugar and spice, it is more wholesome and it SAVES SUGAR.

If cider is not available you can substitute corn syrup and use slightly more than you would use of sugar. Some people tell me they make apple butter with sorghum, but I have been unable to learn any of the details. It ought to work.

## Ice Dealers Represented in U. S. Food Administration

H. B. DePrez, of Shelbyville, who has become an assistant to Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana, will assist in the adjustment of ice problems in the State. Mr. DePrez is a former president of the State Ice Dealers' Association and is a director of the national organization. He will attend a conference called by the United States Food Administration, at Philadelphia, Nov. 7-8, at which time conservation policies affecting the industry will be discussed. He states that 60 per cent of the membership of the Indiana association have pledged to cooperate with the administration in the execution of its policies, the most radical of which, perhaps, is the closing of all "unnecessary" plants.

America can ship 50 per cent more food this year if we are all 50 per cent better Americans.



The nations of the world do not and cannot trust the world to those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy.—PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.



# Indiana Bulletin

OF

WAR ACTIVITIES AND FOOD REGULATIONS



Volume II

STATE CAPITOL, INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 8, 1918

Numbr 13

## Reconstruction Plan Will Be Investigated

**Council of Defense Will Probe Question of a Survey of Unused and Unoccupied Land.**

For the purpose of investigating the proposed survey of unused and unoccupied lands of the State that might be made available for colonization and cultivation by returning soldiers, a reconstruction suggestion that came from the field division of the Council of National Defense, Chairman M. E. Foley, at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense November 6th, named the following special committee: Isaac D. Straus and William G. Irwin, of the Council; Warren T. McCray, chairman of the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation; A. T. Wiancko, of the division of soils, Purdue university; T. A. Coleman, acting director of the Food Production and Conservation Committee, and Luke H. Wright, president of the Indiana Grange. This committee is authorized to make a thorough investigation of the proposal and report back to the Council.

Arthur W. Brady, chairman of the Committee on Proposed Construction, interpreted a modification of Circular No. 21, which deals with the application of men, money and materials for use other than by the federal government in its war program. Mr. Brady stated that the committee is without jurisdiction in all construction matters undertaken as a result of contracts entered into by the war facilities division of the Priorities Board. It also passed jurisdiction on hospital and barracks construction to the same agency. Building projects in cities, towns and villages, of an aggregate cost not to exceed \$500, are to be passed upon finally by the State Council or its authorized agents. Farm construction is limited to \$1,000 without permits, repairs or alterations to a cost of \$2,500, but no extensions may proceed without reference to the priorities division. Following the conference in Washington November 11th and 12th, which will be attended by Mr. Brady and Chairman Foley, there will be printed a revision of the rules governing construction matters.

On the recommendation of Chairman Irwin of the Solicitations Committee, the Council indorsed the American Jewish Relief Committee, which will solicit funds in the State for war purposes. In this connection the following resolution was adopted:

The American Jewish Relief Committee has requested the sanction of the State Council of Defense to its solicitation of funds for the use of sufferers from the war. This committee is composed of the most prominent Jews of the country and is entitled to the full consideration of those contemplating gifts to the various war activities; therefore be it

Resolved by the State Council of Defense, That full approval be given to the solicitation of funds in this State by the American Jewish Relief Committee.

The recommendation of the Connecticut State Council of Defense that the daylight saving plan be recommended by the State Council as an established national time-keeping method was referred to the Committee on Scientific Research. The Connecticut State Council would have semiannual changes made in the position of the hands of the

### Attention, Nurses.

More than ten thousand additional nurses will be needed for the army nurse corps by January 1st. Another twenty-five thousand will be needed by June 1st. An impression that no more nurses are needed in military hospitals has gone out. This is not true. The need was never more urgent than now. Eligible young women are asked to offer their services at once, as an imperative patriotic duty.

clock, the first Sunday in April and the first Sunday in November.

The Council was extended an invitation to attend the Indiana Apple Show at Columbus, November 6, 7 and 8, by Mr. Irwin, whose message was accompanied by a basket of prize fruit.

The Council approved the report of the Committee on Proposed Construction, covering a large number of applications for permits to proceed with improvements.

To suit the convenience of Messrs. Brady and Foley, who will be in Washington the early part of the week, the Council adjourned to meet at 10:30 o'clock Thursday, November 14th.

### The Bullet or the Ax.

I do not know what fashions of art, science, and philosophy may be in vogue in future times. But this I know: Nowhere will a nation cringe before a madman, such as the Kaiser, who has made of the earth a graveyard and a funeral pall of the soul. He is the last of his kind. He is incomprehensible. He was born of a good woman, and nursed at her breast. He was playful in childhood, and he had brothers and sisters. He had all good things given him, as if the earth were a fairyland. He grew to manhood, loved, and had children of his own. He had many beautiful gardens and stately palaces. He had every wish gratified by seventy million souls. Such a man should have become a very god of love and gratitude. Instead, he turned and cut the breasts where children drink. He often sat in a quiet woodland palace, and by a signature or a word sent hundreds of thousands of men to unspeakable agony and terrible death, yet he always spared his own sons. He murdered little children, and cut off the hands of little boys. He tortured innocent young women by tearing them from their homes and transporting them like cattle to distant lands. He wantonly burned cities that held centuries of accumulated treasures dear to the art and learning of the whole world. He dragged labor-weary old men and women from their homes and shot them. He shot thousands of prisoners because an ounce of steel cost him less than a piece of bread. In history he will consort with Nero, Tamerlane, and Ivan the Terrible—human monstrosities! I do not know what men may think in future times, but this I know: They will demand to read that he, too, felt the quick, sharp agony of violent death. And if there be made a peace that does not shed his blood, it will be a damned peace! For this America has clinched her fist. The living, the soldiers dead, posterity—all demand for him the bullet or the ax!

MAX EHLMANN.

## Hogging Off Corn Is Measure of Economy

**Labor and Food Situations Cited as Evidence of Wisdom of Such Procedure.**

Labor is an expensive item in harvesting the corn crop. This is realized by farmers who are forced to pay a high price for husking, cutting and shocking of their corn, and any practical and profitable methods that can be employed to eliminate the expense of labor are welcomed by corn growers. With this in mind the animal husbandry department of Purdue has made a study of "hogging off" corn, both at the Purdue farm and on a large number of farms in the State; the results of which are contained in Purdue leaflet No. 102.

P. S. Richey, author of this publication, says that farmers who have practiced this method of harvesting a part of their corn are agreed that "hogging off" should be followed on every well managed corn and hog farm.

The State Food Committee wishes to call attention to this publication, as it contains information of especial importance in view of the labor and food situation.

"Hogging off corn is followed with profit by many of Indiana's best hog men. Practical co-operative farm demonstrations in many counties of the State have proven that more pork can be produced per acre of corn when fed in this way than in any other. Gains are more rapid and economical than when hogs are fed by hand, and the labor of harvesting and feeding the corn is saved. This is a big item, especially now when labor is so scarce, costly and difficult to secure.

### How Many Hogs Are Required Per Acre?

"The number of hogs required per acre depends largely upon their size and the yield of the corn. Enough hogs ought to be fed to clean the area up in ten to fifteen days. This means that 20 to 30 shoats weighing 125 pounds each are required per acre of 40 to 50 bushels of corn.

### A Supplementary Feed Should Be Fed.

"The use of a supplementary protein feed like soybeans increases the rate of gain and the total gain per acre and reduces the cost of production according to farm demonstration results.

"If soybeans are not grown in the corn, and no other home grown protein crop is available for grazing, it may be profitable to feed tankage or linseed oilmeal in a self-feeder. This is especially advisable with light, thin shoats weighing 75 to 100 pounds. It is doubtful whether feeding tankage or linseed meal will be profitable after the hogs average 150 to 175 pounds.

### What Are the Advantages of Hogging Off Corn?

"1. Labor and expense of harvesting and feeding corn are saved.

"2. Crb space is saved.

"3. The corn stalks are in better condition for next year's crop.

"4. The corn crop is fed in the field where grown, thus returning a large portion of the plant food to the soil."

The 1918-19 food program is both a national and a personal obligation. The nation has never failed to meet all obligations and the individual must not.



## Patriotism in Indiana

Allen County.—At a meeting of food club members at the home of President Mrs. A. C. Eward in St. Joseph Township, Mrs. Frank Belot gave a talk on bread making, and also a conservation spice cake recipe using 100 per cent barley flour and the old-fashioned sorghum for sweetening. ...Fort Wayne employees of the Edison Lamp Works have as a body pledged to send to every boy in the service of the United States army who formerly was employed at the plant a Christmas gift of the sum of \$5. This will not call for more than a 25-cent subscription from present employees of the company, who number about 700. ...W. H. Scheiman, chairman of the county council of defense, reported at the last meeting of the council that he had received a letter concerning the new film "America's Answer," which has been released by the U. S. Division of Films, and which will be shown for the first time in Indiana at Fort Wayne, stating that the scenes were made on the battlefields and not from theatrical stagings of fake battles. The council indorsed the exhibit.

Elkhart County.—Mrs. W. E. Wider, one of the members of the local motor corps, has presented the organization with a number of printed signs bearing the words "Motor Corps" in gold letters on a background of black. These cards will be placed on the autos when on duty. Permanent non-coms for the corps were selected by Captain Ellen Barney, as follows: Corporals Mere Dinehart, Elizabeth Thomas and Una Marian Kepler.

Jefferson County.—The steady antagonism of L. A. Thomas, grocer, toward the food administration program, culminating in the sale of two barrels of flour without substitute, has called forth an order from Nicholas Harper, county food administrator, prohibiting Thomas from selling or handling flour or sugar for the period of the war.

Lake County.—Under the auspices of the Federal Commission on Home Foods has been placed in the windows of one of the Hammond stores and is attracting the attention of hundreds of housewives, men and children, and has resulted in many a Hammond family becoming better food soldiers.

Madison County.—The initial meeting of the Americanization Committee of the county council of defense was held on October 21st, with Prof. O. H. Day of the public schools, E. F. Greager, Joseph B. Kennedy, H. H. Ramsey, Miss Hoppes, Mrs. Leafy Palmer and Mrs. Jessie Croan present. Short talks were given by the various members in attendance, and tentative plans made for a program which will be completed at the next meeting. This committee, which is under the auspices of the county council of defense, is working in co-operation with the public schools of the county.

Montgomery County.—A certain Montgomery County farmer, through the instrumentality of Food Administrator Endicott, recently made his first purchase of Liberty Bonds. The farmer, who lives northeast of Crawfordville, grew a successful crop of sorghum which he converted into syrup and sold at such a good price that the matter of profiteering was brought to the attention of the food administration. The farmer admitted the profiteering, and also admitted he had purchased neither Liberty Bonds nor War Savings Stamps. After a thorough investigation, in view of the fact that it was the man's first offense, Administrator Endicott suggested the purchase of the bonds, and explained the purpose of the food administration so effectively that the farmer viewed the war from an entirely different angle, and promised henceforward to be a steady customer of Liberty Bonds, and to follow the rules of the food administration to the letter.

St. Joseph County.—The county council of defense headquarters at South Bend received from Mishawaka as their contribution to the Christmas gift campaign for the members of the crew of the battleship "Indiana" twenty-four comfort bags, which were made and donated by the Tri Kappa sorority girls and members of the Dorcas society. Each bag was supplied with toilet articles which were purchased with subscriptions obtained by six of the senior class of high school girls. Many additional gifts of candy, cigarettes, pencils, etc., were turned over to Mrs. G. B. Williams, local chairman, and forwarded to South Bend.

## Red Cross Activities

Despite the serious effect of the influenza epidemic upon the State's nursing resources the Lake Division Department of Nursing announced today that twenty-eight Indiana nurses applied during October for active Red Cross service overseas.

Applications from Indiana cities were as follows:

Indianapolis, 14; South Bend, 7; Vincennes, 4; Ft. Wayne, 3.

The new requirements permit provisional enrollment of the following new classes:

1. Graduates of schools not accredited, but with recommendations from local Red Cross chapters.

2. Graduates of schools accredited but with a small daily average of patients, recommended by local chapters.

3. Graduates of special hospitals without general training.

4. Graduates of foreign schools.

Peace talk has not caused the Gas Defense Division of the Chemical Warfare Service to permit the Red Cross to lessen its activities on the collection of nut shells and fruit pits.

Lake Division Red Cross Headquarters is issuing a new appeal to its junior members in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky to push the collection of shells and pits for use in combating German poison gas.

The Government, through the Gas Defense Division, bears the transportation charges of shipments of shells and pits from Red Cross chapters, branches and auxiliaries to their nearest collection center.

Red Cross chapters at Louisville, Lexington, Indianapolis, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland have opened collection centers at the request of the Bureau of Conservation at Lake Division Headquarters.

Receipts at the Indiana warehouse of the Lake Division, American Red Cross, show that the Hoosier State has responded generously to the "linen shower" for France. The report for the month of October shows that nearly 100,000 pieces of linen were donated through its different chapters.

For October the number of surgical dressings turned out was 195,976, as against 277,750 the previous month. This decrease is accounted for in the fact that Red Cross women are now engaged in making larger and more elaborate dressings which require more patience and time. The Lake Division, it is announced, has a surplus of several million "wipes," which the former dressings were called and which were more simply made. During October 6,813 hospital garments were made by the Red Cross shops, comprising such articles as pajamas, bath robes, bed shirts, bed socks and trench foot and bandaged foot slippers. The number of hospital supplies, such as sheets, pillowcases, etc., was 12,458. The number of refugee garments received at the warehouse aggregated 13,754.

Articles for soldiers, composed of socks, sweaters, mufflers, wristlets and comfort bags, numbered 34,345. Of these receipts there were 18,840 pairs of socks and 5,038 sweaters.

## "Back-to-School!"

"The school is your training camp. Don't be a deserter." This is what the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor is saying to the thousands of children who are leaving the schools for industry, dazzled by the present high wages offered. Jobs that offer very little training and less hope of a future are being taken unquestioningly by the youngsters who "don't like school anyway" and think they are "old enough to work," or who feel the urge of home necessity.

The Children's Bureau has just announced a back-to-school drive whose object may be stated in the President's words, "That no child may have less opportunity for education because of the war." The drive will attempt two things: to return to the schools and keep there the children who have deserted them for industry, and to keep the children now in school from leaving prematurely. The actual work of the drive will be done through the Child Conservation Section of the Council of National Defense, which is organized into state, county, and local units. In each school community committees are being formed whose first duty will be to study child labor and school attendance laws. After that they will go to the county superintendent, the school principals, and teachers to get accurate lists of the children who have not returned to school. Then begins the real work of getting the children back. Parents will be called upon, and the committee members will talk over with them why it is important not only to the child but to the country that he be well prepared for work before attempting it. Where the reasons for leaving were pecuniary an adjustment will be attempted so that the child can return. The bureau urges that the adjustment take the form

of a scholarship similar to those in practically all of the colleges, and in certain city school systems. The average amount of school scholarships is \$120 a year, and it is hoped that as a result of the drive an average of at least one will be founded for each of the 281,000 schoolhouses in the United States. The Red Cross will help to keep in school those children who have a father or brother in the service.

The refusal of the Federal Government to employ children in essential industries gives point to the bureau's contention that they should not be allowed to be employed to furnish a cheap source of labor for non-essentials. The War Labor Policies Board, which is composed of representatives of all the departments directly concerned in the prosecution of the war, has made a definite ruling that children under fourteen shall not be employed on war work and that children between fourteen and sixteen shall not be employed on war work for more than eight hours a day or six days a week, or between 7:00 p. m. and 6:00 a. m.

This action has been followed by a general order to all branch offices from the Director of the United States Employment Service. The order states that the policy of the service is to discourage all children under sixteen from leaving school. If a child under sixteen is placed, federal standards of child labor will be followed unless the standards of the particular State in which he works happen to be higher. In that case the state standards will be observed. An effort to put the children in suitable and "developing" positions will be made, and so far as possible the conditions under which they work will be investigated.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve refuses to give federal recognition to boys under sixteen who are employed on farms or in industry. It maintains that children under sixteen should be kept in school by all the pressure that can be brought to bear, on the ground that the future welfare of the Nation depends on the educational training of its youth.

The opening of the schools for the fall term gave the Children's Bureau an opportunity to find out to just what extent children were leaving school prematurely, whether those who had worked on vacation permits were returning, and, in general, the conditions among working children. A series of inquiries were made in typical industrial and commercial centers to throw light on these and other questions. The cities studied include New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington, Wilmington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and several smaller cities. In Washington it was found that this year 1,095 permits to work either outside school hours or full time had been granted under the law which permits children of twelve or thirteen to work, if, in the opinion of the juvenile court, the poverty of the family justifies it. In 1916-17 only 277 such permits were issued. There is a gain of 295 per cent. The number of children from fourteen to sixteen who were granted regular working permits rose from 727 in 1916-17 to 1,917 this year—an increase of 164 per cent. In Wilmington 61 per cent more children have taken out permits this year than last. Practically all of this 61 per cent have definitely left school to enter industry on full time.

Reports of greatly increased shifting from job to job seem to indicate that the child is not finding in his work a steadily progressing training. The figures do not show that children are staying at their jobs more steadily because of higher wages, or that they are staying long enough to gain from their industrial training experience which will make them increasingly useful.

The Bureau emphasizes the fact that the success of the drive depends largely on an educated and intelligent public opinion which will insist upon the complete enforcement of child labor and school attendance laws, and demand that each community shall see to it that its children are not deprived of schooling because of poverty. The school welfare committees are urged to secure for their communities the visiting teachers, vocational advisors, and similar means of guarding the school child's well-being which have proved their value in other localities.



## War Service Educational Work Taken Up with Renewed Zeal

Katherine Merrill Graydon, state chairman, Department of Education, Woman's Section, Indiana State Council of Defense, in Bulletin No. 109, dated November 1, 1918, addresses county chairmen, Department of Education, as follows:

The work of the educational department has been more or less disarranged for the past two months. Illness caused me to resign my chairmanship. As no successor has been appointed, I have, at last, consented to try to carry on the work. Pardon this personal reference, but I have wished you to understand the cause in the break of the continuity of the work.

Now, let us take up this war service with renewed energy and zeal. I shall need your help, your resourceful planning, and urge you to take the initiative in your community wherever you see it desirable.

The work will not be of a character entirely different from last year—it is not desirable that it should be—but it will be more and more the meeting of the demands of the time in spreading educational propaganda. I can only make suggestions; it is your place to carry out these suggestions, modified as you see best, according to the needs of your community. Let me repeat what I have heretofore said:

1. See that every township is organized, with a good working chairman, alive to her patriotic opportunity.

2. Have every township chairman send you a report of her work and of the conditions and needs of her section, once a month. You, as county chairman, tabulate these reports into a form that reaches me, the state chairman, the first of every month. Send it, as all other communications, to my residence, 303 Downey avenue, Indianapolis. These reports I shall compile into a form which I shall monthly hand to Mrs. Carlisle. This request is authoritative. If any other officer of your county asks for a report, give it to him; but that has nothing to do with my report or with my request. It is imperative that I have a report from every county chairman of the Department of Education the first day of every month. Will you be kind enough to place your report on paper of the size (or near it) of this paper, type-written when possible, otherwise with ink, and folded as few times as possible. Some of the reports sent in are pencilled on scraps of paper and difficult to read. This seems unworthy of the character of the work we have undertaken.

Our work will continue to lie with the schools, the clubs and classes, and the libraries.

(1) The schools are so well organized in some places that there is little to suggest by way of improvement. But it is necessary that you know the conditions, whatever they are. The reports which came in last summer revealed the fact that there were schools in the State that had done little, and no war work. Every township chairman should know just what every school in her section is doing, should praise it when good, should try to improve it when faulty. Do not let this spirit for war work lag. There should be even a deeper enthusiasm this year than last year, as we near, we pray, the victory won by glorious fighting. There is so much beautiful literature for today. Is it being used in the schools? Patriotic programs should be arranged just as often and just as appealingly as last year, their object being not so much to arouse enthusiasm as to spread intelligence. Community singing should be one of the strong assets of this department.

(2) I hope the clubs are giving a large amount of time to the consideration of war topics. How they can be deeply interested in other things is difficult to understand.

(3) I have suggested before the formation of classes. I fear I present my plea inadequately, for I do not hear a loud response. It seems to me absolutely necessary to know this war—not to know the headlines of the daily

paper, not to gain a knowledge from general conversation, not from a smattering of club papers, but a deep and searching intelligence concerning the struggle of today. Such a study is equal to a college education. It will transform a woman intellectually and spiritually. She owes it to herself, she owes it to her family, she owes it to her heroes across the water. These boys of ours are not going to be satisfied with us just as they left us. They have grown so tremendously in what they have lived through, their eyes have been so opened to the eternal verities, that it becomes us to cultivate what in us lies of mind, heart and soul to be worthy of them upon their return. Therefore I urge you with all my might to form classes of ten or a dozen women under an able leader, or led by each other in turns, and to do genuine, high-minded study. During such meeting knitting and sewing, etc., could be indulged in.

(4) There is little to suggest for the libraries; they seem to be doing fine work, in the main, in arousing interest in the young in the war reading, and in presenting to adults desirable literature. But if your libraries are insufficient, see to them.

(5) Keep in close touch with your county papers. Let some of your work find place in them. Publicity often helps.

Some publications I mean to issue soon. Will each chairman of the county let me know in her first report the number she will need? I shall mail to her and she will address to her township women.

As I have said before, I think it a mistake for one woman to be chairman of several departments in her county. I do not know about the work of other sections, but I do know that if the work of the educational department is brought to a successful issue it will require all the strength and time, all the thought and resource of every woman who undertakes it.

I mentioned in the summer the fact that we would have in the fall a state meeting. For patent reasons this has not yet been, though I hope it may be when various conditions improve.

I bring my long letter to a close with an appeal that you enter into this winter's work with a renewed and deepened earnestness. Indiana's educational work is said to have stood well in the councils of the wise at Washington. Let us go "over the top" this season, holding for our own personal slogan Browning's words, "Tis God's voice calls; how could I stay?"

### Eating At Hotels Abroad

In view of the recent regulations issued by the United States Food Administration for hotels and restaurants it is interesting to review some of the restrictions to which the public eating places of France and Great Britain have been subject for some time, and to see how much worse their patrons fare than we do.

In French hotels and restaurants, the meat portion of any meal is limited to seven ounces with bone, and five ounces without. Moreover it is not possible there, as it is here, to make up for a small serving of meat with plenty of other things, for any meal which exceeds six francs in price (and with the prices existing in France today, few meals cost less) is limited to two main dishes, in addition to a soup, a hors-d'oeuvre and a dessert. The dessert, by the way, may consist of fresh or cooked fruit or ice cream—provided the latter contains no sugar, no milk, no eggs and no flour.

In England the amount of meat served in a public eating place is restricted indirectly but effectively by the general scheme of meat rationing. The Britisher has four meat coupons a week, which if used altogether, would secure him a little less than one pound of meat per week. This means

meat as it comes from the butchers with all the bones and waste weighed in with it.

By the time it has been trimmed and cooked, the portion for which he must give up one of his coupons is tiny indeed—and he can get no meat in a public place without forfeiting the necessary coupons.

As a matter of fact, most people in England prefer to use their coupons for the meals they eat at home, where the coupons of the entire family can be combined to greater advantage. So the amount of meat served in English hotels and restaurants is actually very small.

General Order Number 6 of the United States Food Administration limits each patron to one-half ounce of butter per meal. In England only one-fifth of an ounce of butter may be served—and in France none at all. Public eating places here are allowed to serve only one-half ounce of Cheddar cheese per person per meal. In France no cheese of any sort may be served unless it contains less than 36 per cent of fat; and with meals costing more than six francs it is forbidden to serve any cheese whatsoever.

In this country we are limited by General Order No. 8 to one teaspoonful of sugar per meal. In France and Great Britain, if you want sugar in your coffee or tea, you are allowed to bring it with you, but absolutely no sugar is served in the hotels and restaurants in these countries. There is a slight exception to this in Great Britain. Public eating places may use one-seventh of an ounce of sugar in the preparation of each luncheon and dinner which they serve.

And finally we come down to General Order No. 12 of the United States Food Administration which forbids the serving of double cream or cream *de luxe*. A year ago, the British food controller forbade the sale of cream, except for butter or for use in feeding young children—and since then cream of any sort has been almost an unknown quantity in England. So they don't have to forbid its use in public eating places. But they do forbid the serving of milk, except to children under ten, or with tea and coffee. In France, it is the same. The serving of milk in any form is forbidden and cream is practically unheard of.

There are very few Americans who will suffer from the new hotel regulations. If there is any one in the United States who really cannot get a square meal under the present restrictions, he will be able to sympathize with the American who returned to this country last spring, looking lean and hungry after a winter spent in one of the big hotels of London. When asked what the real state of affairs was over there, he replied with feeling, "My God, England's starving!"

### With the Movies Open Again.

The committee on public information at Washington has announced the following hints for Four-Minute Men:

Stick to your time allowance. Five minutes means a guess; four minutes makes a promise.

Begin with a positive, concrete statement. Tell them something at the start.

Use short sentences. The man who can't make one word do the work of two is no four-minute speaker.

Avoid fine phrases. You aren't there to give them an ear full, but a mind full.

Talk to the back row of your audience; you'll hit everything closer in.

Talk to the simplest intelligence in your audience; you'll hit everything higher up.

Be natural and direct. Sincerity wears no frills.

Give your words time. A jumbled sentence is a wasted sentence. You can't afford waste on a four-minute allowance.

Don't fear to be colloquial. Slang that your hearers understand is better than Latin that they don't.

Don't figure the importance of your job on a time basis. Four hours of thinking may go into four minutes of speaking.

You represent the United States of America. Don't forget it. And don't give your audience occasion to forget it.

Finish strong and sharp. The butterfly is forgotten as soon as he departs, but you recall the hornet because he ends with a point.

Finally, and always—

Stick to your pledge and the four-minute limit.



## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

and

United States Food Administration  
for Indiana

## The Council of Defense.

HON. JAMES P. GOODRICH, Governor  
MICHAEL E. FOLEY, Chairman  
JOHN V. WILSON, Secretary

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## United States Food Administration.

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C. V. STAINSBY	Assistant to Administrator
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ALEX. TAGGART	Baking Division
J. E. LARGER	Sugar Division
I. L. MILLER	County Administrators
MYER HELLER	Merchant Representative
G. K. JOHNSON	Retail Grocers
GEO. W. JUNE	Hotels and Restaurants
H. E. BISHOP	Licensing
DON HEROLD	Educational Director

EDWARD F. WARFEL - - - - - Editor

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of patriotic information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the Federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation and its prosecution of the war with Germany, particularly as pertains to the production and conservation of food.



Vol. II INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 13

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

Fatalities among Indiana soldiers, taken from War Department reports week ending November 2d:

October 28—

Private Geo. H. Stricker, Indianapolis.  
Private Carl F. Vogel, Howell.  
Sergeant James R. Caughlin, Corydon.  
Private Claude Earl, Heltonville.  
Bugler Herman J. Bauer, Floyd Knobs.  
Waggoner Fred C. Taylor, Bippus.  
Private William E. Burch, Columbia City.  
Private William R. Vanvaler, Akron.

October 29—

Private John J. Kerberg, Jeffersonville.  
Private George W. Crim, Indianapolis.  
Private Albert Jefferson Kendrick, Covington.  
Private Emil Maz, East Chicago.  
Private Claude M. Parsh, New Palestine.

October 30—

Lieut. Glenn D. Ransom, Hamilton.  
Private Lester L. Harman, Winchester.  
Private Alfred J. Hartwick, Winamac.  
Corporal Henry D. Anderson, Pleasant Lake.  
Private James W. Showers, Cynthia.

October 31—

Private Harry A. Niles, Mitchell.  
Private Millard Spoor, Brooklyn.  
Private Roy Warfield, Star City.  
Private George S. Wojciekowski, South Bend.

November 1—

Private Claude Toby, Perryville.

After the war Europe will continue to look to America for help; there will be no crops raised over night.

Attention,  
County Councils

General Bulletin No. 205.

October 30, 1918.

## To County Councils of Defense:

The Committee on the Control of Solicitation of War Funds submitted the following report regarding the organization known as the "Fatherless Children of France." The report was accepted and approved by the State Council.

"The organization 'Fatherless Children of France' has submitted its annual report and asked the approval of the State Council of Defense for the solicitation of funds in Indiana. The report is a most excellent one, showing a very low operating cost and good management. It is recommended that the council give its approval to this request."

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

General Bulletin No. 206.

October 21, 1918.

## To County Councils of Defense:

A number of conflicting reports have been circulated concerning the regulations governing the sending of Christmas packages to soldiers, sailors and marines overseas. You are urged to give wide publicity to the attached authoritative information on this subject.

The utmost care should be taken to warn newspapers to whom you release this article as to the necessity of utilizing it in accurate form, using the material entirely if possible.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

## Christmas Packages for Soldiers.

The following rules for sending Christmas packages to soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force have been promulgated after a series of conferences by the Adjutant General of the War Department, the Post Office Department and the American Red Cross:

1. The War Department authorizes relatives of officers and soldiers in France to send Christmas packages, which will be of standard size and weight, one to each individual in the American Expeditionary Force.

2. In order to insure the limitation of one package per man, which in itself will consume a very large amount of tonnage, a plan has been worked out by which General Pershing is distributing to members of his command coupons on which are inscribed the correct names and addresses of the members of the American Expeditionary Force. These labels will serve as address labels for the packages. The coupons or labels will be mailed by the members of the American Expeditionary Force direct to the persons they wish to designate as senders of packages and no package will be forwarded without such a coupon. It is expected that the labels will be received in this country by November 1.

3. On receiving a Christmas package label the person to whom it has been sent should present it at the nearest Chapter, Branch or Auxiliary headquarters of the Red Cross where he will receive a pasteboard carton 8x4x9 inches in size. The Red Cross is to allot boxes to its Chapters, based on the number of men in service from each community. It is expected that these will be ready for distribution by November 1.

4. Boxes may be filled with any combination of articles except those on the list barred by postal officials. Prohibited articles are all intoxicating liquors, all inflammable material, including friction matches and any composition likely to ignite or explode (cigarette lighters come under this classification), liquids and fragile articles improperly packed. Under postal regulations no note or message or written matter of any kind will be permitted to remain in the boxes. In addition to the list of prohibited articles, relatives and friends of the soldiers are urged to bear these facts in mind when preparing Christmas parcels:

Do not put anything in the package which will not keep fresh until Christmas.

Pack dried fruits and other food products in small tin or wooden boxes. Give preference to

hard candy over chocolates unless the latter are enclosed in heavy wrappers. Soft chocolates are easily crushed and may spoil other contents.

Do not put articles packed in glass in the package.

Gifts should be wrapped in khaki colored handkerchiefs 27 inches square.

5. The weight wrapped should not exceed three pounds; unwrapped the weight may be approximately two pounds fifteen ounces. Parcels may bear inscriptions such as "Please do not open until Christmas," "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With Best Wishes," and the like.

6. When the box is packed it should be taken unwrapped and unsealed to the nearest collection center indicated by the Red Cross, together with the address label and sufficient stamps to carry it by parcel post to Hoboken, New Jersey. After the package has passed the inspection of Red Cross representatives as to contents and weight and has been wrapped in stout paper, the Christmas label bearing the address of the man for whom it is intended is placed on it. The person sending the package in the presence of the Red Cross worker is required to affix the stamps which will carry it to Hoboken. A label certifying that inspection has been completed by the Red Cross is placed on the package which is left in the custody of the Red Cross until delivery to the postal authorities.

7. No package will be accepted for transmission after November 20.

A question has been raised concerning the sending of Christmas packages to men in the service who have no relatives or friends to whom they wish to send these coupons. It was suggested that such men send their coupons to the Red Cross, which in turn would give American citizens without relatives overseas an opportunity to contribute to Christmas boxes. In this matter the Red Cross has ruled as follows with the concurrence of the War Department:

"This has been discussed with a member of the War Council and very carefully considered from all points of view and it is believed that it would be impracticable to undertake the collection and distribution of these parcels. In the first place, there is no way of estimating the number of such parcels that would be required. It has been suggested that the parcels contributed by the Red Cross members for general distribution might be sent only to those soldiers who would turn back their mailing labels to the Red Cross, but this again would leave a number of men without the Christmas package because many of them would not care to use their label in this way when, in the first place, they had no family or friend to whom to send it. We have also the feeling that a Christmas packet containing little of intrinsic value would lose much of its significance if received from the Red Cross or from some unknown person rather than from the family or friends.

"There are some further complications introduced in organizing for the collection and distribution of the parcels which would tend to complicate what is already a rather difficult act of operations to get accomplished within the time available.

"The Red Cross abroad is preparing to make a general distribution of tobacco to all of the A. E. F. If possible, we shall have cigarettes in special packages of fifty for this distribution, although it is somewhat difficult, as may be imagined, to get the large quantity required put up in special packages.

"Our general conclusion is that we would rather not attempt to cover the men who will not get packages from their families or friends by a special distribution of packages collected by others or made up at some central point by the Red Cross because the difficulties introduced seem too clearly to outweigh any benefit to the men through this special distribution.

"I should like to add one further thought, and that is our desire in all that we do to make no distribution of things that is not general to all alike and this suggestion runs counter to this policy in a way we believe would be somewhat serious."

## Christmas Packages for Sailors.

The following instructions regarding the manner of packing and shipping Christmas packages



for men in the naval service both in home waters and abroad, have been prepared by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department:

1. Packages forwarded by parcels post must comply with the postal regulations and should be inclosed in substantial boxes with hinged or screw-top cover to facilitate opening and inspecting.

2. All boxes shipped by express are limited to 20 pounds in weight, should measure not more than 2 cubic feet in volume, be of wood, well strapped, and have a hinged or screw top to facilitate opening and inspecting.

3. No perishable food products other than those inclosed in cans or glass jars should be packed in parcels post or express shipments.

4. All mail matter should be addressed as now prescribed by the postal regulations. All express packages should be forwarded in care of Supply Officer, Fleet Supply Base, Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, South Brooklyn, N. Y.

5. All packages must be plainly marked with the name and address of the sender together with a notation indicating the nature of the contents, such as "Christmas box," or "Christmas present."

6. The supply officer at New York will cause each express package to be opened and carefully examined to see that nothing of an explosive or other dangerous character is forwarded.

7. The shipment of Christmas packages for vessels abroad should be made so as to reach New York as early as possible and not later than November 15.

#### Christmas Packages for Marines.

The War Department regulations for Christmas parcels for soldiers overseas will be observed in the case of every marine whose address is American Expeditionary Force. This indicates that the marine is serving overseas in an army capacity and temporarily detached from the navy.

For all other marines, whether in training or serving actively in this country, at naval posts and stations, at home and abroad, or on ship duty, navy regulations will govern.

#### General Bulletin No. 207.

November 4, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

For your information we enclose copy of Bulletin No. 7 of the Field Division of the Council of National Defense, setting out the desires of the American Red Cross in regard to the solicitation of funds for that organization.

Will you please give this your very careful consideration?

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

#### COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE Washington

Field Division. October 29, 1918.

#### Bulletin No. 7

#### SOLICITATION OF FUNDS FOR THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

To the Several State Councils of Defense:

In order that the national campaigns for funds for war purposes may be confined and separated by proper intervals, the American Red Cross informs us that it will conduct its next campaign for funds in the spring, and that it expects to make only one annual appeal for funds. At the same time the American Red Cross feels that it is essential to the strength of its organization as well as to the successful conduct of its solicitation, that this campaign should be conducted throughout the nation on a unified basis, by solicitors operating directly under Red Cross campaign management and soliciting on behalf of the Red Cross exclusively. Any effort of war chests or similar bodies to collect funds for general war purposes including the Red Cross, and thus to provide for a lump community contribution to the Red Cross fund, breaks up this national campaign and seriously interferes with the development of the "Red Cross morale," which is quite as essential to the work of the Red Cross

as the procurement of funds. The Council of National Defense believes that the American Red Cross is justified in its desire to conduct its campaign upon this national basis and that interference therewith is detrimental to the public welfare in the conduct of the war. The Council of National Defense therefore unites with the American Red Cross in requesting each State Council of Defense not to undertake and to prevent on the part of its local councils or other local bodies any solicitation of funds, all or part of which are to be turned over to the American Red Cross, except solicitation by accredited Red Cross agents in the annual Red Cross campaign.

If any war chest or other plan for joint community collection and contribution is undertaken within your State, we ask you to exercise your influence to make sure that it is clearly announced that the collection is for war purposes other than the American Red Cross.

It should not be inferred from this that the American Red Cross does not desire the assistance of the State Council in its annual campaign. The Red Cross welcomes this aid, which has proved so valuable to it in the past, and sincerely hopes that the State Councils will arrange with the Red Cross campaign managers to render similar assistance in the next campaign.

Very truly yours,  
GROSVENOR B. CLARKSON,  
Director of the Field Division and Secretary  
of the Council.

#### U. S. Boys' Working Reserve

#### Farmers Appreciate the Services of B. W. R. Members.

The following letter of appreciation of the work of a member of the reserve is typical of the communications coming into the office of Federal Director Isaac D. Straus from all parts of Indiana:

Goodland, Ind., October 30, 1918.

To Whom It May Concern:

Albert Bedel has done extra well for us in helping farm, and feed our pure-bred hogs. We could not have had our \$3,000 first sale of Big Type Poland Chinas without his help in their feeding and care. SAGE BROS.

Accompanying the above letter is a request for another reserve boy to take Albert's place since he is returning to high school.

#### A Greater Need for Boy Power.

That there will be a greater demand than ever for aid from the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve in production of food during 1919 is indicated in the following statements by Herbert Hoover:

The boys of France and England have been mobilized for the war just as seriously as their fathers and big brothers, and some are assisting the armies as message bearers and camp helpers. Perhaps the greatest service, however, that boys can perform in this war and one at which they can do as much here in America as in France or England is the work in the fields and gardens to produce more food for the fighting forces. The large numbers of men which have been withdrawn from agricultural pursuits must be replaced in some way, if the armies are to be fed and the millions of women, children, and old people behind the lines maintained in health. Therefore, every boy who pitches into agricultural work with complete vigor is worth just as much to his country as the man he relieves. "Boy power" is thus translatable directly into man power, and man power is the predominant factor on the front today. HERBERT HOOVER.

#### In Terms of Human Lives.

In the face of this situation we cannot but measure foodstuffs in terms of human lives, and only in terms of human lives.

The person who is responsible for the waste of food is guilty of murder. The person who can produce food, and does not, withholds his hand from saving human lives.—Herbert C. Hoover.

#### U. S. Employment Service

Notice has been received that the United States Employment Service will take over and direct all recruiting of women for war work on and after November 15th. Notice to this effect was received today by L. C. Huesmann, federal labor director, who was informed further that the same rules governing the recruiting of male labor effective August 1, 1918, will apply to the further induction of women into war industries. This implies a cessation of all individual or private recruiting on the part of firms employing one hundred or more persons.

All federal directors of employment service have been instructed by the director general to write to all mayors in their State asking them to issue a proclamation calling on all employers of labor in their respective cities, to obtain this labor only through the United States Employment Service.

A report of the activities of the U. S. Employment Service offices in Indiana for the first two weeks in October follows:

	Men's Division	Women's Division
Registered .....	2,458	852
Help wanted .....	2,755	852
Referred .....	2,424	728
Reported placed by employers..	1,589	430
Shipments to U. S. Government projects out- state—		
Laborers .....		332
Carpenters .....		81
Interstate shipments on war projects.....		80

Total shipments .....

493  
Reports from many employers indicate a lessened turnover in their labor force.

#### My War Creed.

By Thomas F. Moran.

#### III.

I do not believe that war is a "biological necessity," or that it is a part of the "divine order." I believe in "peace on earth and good will to men," and I prefer the Golden Rule to the law of "blood and iron."

I prefer the God of infinite mercy and love to a Frankenstein's monster, who delights in burnt offerings and who revels in the blood of his innocent and defenseless victims.

I believe that to be merciful is to be strong, and to be cruel is to be weak.

I prefer the humility of the beatitudes to the egotistical vaporings of the self-styled "superman"; the Ten Commandments to the law of license; and the Sermon on the Mount to that philosophy of self-sufficiency which rides roughshod over all moral considerations.

I prefer the "Star-Spangled Banner" to "Deutschland Ueber Alles"; the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" to "The Watch on the Rhine," and "Love Divine All Love Excelling" to the Prussian "Song of Hate."

I prefer the wooden Cross of Calvary to the Iron Cross of Prussia.

#### Timely Production Hints.

Hogs harvesting a corn and soybean crop will make faster and cheaper gains than if fed the same feed by hand.

The county agent is the captain of America's soldiers of the soil.

From 100 pounds of skim milk, 15 pounds of cottage cheese may be made. This is equal in food value to 22.5 pounds of pork.

Store seed corn in a dry, well ventilated room. As a rule cellars are too moist, attics too damp.

If food will win the war, it must first be produced. That is the farmers' big job.

Make "Selective Service" the watchword for the kitchen.

Rats destroy \$200,000,000 worth of food and property every year. Destroy the rat.

Plow or spade that garden plot this fall. It will be better next year.

Farmers! remember last spring! Get your seed corn now and store it properly.



## Woman's Section

Bulletin No. 107.

To the Chairman of the Woman's Section and the Chairman of Educational Propaganda Committee of the County Council of Defense.

My Dear County Chairman:

During my recent visit to Indianapolis I had a conference with Miss Katherine Merrill Graydon and found that her health was much improved, in fact so much so that with persuasion on my part she has consented to remain as State chairman of the Educational Propaganda Committee. I trust that up to this time the county chairmen of this committee have continued the work as Miss Graydon requested until informed of some change in our program. You will undoubtedly hear from her very soon in regard to the plans for the winter's work. Please remember that the State chairman can do a great deal of this work, but the success of the committee at large depends upon the county chairmen, and the support and assistance they give the State chairman. I am sure you will be glad to relieve Miss Graydon of as much work as possible and help her to accomplish even greater results than had last year.

If you have not filled in the questionnaire which Miss Graydon sent you last spring, we trust you will do this at the earliest possible date. If your county chairman desires a copy of this questionnaire please see that one goes to her and one to Miss Graydon, that both may have the facts before them and refer to them if necessary.

Thanking you for your kindness in the past, I remain,

Very truly yours,  
ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE,  
Chairman Woman's Section, State Council of Defense.

A fine report comes from Huntington County. The county chairman attended two township meetings in September, one a food conservation meeting with the home demonstration agent selected by the woman's section giving a valuable talk. Much interest was shown in this meeting. The other township meeting was for the dedication of a service flag to the thirty boys of the county in the service. It was an autoless Sunday, but two or three hundred people were present. Two splendid addresses were given; there were some local features and the flag service. "Our township women," runs the report, "are responding to every call."

The Enrollment of Women Committee has given valuable assistance in this county, as in others, in locating girls for student nurses. All the high school teachers in this county are members of the Home Economics Committee and do valuable work. In September they distributed and demonstrated the "sugar program" sent out by the food administration. "We feel this to be one of the most effective ways of reaching the greatest number of homes in the shortest time," says the county chairman.

In one township (Jackson) in Huntington County the report of the Food Production Committee runs thus:

Potatoes, 1,996 bushels; sweet corn, 895 quarts; onion sets, 1,616 quarts; onion seed, 34 pints; beans, 331 quarts; peas, 168 quarts; cabbage plants, 67,700; tomato plants, 45,020.

Huntington County's generous citizens sent thousands and thousands of magazines to the city library to be held for distribution to soldiers on troop trains passing through or delayed in Huntington. During a lull in the transportation of troops 2,000 magazines were shipped to Camp Shelby. Over 500 gift books were shipped to a port of embarkation in July.

The registration report of Miami County shows 8,485 registered. In this county there are 346 practical nurses and 27 trained nurses. Seven hundred and three women are engaged in the dairying business, 915 in farming, 439 in fruit raising, 1,166 in gardening, 1,511 in poultry raising, 316 in stock raising. One woman in this

county offered to contribute an ambulance; ten, to contribute drivers for cars; 19 offered funds; one offered her home for a convalescent hospital; 13 offered to share their homes with convalescent soldiers. This county sent 25 boxes to Belgian relief.

Miami County has a historian who keeps clippings, etc.

Miss Riley King, chairman of home economics in Miami County, arranged an exhibit at the Converse fair and went herself to give demonstrations. The county agent reported this one of the most attractive exhibits at the fair.

### Bank Buys Dairy Cattle.

A very promising calf club has been organized in Starke County, according to a report received by the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation, from County Agricultural Agent C. A. Buechner.

With increasing demands at home and abroad for all kinds of dairy products, and with the demand which is sure to come when the war ends, for dairy cattle to replenish the herds of the old world and for breeding stock, Starke County has determined to organize dairy calf clubs. The project at present is being financed by the North Judson Bank, and directed by County Agent Buechner.

As a result of this movement, forty-one head of high-grade Holstein cattle were purchased last week in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and brought to Starke County. These animals were purchased from well-bred herds and were purchased at a very reasonable price considering their breeding. The two carloads of cattle consisted of three cows, sixteen two-year-old heifers, twenty-one head of calves between the ages of ten to fifteen months old, and one pure-bred sire. Twelve of the calves will be placed with twelve boys in Wayne Township, who are given these animals on a promissory note basis. The North Judson Bank will take their notes at six per cent for one year, and under the terms of the contract the boys are to breed these animals to the pure-bred sire, which will be kept by Ben. Weninger. These animals will be brought in at the North Judson jubilee next year and sold at auction to the highest bidder. The boy, under the terms of the contract, must bring in his heifer and put her up for sale. He reserves the right to be a by-bidder and in case he does not wish to sell his animal it only becomes necessary for him to pay the original cost of the calf.

## Helps for the Patriotic Housekeeper

Containing suggestions for those who wish to meet the requests of the Food Administration and is being conducted by Mary L. Matthews, Home Economics Director for Indiana.

### Patriotic Pies.

The old American habit of eating pie in such quantities has had to be curtailed somewhat by the patriotic housewife who has followed wheat and sugar conservation rules. It is more difficult to make good pie crust from the substitutes than from pastry flour, and many housewives have been discouraged by failures, while the men of the household have had to go "pieless."

Pie should never be served at the end of a meal in which plenty of food value has already been supplied. Pie crust contains cereal and fat—both of high food value. The fillings vary—fruit pies being of less food value than those with custard or chocolate fillings.

Use one crust pies, since they require less cereal and fat in the making. Do not serve pie every day. Use puddings instead occasionally or abolish dessert on certain days. Never serve pie more than once a day. This is a good time to break old habits in regard to food. Pie twice or three times a day is too often. Be sure that

pie crusts are thoroughly baked and not soggy or tough, for a well made crust is always easier digested.

The following pies carry out conservation rules and may be used by the patriotic housewife:

### BARLEY FLOUR PASTRY.

Two cups barley flour.  
One-half teaspoon baking powder.  
One-half teaspoon salt.  
One-third cup shortening.  
Water to make a stiff dough.

Combine as for other pastry. This crust is particularly good for mince, apple, squash and pumpkin pie.

### WHEATLESS PASTRY.

One-half lb. cornstarch.  
One-half lb. white corn flour.  
Three-eighths lb. rye or barley flour.  
One-fourth oz. salt.  
Three-fourth lb. shortening.  
Water (cold).

If mixture seems sticky to handle, let stand a few minutes and add just enough wheat flour to bind for rolling.

### PLAIN PASTRY.

Use any of these combinations in equal proportions in place of wheat flour:

Cornstarch and ground oatmeal.  
Corn flour and ground oatmeal.  
Cornmeal and ground oatmeal.  
Cornmeal and barley.

To one cup of any of the two combinations, use three tablespoons fat and one-fourth teaspoon salt. Add just enough liquid to hold together.

### HONEY LEMON PIE.

One-half cup honey.  
One and one-fourth cups boiling water or scalded milk.  
Grated rind of 1 lemon.  
Three tablespoons cornstarch.  
One egg.  
One teaspoon fat.

Combine honey, liquid, lemon rind and fat. Heat and thicken with cornstarch dissolved in cold water. Cook in double boiler 15 minutes. Pour this over well beaten egg. Return to double boiler and cook 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Stir in lemon juice. Pour in baked shell.

### PUMPKIN PIE.

Two cups pumpkin (stewed and strained).  
One-half cup light molasses.  
One teaspoon ginger.  
One teaspoon cinnamon.  
One-half teaspoon salt.  
Two eggs.  
Two cups rich milk.

Mix the pumpkin, molasses, cinnamon, ginger and salt. Beat the eggs slightly and add them and the milk to the mixture. Bake the mixture in one crust until it is firm.

### CUSTARD PIE.

One and one-half cups milk.  
One-half cup corn syrup.  
Three eggs.  
One teaspoon salt.  
Vanilla.

Cook as any custard. Place in baked crust.

### APPLE AND RAISIN PIE.

Two cups apples.  
One-half cup raisins.  
One-fourth cup syrup.  
One teaspoon rice flour.

Pare and slice apples. Place in pie pan lined with pastry. Add raisins, syrup and rice flour. Bake until apples are done and crust is tender.

### DATE PIE.

Two cups milk.  
One-third lb. dates.  
Nutmeg.  
Two eggs.  
One-fourth teaspoon salt.

Cook dates with milk twenty minutes in double boiler. Strain and rub through sieve, then add egg and salt. Bake as custard pie.



## Unconditional Surrender

(By H. R. Spencer, of The Viligantes.)

To the Germans the letters "U. S." mean UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

The insignia "U. S." on the uniform of every American soldier, marine, and sailor is notice to the Hun that Unconditional Surrender is the only thing that will procure a cessation of hostilities.

When General Washington defeated Cornwallis at Yorktown, the British general sent a messenger asking the commander of the American forces for a conference to determine terms of capitulation; General Washington, by the same messenger, replied that only unconditional surrender would be accepted.

At Appomattox, General Grant demanded, and received, the unconditional surrender of the confederate forces under General Lee.

In the Spanish-American war, the Spanish general at Santiago requested permission to withdraw his army from the beleaguered down. President McKinley ordered his generals in the field to demand instant and unconditional surrender, at the same time instructing them that anything less than that would create the necessity of fighting at some other time and place, under conditions less favorable. The Spanish army surrendered.

In view of American history, it may very well be said that the United States has contracted the habit of demanding, and obtaining, the unconditional surrender of its enemies.

When Cuba was wrested from Spanish domination the United States took possession of the entire country, and held it while the Cuban people perfected a form of government adapted to their special requirements. When the island government was in full operation the United States withdrew, and Cuba has since continued to govern itself, mostly with success.

A similar procedure must be insisted upon with Germany. This means that every gun, fort, arsenal, munition factory, battleship, harbor, and municipality of Germany be turned over to the allies to be dealt with until the Germans themselves have perfected, and have in operation, a form of government responsive to the people, who must be taught that nations, as well as individuals, have a moral responsibility; that righteousness, honesty, regard for human rights, and respect for law is the only basis on which any nation can long endure; that treaties must be kept; and that the family of nations will not permit one of its members to terrorize the rest of the world.

That peace can only be obtained by the absolute surrender of the German army is clear from an analysis of the German type of mind. That there is no moral force, or standard of national right and wrong, in Germany is manifest from what it has done during and prior to the present war.

All classes of Germans—professors, students, statesmen, and preachers—have approved of every act of cruelty ordered or sanctioned by the military authorities. From the sinking of the Lusitania to the impaling of babes in Belgium; from the desolation of Poland to the massacres in Armenia, there has been only open applause and encouragement by the German people. Nothing of fiendish cruelty has been omitted.

No word of condemnation has come from these people when medals have been struck, holidays proclaimed, and hymns written in celebration of acts memorable only for their excessive brutality. The hot iron of retributive justice must sink deep into the German soul—a new soul must be born before the world can again take into its confidence a people who have forfeited every right to its respect.

It is not enough that Alsace and Lorraine be restored to France, and that Belgium be paid for its wanton destruction. Loss of territory may be quietly endured by the German, even though it touch his pride, but when, as must be, a load of debt is piled so high that Germany will be poor for a hundred years, her citizens will curse the day that Wilhelm the Second was born. Loss of territory will be humiliating, but an annual pay day, when every German must reach deep into his pocket to pay his share of five years of bloodshed,

will be the best teacher of morals the allies can put at the task.

Is such a program too severe to be employed by the allies? Nothing short will make the world a safe and decent place to live in.

Unless the surgeon with steady hand and firm cuts out the ulcer that has eaten to the heart of Germany, the sacrifices of the world will have been made in vain.

In the language of our great Emancipator:

"With malice toward none, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to do all that may be done to create a lasting peace with all nations henceforth."

## Public Eating House Rules

Attention is called by the United States Food Administration to the following modifications and interpretations of General Orders for Public Eating Places.

General Order Four: The intention in framing this rule was to cut down the consumption of meats in general without at the same time causing waste or eliminating from the daily menu certain combinations of scrap meats or certain varieties of meat by-products generally eaten in combination with what might be called outside meat.

The food administration has decided to make a liberal interpretation of General Order Four, after a careful consideration of requests that have reached it from all parts of the country, and you will note that mince pie, larded sweetbreads, larded filet of beef, hash, goulash, meat cakes, meat pies and similar dishes containing two or more kinds of meats (scraps and trimmings) may be served without violating the order; also that liver and bacon, mixed grill, assorted cold meats, chicken and Virginia ham, club sandwiches and a variety of sandwiches containing different meats may be sold at one time.

In connection with General Orders One and Two, while toast as a garniture is forbidden, toast may be used under poached eggs, chipped beef, chicken hash, etc., without affecting the service of two ounces of Victory bread or four ounces of quick breads which may be served at the same meal. Wheat cakes, griddle cakes, buckwheat cakes and waffles may also be served in addition to the regular bread allowance, as may pies, pastry, etc. Crackers containing ten per cent of wheat flour substitutes may be served.

You will note that the Law Department of the Food Administration has amended General Order One to read as follows.

General Order One: (As amended October 25, 1918.) No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least twenty per cent of wheat flour substitutes; provided, however, that crackers containing at least ten per cent of wheat flour substitutes may be served. Nor shall any public eating place serve or permit to be served more than 2 ounces of such bread, known as Victory bread, or if no Victory bread is served, more than 4 ounces of other bread (such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc.). This order does not apply to sandwiches, bread served at boarding camps, or to rye bread containing 50 per cent or more pure rye flour.

With reference to General Order Twelve: This applies only to service of cream on table, including whipped cream, but according to an amendment to Rule One of Special License Regulations 22, hotels as well as other manufacturers may purchase heavy cream.

General Order Six: While it is insisted that no more than one-half ounce of butter shall be served at the table to any one person at any one meal, this order does not affect buttered toast or any butter sauces, which are commonly used in all first class hotel and restaurant kitchens. It is requested, however, that hotels and restaurants use the least possible quantity of butter in cooking and making sauces.

General Order Seven: Your attention is called to the need for enforcing the rule against the service of more than one-half ounce of cheddar, commonly called American cheese. Strict observance of this general order will necessitate giving up the service of Welsh rarebits.

## Big Window Display Week for Food Conservation—November 21-28.

Thanksgiving week this year is set aside for food conservation, not for feasting. The United States Food Administration asks the stores on every business street in the United States to picture, in their display windows, the prodigious task of feeding the Allied world through 1919.

Posters and window cards of special design have been issued by the U. S. Food Administration at Washington. They are available to every retailer through his State merchant representative, or the local merchant deputy of the food administration.

Plans and illustrations of food conservation for window display, suggestions for the use of posters in merchandising displays, designs for decorative backgrounds, and window cards which will be helpful to window dressers everywhere, are included in the new window display flyer, which the merchant representatives of the food administration will distribute before the big window week of November 21 to 28.

### A One Hundred Per Cent Display.

Don't half do this work for the food administration. The food window must have "punch." Not seventy-five people out of a hundred who see it, but every single one of the hundred, must feel that crumpling of the heart and that tightening of the jaw which means a resolution to go home and SAVE MORE FOOD.

Big stores with elaborate facilities for building window displays, will want to attempt a dramatic presentation of the nation's task in saving seventeen and one-half million tons of food. Small stores can be just as effective in a simpler way.

Clear out the display space during Thanksgiving week and make the food conservation appeal with all the enthusiasm you have in you. Make every passerby realize that we must save 50 per cent more food this year than we did last, out of a total supply no longer than we had then.

The store windows on our business streets can make that picture so real that nobody can escape it. Clear the decks for the big food window during Thanksgiving week. Speed the message of sacrifice and service. Give our people that war conscience which will develop an individual responsibility for that seventeen and one-half million tons of food. Tell them to EAT LESS and be thankful we have enough to share with the soldiers of freedom.

## \$10.00 or Less

(Indiana W. S. S. Bulletin)

Get this!

There actually are counties in Indiana that to date have only sold \$10.00 or less per capita in War Savings.

With five-sixths of the year gone these have only half—or less than half—of their quotas.

Think what a pace those counties must go to get "over the top!" And, think of the shame on the county, or counties, that fail—a blot on the war record.

So that there may be no misunderstanding of the situation, here is a list of the counties which have \$10.00 or less records:

Brown, Jasper, Lawrence, Pike, Starke, Clay, Lake, Parke, Spencer, Vigo, Warren.

Some are large and some are small—there is no distinction on that score. No, the chances are that in these counties War Savings have not been pushed—this is speaking plainly, but certainly now is the time to look at facts squarely.

What are these counties going to do about it? The record will rest against the county—the black mark of failure would stand long after the names of the ones responsible had been forgotten. There is still time to get by—but nothing less than a smashing Victory Drive will do it.

Volunteer for victory!



# U. S. Food Administration for Indiana

## Official Regulations and Penalties Imposed

Herbert Hoover wires the Indiana Food Administration as follows:

The rapid manufacture of the new crop beet sugar in the West and new crop Louisiana cane sugar in the South, together with the freer railway transportation conditions, the reductions that we have made in the consumption of sugar in the manufacture trades and the patriotic conservation in the past four months, enables us to increase the household allowance of sugar from two pounds per person per month to three pounds per person per month, with the same ratio to public eating places, as from November 1st. This makes good our promise to increase the household allowance of sugar at the earliest possible moment that our supplies would justify and make it possible for the householder to more freely use the apple, cranberry and grapefruit products and to use the fruits canned during the summer without sugar. The regulations are also revised to the extent that any person may purchase his whole monthly allowance at one time if he so desires, that is, any family may purchase a month's supply for the entire family in one purchase from the retail trades. The temporary cessation of the cereal movement of the country due to stoppage of exports to secure army tonnage, has caused a greater ability for internal transportation than would otherwise be the case, and we do not feel that with ability to make distribution we have any right to hold supplies for the householders. We are confident that we can continue on this basis for some months to come from the supplies which we have in prospect. Cuba's crop is promised transportation, so that with these conditions we should be able to maintain allied supplies. Make no changes in classes A, B and D. (These include manufacturers of food products, bottlers, etc.)

Purchases of sugar for family use may be made monthly hereafter upon the basis of the three-pound-per-person ration. This regulation succeeds that for bi-monthly purchases on the two-pound-per-person-per-month basis.

Hotels and restaurants are subject to an interpretation of the three-pounds-per-ninety-meals sugar ration by the following: "In no event shall the amount of sugar served to any person at any one meal exceed one-half an ounce." One teaspoonful of sugar or its equivalent may be served for tea or coffee, plus one teaspoonful for fruit or cereal (not for both) and one small lump for demi tasse.

Bean packers throughout the country will be allowed to operate at normal capacity for the three months beginning today. The food administration announces that it is assured of sufficient tinplate to permit the packing of beans in normal quantities.

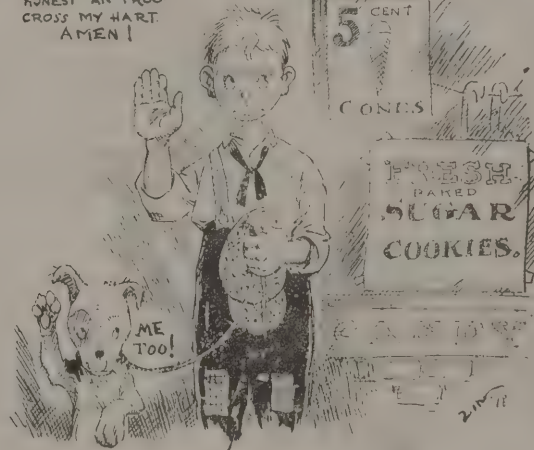
Canners will be allowed to use up all odd-sized tins now on hand, but additional purchases of tins smaller than the number two size will not be permitted. The canners will not be allowed to contract for more than a three months' supply of either cans or beans, nor will shippers be allowed to sell beans to canners without first securing food administration permits.

Carr & Crosby, proprietors of the Centilever hotel in Ft. Wayne, have been permitted to contribute \$50 to the United War Work campaign, in Allen County, for using double their allotment of sugar during the month of October.

At best the Allied table will be less than ours, for the Allied peoples are denying themselves more in order to transport soldiers.

We cannot administer the food problem on the basis of the present food shortage. We must prepare for long continuance of this shortage.

I SOLOMONLY SWARE  
THAT I WONT EAT NO  
MORE ICE CREAM WHAT'S  
MAID WITH SUGER NOR  
NO MORE CANDY WHAT'S  
MAID WITH SUGER.  
HONEST AM TROO.  
CROSS MY HART.  
AMEN!



AN HEROIC SACRIFICE.

## Food Clubs

Home Division, U. S. Food Administration

### Our Test.

(C. V. Stainsby.)

For more than a year and a half we have been estimating the value of our activities by their relationship to the winning of the war. Until Germany definitely accepts the peace terms of the nations against which she has opposed herself we must continue to use this same standard. It is not too soon, however, to do a little thinking about conditions after the war—be that time near or distant. By what standard must our actions be governed then? Or shall we throw all unselfish ideas to the winds and revert to our pre-war habits of buying, selling, eating and drinking without regard to world conditions and world needs? When the war is over our gauge will be different but exactly the same principle will prevail. The inspiring slogan, "Help win the war," will no longer be heard, but a new one, a bigger one, a more unselfish and more insistent one will take its place. "Help feed the world" must be our slogan in the years succeeding the signing of peace. The millions of under-fed world citizens now engaged in strife will then turn to us for the nourishment which has been denied them during recent years. Our food program may be altered in some respects but in others it must inevitably be stiffer than ever. From this very day—if we have not already started—we should commence to think of the tremendous amount of work to be taken up after the war. This will be our test. We must turn from the achievements of today in which we are inspired to a great extent by our personal interest in individuals involved in the struggle and thrilled by the patriotic appeals that are heard on every side, to the tasks of tomorrow in which our inspiration will come from an unselfish interest in the needs of people whom we never saw, but who yet are dependent upon us for the necessary things of life. We must grow from national patriotism to world patriotism.

The growing food club organization in Indianapolis has necessitated additional appointments to take proper care of the work. Mrs. Ancil T.

Brown has been appointed assistant city president. In addition to this appointment provision is being made for twelve district presidents in various parts of the city. More thorough organization and closer co-ordination of the food club and home economics divisions is aimed at by this arrangement.

### Soup for the Chilly Night.

What is better than a big bowl of hot, nourishing soup on a chilly night? Clear soups are excellent stimulants to appetite, but cream soups made of vegetables and milk are not only appetizing but nutritious, and are a good means of introducing more milk into the family diet.

A great variety of vegetables which have been canned, stored or dried from the war garden will be on hand for delicious cream soups this winter. Tomatoes, corn, peas, beans, celery, potatoes, all make meat-saving dishes especially attractive on a chilly night.

Soup does not hold an important place in the diet of most American families now, and is usually served in very small quantities as a start-off to an otherwise adequate meal. Vegetable cream soups are so nourishing that if a large helping is served the rest of a meal may be lighter.

There are two types of thick soup—the cream soups made of succulent vegetables such as asparagus, celery, spinach, tomato; and the puree, a thick soup made with starchy vegetables, such as corn, peas, beans, potatoes.

Some good standard purees are:

### Corn Soup.

Heat one pint of corn with three cups of milk in a double boiler. Simmer one minced onion in two tablespoonfuls of fat. Cream one and one-half tablespoonfuls of flour with the butter and onion. Blend this with the corn and milk in the double boiler, cook until thickened and add salt and pepper.

### Potato Soup.

Heat one quart of milk in which an onion has been placed, then strain and add to six boiled potatoes mashed while hot. Mix well with two tablespoonfuls of fat creamed with one tablespoon of flour, one teaspoon of salt, some minced parsley and a few grains of paprika. Simmer ten minutes.





# Indiana Bulletin

OF

WAR ACTIVITIES AND FOOD REGULATIONS



Volume II

STATE CAPITOL, INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 15, 1918

Number 14

## Farmers' Short Course At Purdue in January

Dean J. H. Skinner Announces That Labor  
Shortage Will Not Prevent Large  
Attendance.

The annual farmers' short course will be held at Purdue University, January 13 to 18, 1919. This announcement is made by Dean J. H. Skinner, of the Purdue College of Agriculture. In spite of the fact that Indiana farmers are short of labor, the largest attendance in the history of short courses in this State is expected. The best program ever arranged for such an event is promised.

In connection with the short course, a Liberty corn show will be held. This will last throughout the week and will be under the auspices of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association, which will hold its annual meeting one day of the show. In addition to the corn show, meetings of the Indiana Home Economics' Association, Indiana Live Stock Breeders' Association, Indiana State Dairy Association, Indiana Sheep Breeders' and Feeders' Association, Indiana Angus Breeders' Association, Indiana Hereford Breeders' Association, Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Indiana Guernsey Breeders' Association, Indiana Holstein Friesian Association, and Indiana Jersey Cattle Club, will be held sometime during short course week.

A big change in the corn show plans provide for awarding of no cash prizes this year. Ribbons will be given for class winners, medals for sweepstakes and usual trophies for grand sweepstakes.

The big theme in the show this year will be food production and conservation and the more efficient handling of farms to meet the labor shortage, which will be relieved but little next year, even though peace is established this fall. The State Food Committee urges that food production must continue at top speed for at least two years after peace pacts are signed, and this is one of the big problems before the farmers.

### Wheat Campaign Success.

Indiana farmers have gone over the top in the wheat production campaign and sowed over 20 per cent more wheat this fall than last, showing that they are 120% American. They were asked to increase the acreage only 17 per cent, but they went the Government request several degrees better, according to reports recently made by D. S. Myer to the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation.

The total increase asked of Indiana was 455,000 acres. Reports from 55 counties show an increase of 371,222 acres, or 23 per cent, and figured on this basis, the total increase for the State will be 630,000.

"However, half of the counties that have not reported have no county agents and their acreage will not be as large as in those with agents," said Mr. Myer. "This is because organized effort could not be made to meet the Government request."

Additional details of the report show that 38 of the counties received all the fertilizer ordered as the result of the efforts made to get every man to order his supply early. In the rest of them, nearly all that was ordered was received in time. A total of 18,853 tons more of fertilizer was used this fall than ever before in the history of the State, and the farmers thus are known to have

### Notice to Readers.

Having performed its mission to a point where there is no further apparent need, the INDIANA BULLETIN with this number ceases publication.

Indiana's war record is written. The State has no reason to apologize for the part it has taken in the prosecution of the war, or its support of the Federal Government.

In this task the BULLETIN has purposed to help. The value of this service it leaves to the judgment of those who have so faithfully devoted themselves to the tasks prescribed, to the regulations imposed and to the results recorded.

made a big effort to increase production as well as acreage.

In the 55 counties, 505,964 bushels of seed wheat were treated with formaldehyde to prevent smut. This was enough to sow 400,000 acres of wheat. Another means to increase yield was the selection of seed wheat fields and 123,821 bushels of seed, inspected by wheat specialists, was used for seeding purposes this fall.

"Given an even break with the weather, Indiana's wheat crop next year should far exceed that of this," said Mr. Myer. Some of the banner counties were Benton, which increased its acreage 451 per cent; Hancock, 108 per cent; Lake, 110 per cent; Jasper, 120 per cent; St. Joseph, 126 per cent. Many other counties have shown increases of more than 50 per cent.

### Shorthorn Bull in War Work Drive.

The Laporte County United War Work Committee has accepted the donation of a \$2,000 Shorthorn bull, Prairie King by name, from D. S. Myers, owner of Prairie Valley Stock Farm, at LaCrosse. This bull is on exhibition in a fine 8x10 covered stall directly in front of the court house, on the lawn, and is one of the most attractive features of the whirlwind campaign now being waged for the purpose of raising the full quota of \$98,639 for the County War Work Fund, according to a statement made by County Agent J. D. Harper to the Indiana Committee on Food Production and Conservation.

C. W. Bagnall, manager of Prairie Valley Stock Farm, and breeder of Prairie King, stated that this bull is one of the choicest animals from Mr. Myers' herd of nearly a hundred Scotch-bred Shorthorns. Prairie King is the great-grandson of Whitehall Sultan on both his sire and dam side, a line of breeding which Shorthorn men recognize relates him very closely to the greatest Shorthorn in American history. The bull, as an individual, possesses all of the excellent points to be expected from a pedigree of such merit.

The committee in charge of this War Work Campaign is selling stock shares in the bull, at \$1.00 per share. At the close of the drive every shareholder will be a candidate to receive the animal, which is to be turned over to some member by the committee. The various townships are each making an effort to subscribe a large amount of stock so as to meet with the greatest favor in the eyes of the committee. Much enthusiasm has been aroused, and it is anticipated that this \$2,000 Shorthorn will net at least \$10,000 to the War Work fund.

## Council Terminates Detailed Activities

Chairman Foley Authorized to Curtail  
Expenditures at Last Regular  
Session.

On motion of Joseph G. Ibach, the following statement by Chairman M. E. Foley was approved and adopted at the meeting of the Indiana State Council of Defense, November 14th:

"The Federal Government has not announced its reconstruction policy at the present time. What it may desire the various state councils to do to enforce this policy I am not now able to state.

"The Indiana State Council of Defense has been in existence for seventeen months and during that time has spent approximately \$82,000.00. These expenditures have been properly vouchered and have the O. K. of the State Board of Accounts. Other States in the Union have spent much larger sums than Indiana, to wit:

Massachusetts, \$694,321.38.

Illinois, \$200,000.00.

Ohio, \$150,000.00.

California, \$100,000.00 (to August 15, 1918).

New Mexico, \$225,000.00 (to June 1, 1918).

Maryland, \$550,000.00 (to April 1, 1918).

Michigan, \$3,500,000.00 (to August 15, 1918).

Connecticut, \$220,000.00.

Pennsylvania, \$500,000.00.

Indiana, \$82,000.00.

"The expenditures of the Indiana State Council of Defense ought to be reduced promptly to a minimum, and it is my intention, if it meets with the approval of the State Council of Defense, to proceed at once to close up the work of the following departments of our organization, to wit:

"The Speakers' Bureau, the Boys' Working Reserve, the Telephone Department, the Department of Investigation, the Publicity Department, which will include the suspension of the publication of the Bulletin, and the Mailing Department. It is my idea to reduce the working force to a Secretary and probably not to exceed one stenographer. The Woman's Section also ought to be reduced in conformity with the above suggestion. It is my idea that the work of this division can be handled by employing for the present a single clerk. The entire work of the organization can be handled in the future at the expense of a few hundred dollars per month and, in my judgment, the Secretary ought to be in full charge of all the activities of the organization.

"The Indiana State Council and the local county councils cannot be dissolved at this time. We have two campaigns in Indiana that we must conclude in the near future: The United War Work Campaign and the War Savings Stamp Campaign. I think, however we can close both of these campaigns between now and November 30th.

"Arrangements must be made to handle the non-construction permits that will come to the State Council. My judgment is that this can be handled either by the chairman or through a small committee, meeting whenever occasion demands it.

"The State Council of Defense and the local county councils ought to maintain their organizations for the present and be dissolved whenever the Governor, James P. Goodrich, indicates that it is for the public good. It is my judgment that we ought to make every effort to re-

(Continued on Page 4)

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## INDIANA BULLETIN

Published by the

Indiana State Council of Defense

and

United States Food Administration  
for Indiana

The Council of Defense.

HON. JAMES P. GOODRICH, Governor  
MICHAEL E. FOLEY, Chairman  
JOHN V. WILSON, Secretary

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United States Food Administration.

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C. V. STAINSBY	Assistant to Administrator
CARL SIMS	Milling Division
ALEX. TAGGART	Baking Division
J. E. LARGER	Sugar Division
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MYER HELLER	Merchant Representative
G. K. JOHNSON	Retail Grocers
GEO. W. JUNE	Hotels and Restaurants
H. E. BISHOP	Licensing
DON HEROLD	Educational Director

EDWARD F. WARFEL Editor

The Bulletin is intended altogether as a disseminator of patriotic information and is in no sense a newspaper. Through its publication the State Council of Defense of Indiana seeks to further the organization of the men and materials of the commonwealth on a war basis; to uphold the Federal and State governments and generally serve the cause of the nation and its prosecution of the war with Germany, particularly as pertains to the production and conservation of food.



Vol. II INDIANAPOLIS, IND. No. 14

## Indiana's Roll of Honor

Fatalities among Indiana soldiers, taken from War Department reports week ending November 9:

November 4:

Corporal Hillard Cooley, Brookville.  
Private Garth C. Davis, Oolitic.  
Private Athol C. Church, Owensville.  
Private Vivian B. Davies, Bloomingsdale.  
Private George R. Hochstedter, Westfield.

November 5:

Corporal Bertram Pickhardt, Huntingburg.  
Private Franklin T. Burns, Indianapolis.  
Private Gordon Jackson, Silverwood.  
Private Cyril Whiteman, Michigantown.  
Private Arthur E. Fox, North Vernon.  
Private Merrill C. Bloss, Goshen.

November 6:

Private Charles C. Jones, Connorsville.  
Private Paul J. Lauer, Fort Wayne.  
Corporal John E. Graham, Clinton.  
Private Harry M. Selm, Connorsville.  
Private Lawrence L. Wadsworth, Aurora.

November 7:

Private Gustave E. Franson, Gary.  
Private Earl Mangold Scherrer, Ossian.  
Lieutenant Earl C. Colter, Columbus.  
Private Clarence Winford Veste, Linton.  
Corporal Arthur L. Case, Connorsville.  
Private Lee Summers, Terre Haute.  
Private John K. Thatcher, Valparaiso.  
Private Henry H. Kurtz, North Salem.

November 8:

Private Milton McLaughlin, Otwell.  
Private Earl R. Bailey, Terre Haute.  
Private Warner C. Johnson, Oakland City.

November 9:

Sergeant Cecil Courtney Martin, Mitchell.  
Corporal Chas. Alistatt, Winslow.  
Corporal John H. Lurker, Mount Vernon.  
Corporal Leora M. Weare, Versailles.  
Private Henry L. Ashcraft, Milan.  
Private Paul W. Chamier, Evansville.  
Private Homer Minnis, Winslow.  
Private Lee G. Winslow, Jonesboro.  
Corporal Verner B. Parker, Evansville.  
Private Wilbur Ralston, Winchester.  
Private Elmer Harper, Evansville.  
Private Harrison B. Buckner, Madison.  
Private Fred D. Butler, Anderson.  
Private Doyle B. McAdams, Forest.  
Private John F. Coney, Stroh.  
Private Ova D. A. Hazelbaker, Gaston.  
Sergeant Victor L. Burns, Indianapolis.  
Private Clarence C. Condery, Underwood.  
Private Emmet Hendrickson, Lafayette.

Attention,  
County Councils

General Bulletin No. 211.

November 13, 1918.

Subject: Removal of restrictions on non-war construction. Supplementing Bulletins No. 195 and No. 203.

To County Councils of Defense:

The Non-war Construction Section of the War Industries Board has made important modifications to take immediate effect in the restrictions imposed by their circular No. 21 on non-war construction. No permits are now required for any of the following:

1. Farm buildings, structures, or improvements, without regard to kind or cost.
2. The construction, maintenance, improvement, or development, by municipal or other public authorities, of highways, roads, boulevards, bridges, streets, parks, and playgrounds, without regard to cost.
3. The construction, extension, improvement, maintenance or repair of any public utility, including water supply systems, sewer systems, light and power facilities, and street and interurban railways, without regard to cost.
4. The construction, extension, or repair of irrigation or drainage projects, without regard to cost.
5. Construction projects connected with the extension, expansion, or development of mines of every character whatsoever, or connected with the production and refining of mineral oils and of natural gas, without regard to cost.
6. The construction, alteration, extension or repair of or addition to plants engaged principally in producing, milling, refining, preserving, refrigerating, or storing foods and feeds, without regard to cost.
7. The construction of new or the alteration or extension of existing schoolhouses, churches, hospitals and state or municipal buildings, involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding \$25,000.
8. The construction of new buildings or structures not embraced in any of the foregoing classifications, or the repairs or additions to, or alterations or extensions of existing buildings and structures, involving in any case an aggregate cost not exceeding \$10,000.
9. The construction of new buildings or structures not embraced in any of the foregoing classifications, or the repair of or addition to, or alteration or extension of existing buildings or structures, involving in any case an aggregate cost of not exceeding \$25,000, when approved in writing by the State Council of Defense.
10. Buildings begun prior to September 3, 1918, where a substantial portion of the building has already been constructed, without regard to cost.

All limitations on the production of building materials, including brick, cement, lime, hollow tile, and lumber are removed and such materials may be sold and delivered for use in connection with any building project for which no permit or license is required, or for which permit or license is issued, as above.

## PROJECTS REQUIRING PERMITS.

You will note that in addition to those classified projects which may proceed without permit, regardless of cost, no permit is required for any building or structure costing not more than \$10,000, and that final action may be taken by the State Council upon all projects costing over \$10,000, but not more than \$25,000, but that a permit from the Non-war Construction Section is still required for projects not otherwise provided for and costing more than \$25,000.

In the case of projects requiring permits application should be made to and acted on by the county councils and forwarded to the State Council as heretofore.

NOTICE IN THE CASE OF PROJECTS  
HERETOFORE DISAPPROVED.

In the case of all farm building and other projects heretofore disapproved by the county council or State Council or the Non-war Construction Section of the War Industries Board, or which remain unacted on, but which, in accordance with the modified restrictions set forth above, may proceed without permit, the county council should immediately notify the applicants that restrictions have been removed and that construction may proceed.

## FURTHER REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Non-war Construction Section is giving careful consideration to the question of further removal of restrictions on construction and action may be expected as soon as the situation warrants.

## CO-OPERATION APPRECIATED.

The War Industries Board expresses its hearty appreciation, in which the State Council joins, of the manner in which the county councils and the people of Indiana have co-operated in carrying out the program for the elimination of unnecessary non-war construction.

M. E. FOLEY,  
Chairman.

General Bulletin No. 210.

November 8, 1918.

To County Councils of Defense:

The War Industries Board has worked out with shoe manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, a plan whereby shoes are grouped in four classes and are to be retailed at prices which have been assigned to each class with the approval of the War Industries Board.

An important part of this plan is that each retail shoe dealer shall sign a pledge to the War Industries Board and shall then be furnished a window display card, stating he is selling shoes on the basis approved by the Government.

Your assistance is asked in carrying out the above part of the plan. As the first step, please find out the number of retailers within your territory who deal in shoes, either exclusively or partly, and then fill out the attached mimeographed form, indicating the territory which you cover and the number of retailers in that territory. Please send this form within ten days after receipt to the Boot and Shoe Section, War Industries Board, using the addressed franked envelope which is attached.

Upon receipt of the above information, the War Industries Board will send you a supply of pledge forms and window cards, together with detailed instructions regarding their distribution.

If necessary, constitute a committee on Boots and Shoes to do this work. The distribution of the pledges and window cards is probably the first of a series of jobs which you will be asked to do in connection with boots and shoes.

In any case, please see that the information concerning the number of retailers in your county is supplied as promptly as possible, in order that the actual distribution of the pledge forms and window cards may be begun.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.  
Form and addressed envelope attached.

Freedom faces but one more enemy—famine. Civilization halts in its progress when starvation threatens. Food is the weapon with which to make secure the fruits of victory and guarantee the peace of man.



## U. S. Boys' Working Reserve

Isaac D. Straus, federal state director of the reserve, has addressed a letter to each of the county enrolling agents, and directors of the reserve, in which he says:

"A foe still lurks on the fields of Europe; a foe more terrible than the Hun, more powerful than the combined forces of all the Central Powers. Famine, following in the wake of war, threatens all Europe. Today in Russia alone there are 180,000,000 people without sufficient food to carry them through the winter before them; today in other territories once overrun by the Germans there are millions of human beings facing starvation and a death more horrible than that on the battlefield; today, even among our allies, thousands and thousands must hunger if we hasten not with the products of field and mill.

"W. E. Hall, national director of the reserve, says: 'With autocracy crushed, democracy faces one more enemy—famine. Food is the weapon to make secure the fruits of victory and guarantee the peace of mankind. Boys of the reserve must continue to help relieve farm-labor shortage.' M. E. Foley, chairman of the Indiana Council of Defense, says: 'The final settlement of the great problems are still in the future. We are bound to keep faith with our faithful allies, who need all the food we can furnish them. \* \* \* Carry on!'

"Let a new motto of the United States Boys' Working Reserve in Indiana be those two words: Carry on! We cannot, we dare not relax our efforts at this critical time; we must remain faithful to our trust until relieved from duty. Carry on!"

Fifty-three members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve who were camped last summer at historical Valley Forge in Pennsylvania and who worked on farms in the immediate vicinity of General Washington's old headquarters, earned \$4,419.05 for themselves besides saving valuable crops which would have been lost but for their work.

A series of Farm Craft Lessons for use in high schools has been prepared under the direction of the United States Boys' Working Reserve and will soon be available for use during the winter school term.

The course consists of about thirty lessons prepared by the leading agricultural specialists of the country and will be of particular value to those institutions which are giving attention to the important questions of agricultural training.

## Woman's Section

The names and addresses of nine schools which are offering courses of training for teachers of occupational therapy were enclosed in a recent letter from the War Department to Mrs. Arthur B. Grover. The nearest school is in Chicago; one is in Portland, Oregon, and the others are in the northeastern part of the country. All graduates of these schools are not assured of government service, their appointments being determined by definite restrictions as to age—twenty-five to forty—weight, etc. Those who are chosen to teach bedside occupations or to render similar service to sick or wounded soldiers are known as Reconstruction Aides in Occupational Therapy. About one thousand such instructors are needed overseas and many will be employed in hospitals in the United States.

Next month, when those foreign born men of Wayne County who are so qualified, receive their citizenship papers, they and their families are to be given a public reception at the court house as an expression of welcome into the community.

This is one of the provisions of the plans of Mrs. Arthur M. Charles, state chairman of Americanization. She suggests to her county chairmen that members of the local Chamber of Com-

merce in almost any community would be glad to help with such a proposition.

The secretary of United States Employment Service of the section in which Wayne County is located, is making a survey of the homes and factory conditions of foreign-born women in industry preparatory to movements for the improvement of their home life and working surroundings.

Mrs. Charles recommends the fullest possible use of continuation and vocational schools as a means of teaching the English language and American standards of living to foreign women.

Mrs. Mary B. Perkins of Ohio County, has appointed a committee consisting of the chairmen of Child Welfare, Food, etc., to report to her of their work that she may in turn send in to the State Publicity Chairman a complete account of the work in that county.

In response to the call for clothing for the French and Belgians, Ohio County sent thirteen boxes, consisting of comforts, coats, underwear and clothing of all kinds.

In response to the call for hospital supplies, Ohio County sent seven boxes of sheets, bath towels, face towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, etc.

Ohio County has also sent two barrels of nut shells.

## Patriotism in Indiana

Cass County.—The County Council of Defense is proceeding to collect the money due the War Chest in order that Cass County may be spared another drive for the war charities campaign. Cass County's assessment is \$68,000, outside the Red Cross, and public sentiment strongly inclines to the belief that if the War Chest is paid as stipulated at the outset there will be sufficient money to meet this demand. Members of the County Council of Defense feel that in justice to those who have paid and are paying their War Chest assessments, it should make an effort to secure like help from those who are not supporting the War Chest.

Decatur County.—The second shipment of nuts and nut shells, to be used in manufacturing gas masks for soldiers, has been shipped from Greensburg. The shipment weighed 1,375 pounds.

Delaware County.—A subscription of \$500 was unanimously voted to the United War Work campaign by the Delaware County war mothers. This amount represents every dollar in their treasury.

Elkhart County.—A. H. Beardsley of Elkhart, chairman of the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee, in his final report states there were but seven people who did not make satisfactory subscriptions or make an explanation which was accepted by the committee as satisfactory. The report shows that the city of Elkhart proved to be 99.99 per cent patriotic, and the final returns give undisputed evidence of the patriotism of the people.

Fayette County.—The Victory Boys and Girls of Connersville have formed a brigade to help in the United War Charities drive. Each township throughout the county has an organization and a quota, and it is stipulated that the members must earn the money expected of them. They can not take it as a gift.

Greene County.—The treasurer of the Worthington chapter of the Red Cross received a check from the VanCamp Packing Company of Indianapolis for \$529, the receipts from three carloads of pumpkins which were given some time ago by the patriotic farmers of this community to the local Red Cross.

Huntington County.—The civilian relief committee of the Red Cross and the entertainment committee of the Commercial Association furnished fifty wounded or sick soldiers, on their way from Atlantic ports to base hospitals in the west, with milk, fruit and hot cakes at the Erie station in Huntington.

Lake County.—Many of the employees of industrial plants in Gary are giving one day's pay to the United War Work drive, and on November 6 five fifteen girls began collecting the checks, which are stamped "United War Drive—Seven in One." Each employee received in return for his check a button and a receipt. The canteen girls got an early start—5:30 in the morning—and the team, which is made up of Miss Evelyn Humphrey, Miss Kitty Oakes, Miss Bessie Hardenbrook, Miss Mary Hanlan and Miss Margaret Hanlan, expect to make a good showing, as they collected \$50,000 in this manner during the last Red Cross drive....The Lake County Council of Defense has passed a resolution declaring war against the Liberty Bond brokers in the county and stating it is not good citizenship to buy Liberty Bonds at a discount where the holders are compelled to sell. The council urges that the newspapers of the county should not publish any advertisements relative to the buying of Liberty Bonds by brokers, and should also publish the market price

of bonds, and urge the people, if they are compelled to dispose of them on account of sickness or financial reverses, to sell them to the banks who will pay the market price, or through some other reputable channel.

Lawrence County.—A permanent roster, containing the names of every Lawrence County soldier, his company, regiment and date of enlistment, also names and address of his parents, will be kept by Mrs. Harry Askew, who has been appointed historian and custodian of war records by the County Council of Defense.

Marion County.—The Indianapolis War Chest will contribute \$936,000 to the United War Work campaign as Marion County's share of the \$5,000,000 quota which has been assigned to Indiana....Special classes for a course in motor mechanics for women were started by the Y. M. C. A. This is the first time the association has opened its classes to women. Also, special classes in telegraphy for women will be opened by the association on November 21. The courses are to equip young women to take the places of men who have joined the service.

Miami County.—At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Woman's Section of the County Council of Defense, it was decided to hold a contest under the auspices of the Home Economics Department in connection with the apple show which was staged in Liberty Hall, Peru, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. A Purdue expert was secured to assist and give demonstrations and act as judge. The contest was open to anyone in Miami County. The rules provided that a complete formula accompany each product exhibited, and the exhibits must be only from products that boys and girls helped to produce. Only one member in each family was entitled to an exhibit. Cash prizes were awarded for the best corn bread, victory bread, rolls, liberty cake, loyalty sweets, canned fruit and vegetables, and glasses of jelly. In the boys' and girls' agricultural department prizes were awarded for white, yellow and speckled corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, soy beans, turnips, carrots, sugar beets, potatoes, pumpkins and squashes.

Shelby County.—A meeting of truck owners, shippers and receivers of Shelby County was scheduled for Shelbyville on the 13th, for the purpose of organizing a Return Loads Bureau. A delegation from the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce was to attend the meeting.

## As to Industrial Readjustment

On motion of Charles Fox, the Indiana State Council of Defense adopted the following resolution at its meeting, November 14th:

It is of first importance that there be no dissolution of the public morale, now that the actual fighting of the great war appears to be at an end. The problems before us are of a nature to call for the sanest thought, the most intensive effort and the fullest co-operation of all our people. Now as never before comes the test upon those who have constituted the second line of defense in this great enterprise.

Recognizing the tremendous responsibilities that still weigh upon all our people, and desiring to maintain the splendid record that has been written by the citizenship of Indiana during the past two years, the Indiana State Council of Defense herewith records the following resolution:

Whereas, The American people are now entering upon a period of readjustment that calls for the exercise of great patience, tolerance, and patriotism; and

Whereas, In the era of peace, into which we seem about to embark, there is and will continue to be an appropriate place for every one honestly desirous of contributing his part to the restoration of normal conditions; be it

Resolved, That the Indiana State Council of Defense herewith calls upon every worker and every employer to continue the same high-minded relationship that has characterized their conduct during the period of the war, to the end that there may be no injustice worked through untimely or radical reductions either in numbers or volume of payrolls, and that there be the fullest co-operation as between employer and employee, to preserve, as nearly as possible, an amicable, peaceable, and economic condition, thus guaranteeing the integrity of the State and the maintenance of a war record of which we may all be justly proud. Be it further

Resolved, That we commend to the able leadership of duly constituted authorities in federal and state leadership, President Woodrow Wilson and Governor James P. Goodrich, the proper solution of such problems as may arise in connection with a restoration of normal conditions, and that we renew our confidence in their ability properly to solve all such questions promptly, equitably, and patriotically.



# U. S. Food Administration for Indiana

## Official Regulations

Our work is not finished. During the unusual conditions which will inevitably follow the conclusion of an armistice we must not lose sight of the fact that the burden of the U. S. Food Administration will continue heavy and its work will stand out among all war activities as vital to the welfare of the hungry people of the world. The close of the war does not mean a return to pre-war conditions in the food industries.

We cannot now prophesy what steps will be taken to continue the regulatory work in which we are now engaged. We should, however, be prepared to enforce the conservation idea as vigorously as ever. Caution your deputies and workers in every line that they are still officers of the Food Administration and that until Mr. Hoover disbands our organization we must continue to fight with food.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. BARNARD,  
Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.

Every dish served in American hotels, restaurants, clubs and other public eating places on Thanksgiving Day will be made from home-grown products, if recommendations of the Food Administration are put into effect. This will be a distinct measure of food conservation and should demonstrate to the public how food and transportation may be saved by using only local products.

One of the greatest problems in our domestic food situation is that of transportation, which has been sorely strained to meet the heavy demands of war. By using home-grown foods, railroad facilities are released for the transportation of war necessities and the strain upon our railroad facilities is materially lightened.

While a special campaign is being waged to have these recommendations accepted by the public eating places, at the same time the Food Administration is urging all private households, as a patriotic conservation action, to make Thanksgiving a day for saving rather than a day for unusual feasting.

## We Must Stand By Our Friends

(By Dr. Harry E. Barnard, Federal Food Administrator for Indiana.)

The signing of an armistice, even an agreement upon terms of lasting peace will not increase once to the sadly depleted food supply. The release of millions of men from the ranks of the army cannot produce one more grain of wheat until the next harvest. Not a single meat animal will be grown in time to prevent disaster. If the American people are unwilling to make peace time sacrifices as great as have been made by them during the period of the war we may dissipate the blessings of peace before they have been fully realized. The ultimate salvation of the situation rests with America, and we must understand and be prepared to do our full duty in the gigantic task of feeding the world, until such time as it can feed itself.

It must be remembered that only through food control exercised in the United States, effective solely through the whole-hearted co-operation of all our people, worked to the special advantage of those who could not have afforded to buy staples. In the face of competition that would have resulted from an unregulated sale and distribution they would have had to do without. The speculators would have controlled wheat, meat, sugar and essential fats, and prices would have been prohibitive. The food administration's regulatory measures served not only to keep prices something near to normal but to prevent actual food shortages. Through the preaching of conservation, requests for voluntary sacrifices of meat, wheat, sugar and other staples, on fixed days, we managed

aged to feed the starving populations of Europe out of our surplus.

It will ill become America now to desert those across the sea. Those who have been saved to a return of peace, through the bigheartedness of every patriot in this country, are more dependent upon us now. During the heat of hostilities they had something to offer as an offset to our sharing of food with them. They were helping to fight a common battle; now they set out for themselves alone. The hour of America's greatest trial, in the court of civilization, with humanity as the judge, is at hand. Our vindication depends upon our maintaining a supply of food to the devastated countries of Europe. We can effect this only through a most determined and insistent program of food saving. Conservation must continue the nation's watchword, in food, even more than in money and other material wealth, if we are to pass the approaching crisis successfully and satisfactorily.

## Council Terminates Detailed Activities

(Continued from Page 1)

store at the earliest moment the usual conditions that prevailed before the war.

"The future meetings of the State Council can be held when called by special call of chairman and secretary. There will be no occasion for the Council holding its regular weekly meeting in the future. If there is necessity for a meeting the Council can be convened on special call of the chairman and secretary."

Judge Ibach's motion further authorized the chairman to proceed in his discretion to a curtailment of the expenditures of the Council. Chairman Foley announced a policy that will terminate the detailed activities of the organization November 30th.

The Council will not disintegrate at once, but will maintain the form of organization, pending an official pronouncement from Washington. The Council adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

The Council adopted a resolution relative to readjustments of industrial problems, offered by Charles Fox. This resolution appears elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin.

Fred A. Loftin, of Indianapolis, asked approval of a resolution indorsing publication of county and state historical data. The matter was referred to the Publicity Committee.

At the instance of the Committee on Scientific Research, the Council indorsed the daylight saving law, which was effective for seven months during the year. The law is a federal one, and indeterminate in its operation.

## Red Cross Activities

In October 2,824 families of Indiana soldiers and sailors made use of Red Cross chapter Home Service Sections, it is shown in the monthly report of the Department of Civilian Relief, Lake Division, American Red Cross.

Of the above number, 1,143 families made use of the information bureaus of the Home Service Sections.

Financial aid amounting to \$4,948.55 was administered during the month by Indiana Home Service Sections.

### Start a Sugar Bank.

Instead of a dime savings bank, or right along with it, why not institute in your home a sugar savings bank?

Have a special sugar can, and see how much you can put into it each week by actual self denial.

## Red Cross Points Out Vast Work to Be Done

Moment Now Has Come to Prepare for Peace Where Important Duties Are to Be Met.

"Carry on!" is the keynote of a Red Cross statement of policy just issued by national Red Cross headquarters in view of the apparent nearness of peace with Germany.

The statement which says "but even with peace let no one suppose that the work of the Red Cross is finished," was read by General Manager George E. Scott of the Red Cross at a national Red Cross conference at Chicago and was telegraphed to Lake Division headquarters for the information of the thousands of Red Cross workers in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The statement reads:

"On February 10th last year, nearly six weeks before the United States declared war, the National Red Cross headquarters advised its chapters to prepare for war. That which has followed in the records of the Red Cross in helping to win the war and to relieve the suffering growing out of it, constitutes something of which every American citizen has a right to be proud. Every Red Cross worker must feel a sense of satisfaction in having had a share in it all."

"The moment now has come to prepare for peace. Actual peace may come at any moment; it may be deferred some time. But until peace is really here there can be no relaxation in any Red Cross effort incident to active hostilities."

"But even with peace, let no one suppose that the work of the Red Cross is finished. Millions of American boys still are under arms; thousands of them are sick and wounded. Owing to a shortage of shipping it may take us a year or more to bring our boys home from France. But whatever the time, our protecting arms must be about them and their families over the whole period that must elapse before normal peace life can be resumed."

"Our soldiers and sailors are enlisted until the commander-in-chief tells them there is no more work for them to do. Let every Red Cross member and worker, both man and woman, show our soldiers and sailors that to care for their health, wealth and happiness we are enlisted for no less period than they."

"The cessation of hostilities will reveal a picture of misery such as the world has never seen before, especially in many countries which cannot help themselves. The American people will expect the Red Cross to continue to act as their agent in repairing broken spirits and broken bodies. Peace terms and peace conditions will determine how we can best minister to the vast broken areas which have been harrowed by war and for this great act of mercy the heart and spirit of the American people must continue to be mobilized through the American Red Cross."

"On behalf of the War Council, we accordingly ask each member of our splendid body of workers throughout the land, to bear in mind the solemn obligation which rests upon each one of us to carry on. We cannot abate for an instant in our efforts or our spirits. There will be an abundance of work to do and even at the moment of peace, let no Red Cross worker falter."

"Our spirit must now call us to show that not the roar of cannon, nor the blood of our people alone directs our activities, but that a great people will continue to respond greatly and freely to its obligation and opportunity to serve."

The storehouses of Europe are empty—its food has been consumed—its material resources have been destroyed—its man-power bled white, but the destiny of a free mankind is assured.